

Extreme confinement of light by stacking and twisting quantum materials

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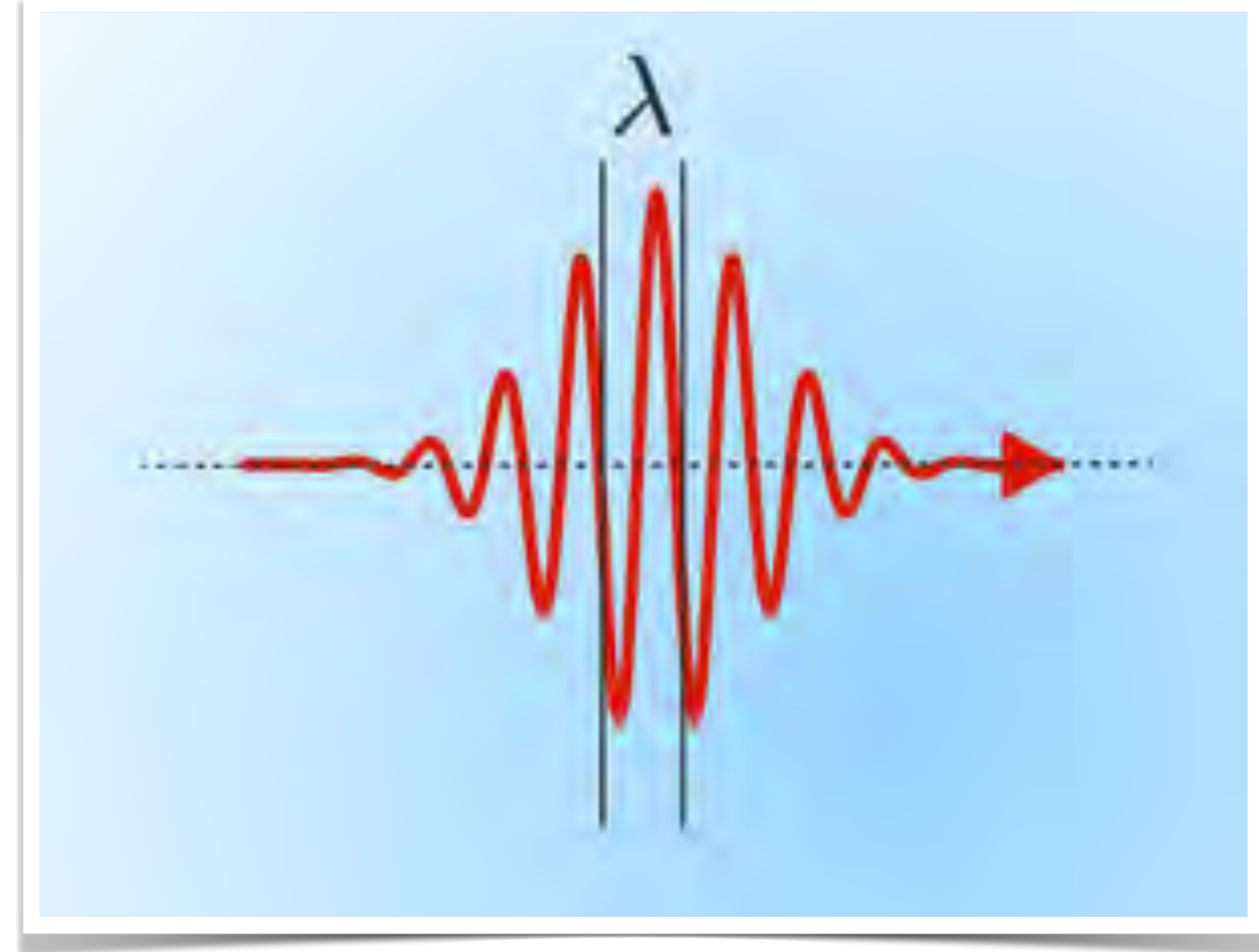
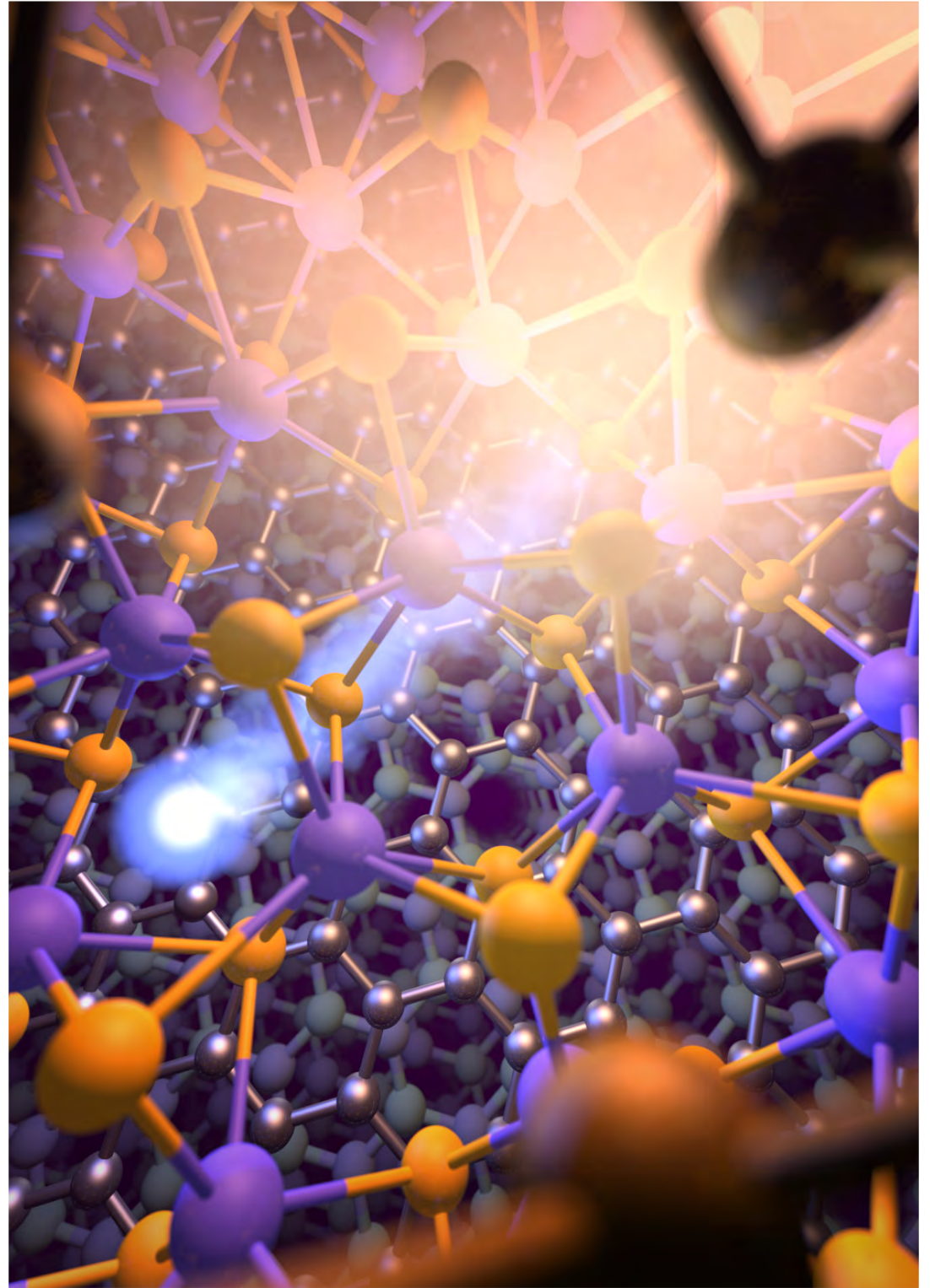
Barcelona Institute of
Science and Technology





Electron: nanometer

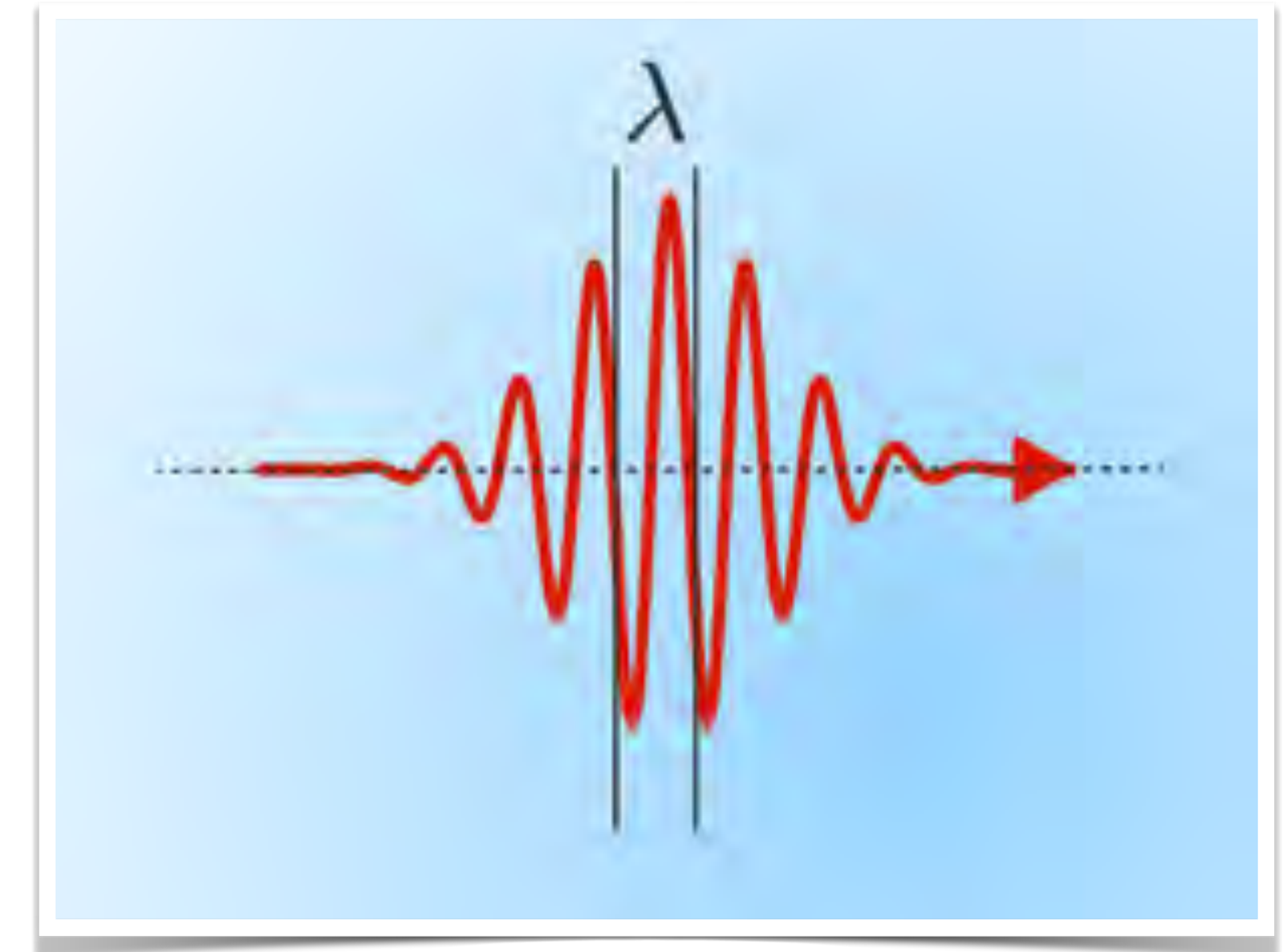
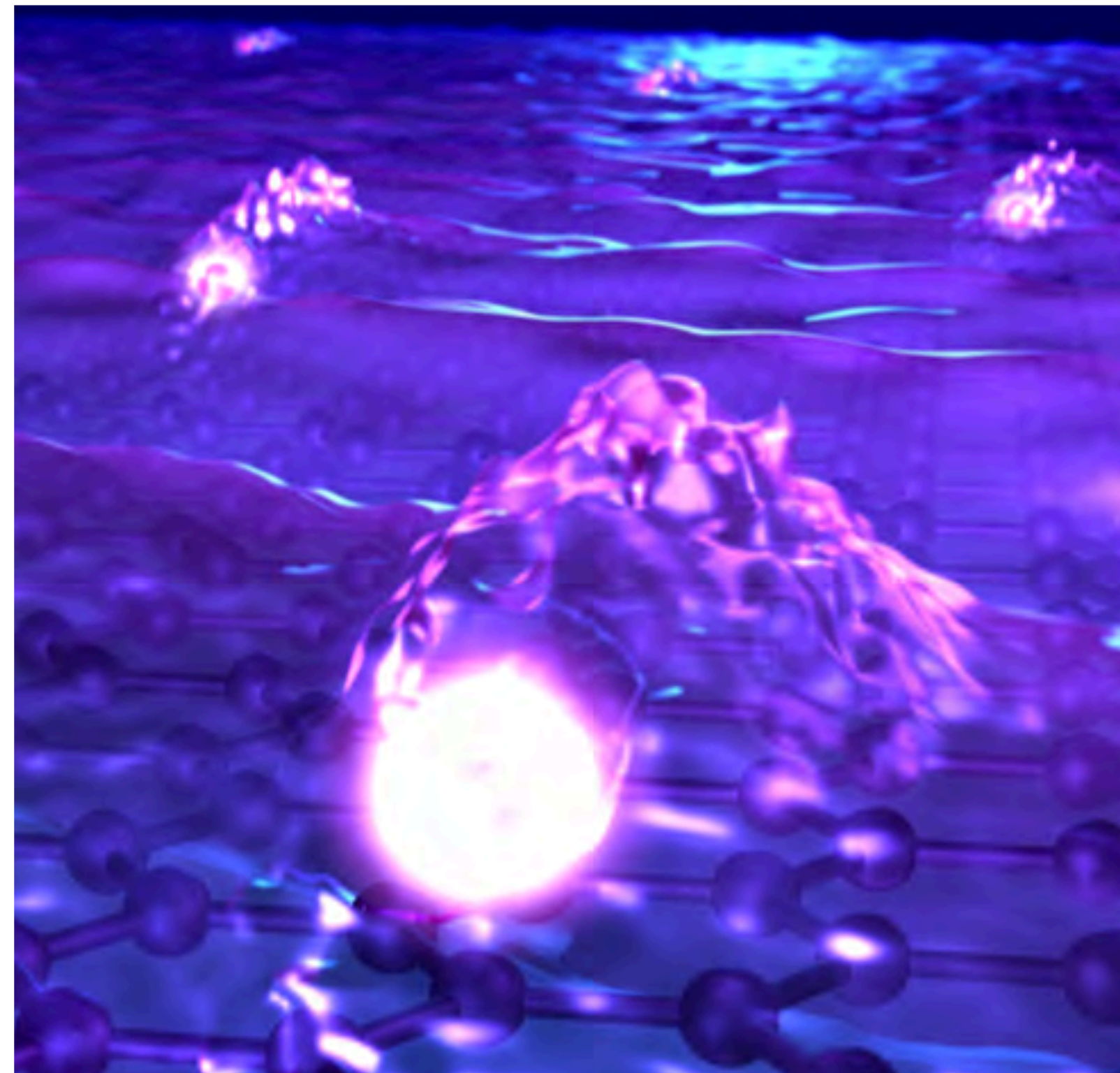
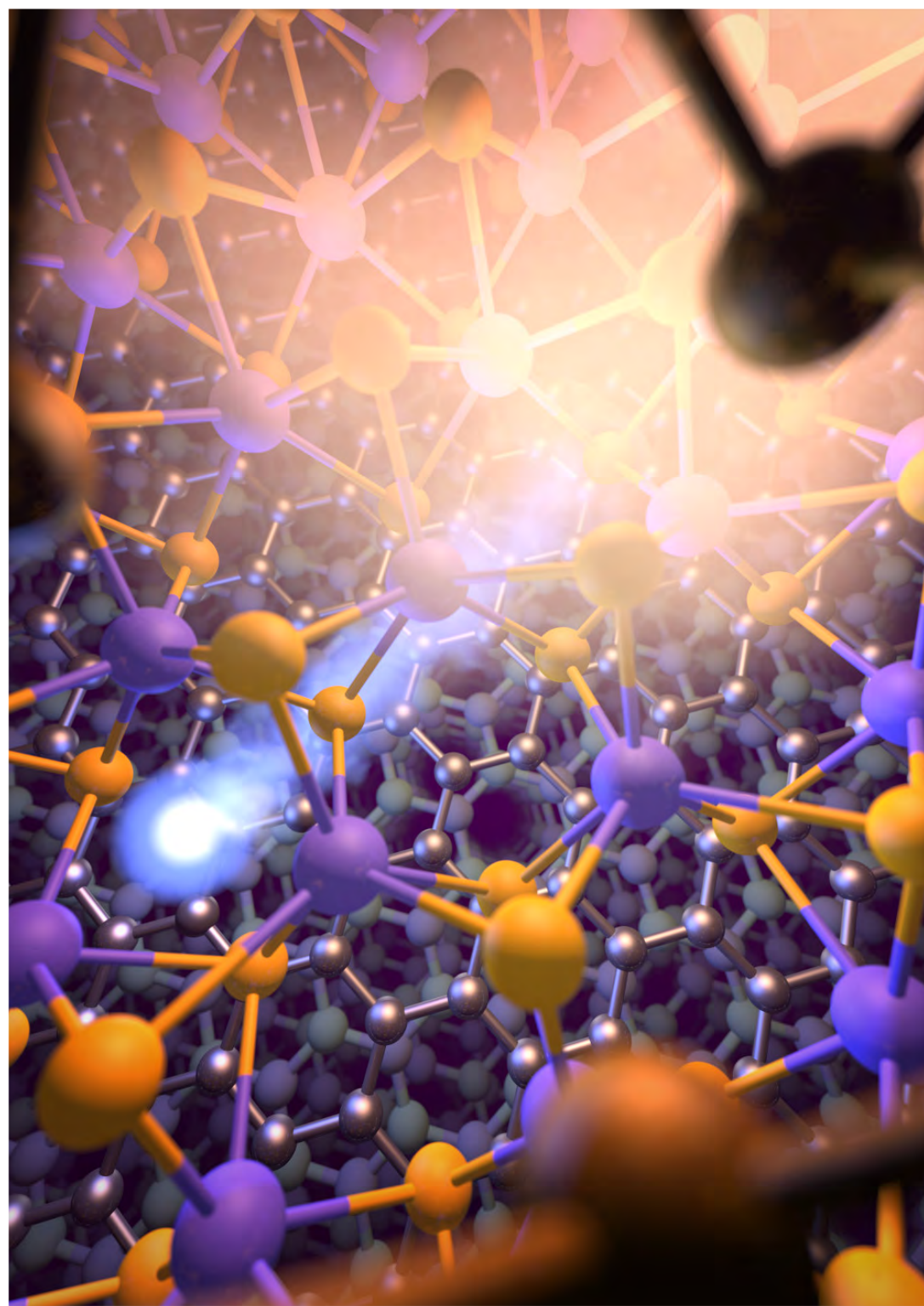
Photon:
500 nanometer - 500 micrometer
(VIS - THz)



Electron: nanometer

Polaritons: 20 nanometer

Photon:
500 nanometer - 500 micrometer
(VIS - THz)

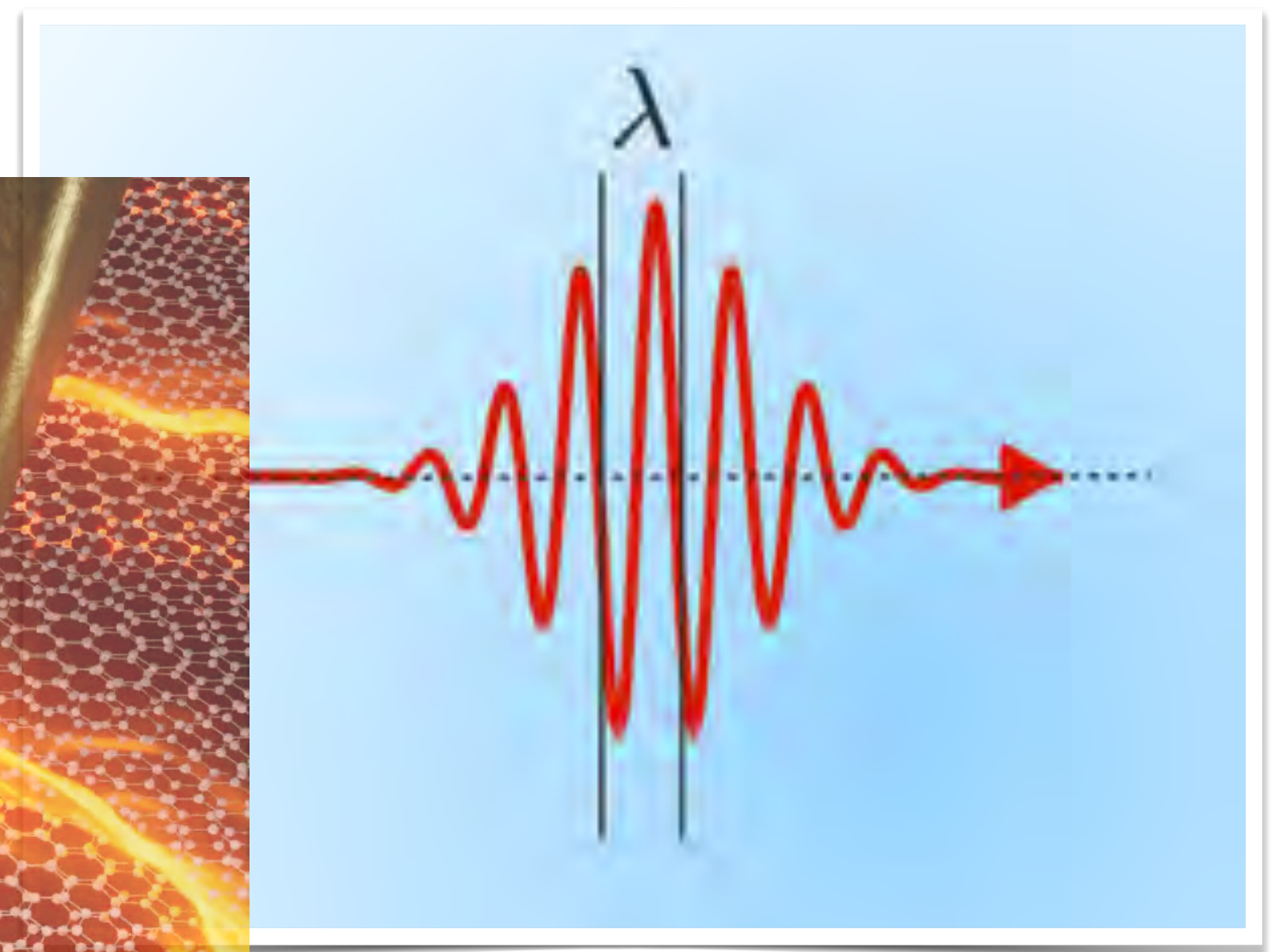
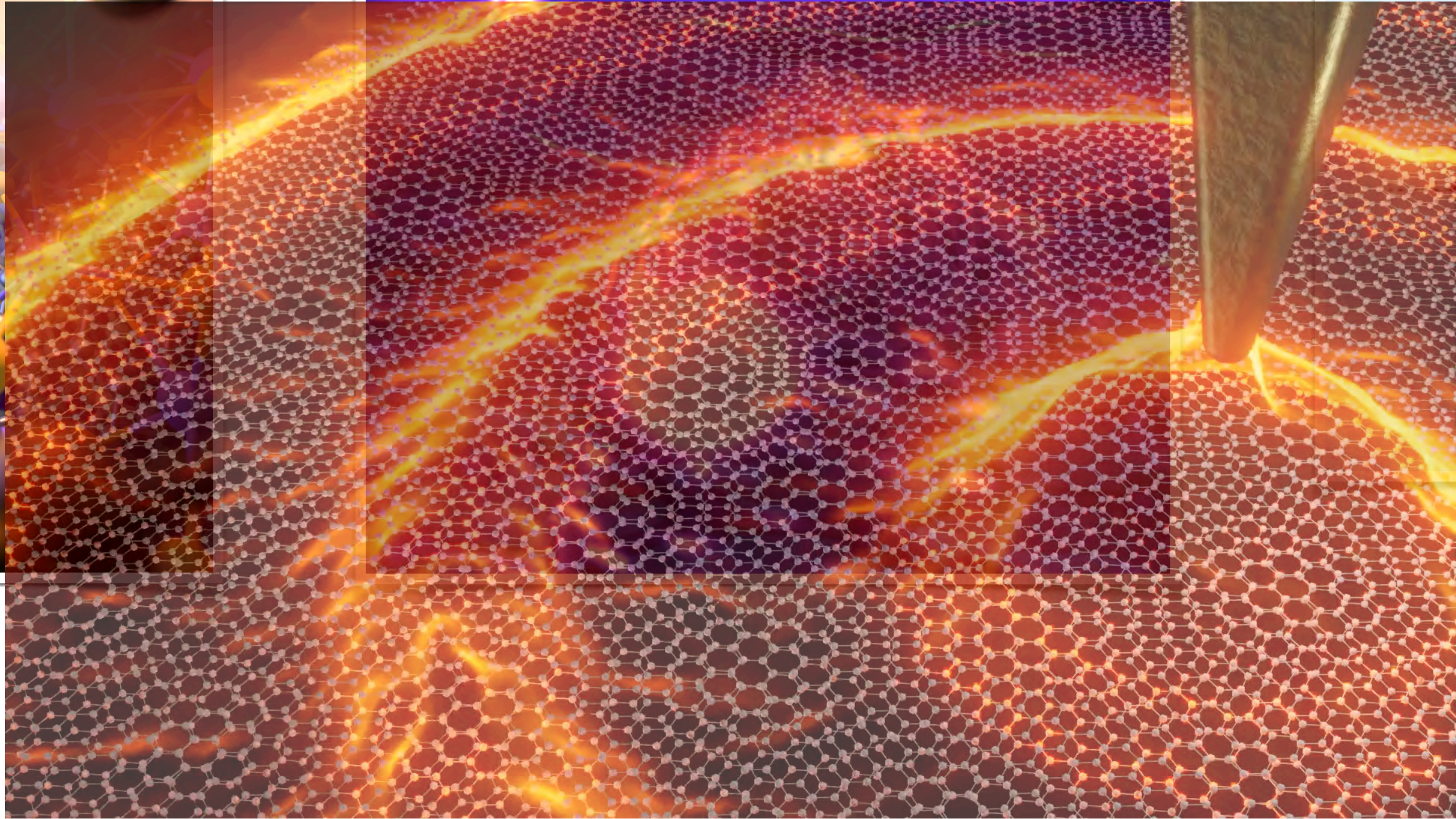
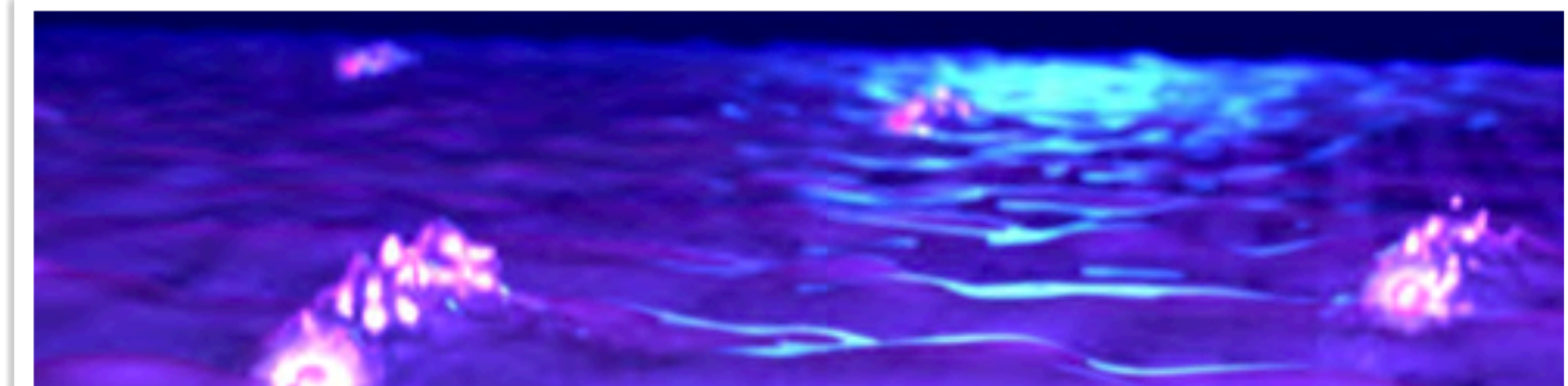
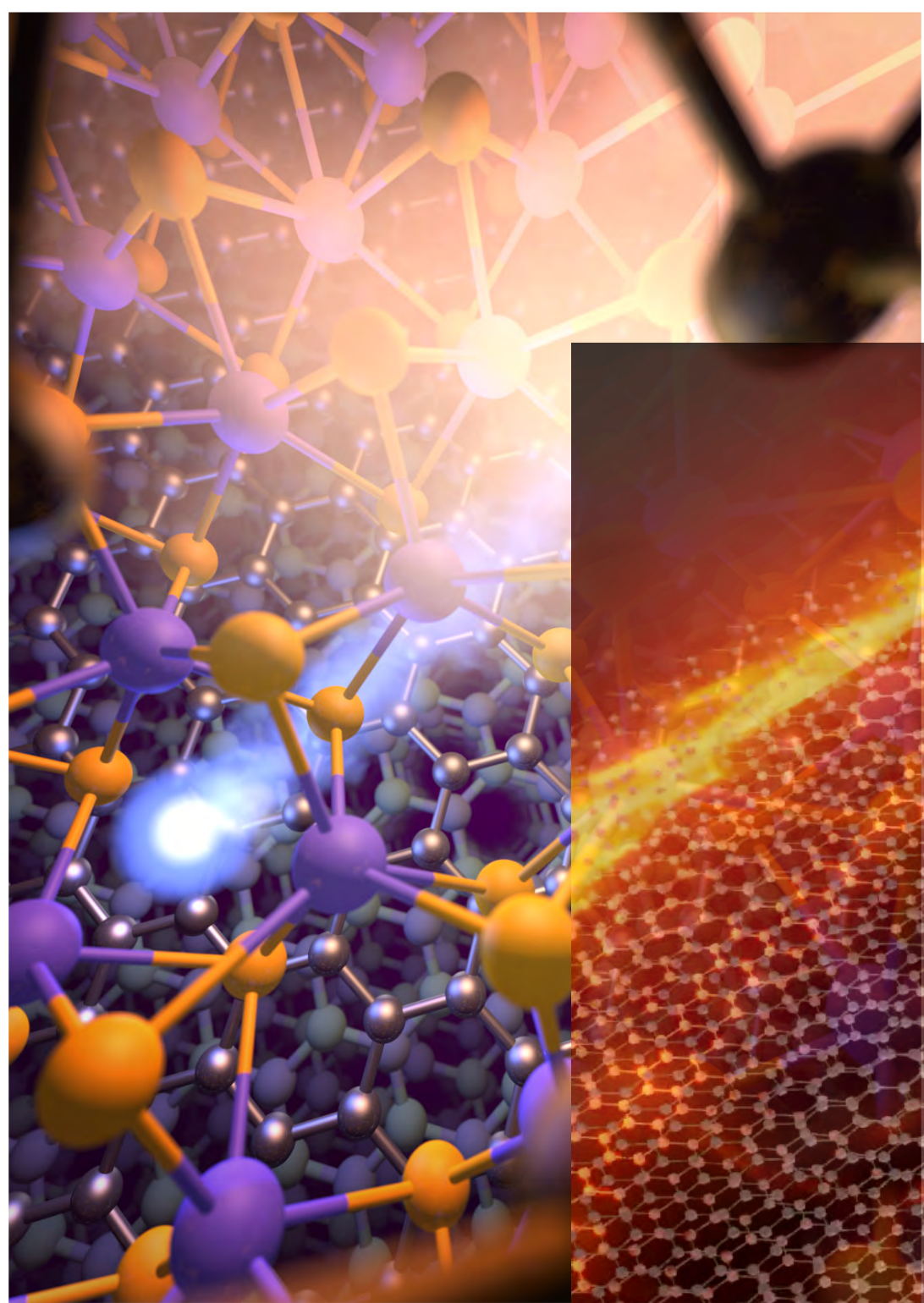




Electron: nanometer

Polaritons: 20 nanometer

Photon:
500 nanometer - 500 micrometer
(VIS - THz)



Extreme confinement of light

Forbidden optical transitions

RESEARCH ARTICLES

OPTICS

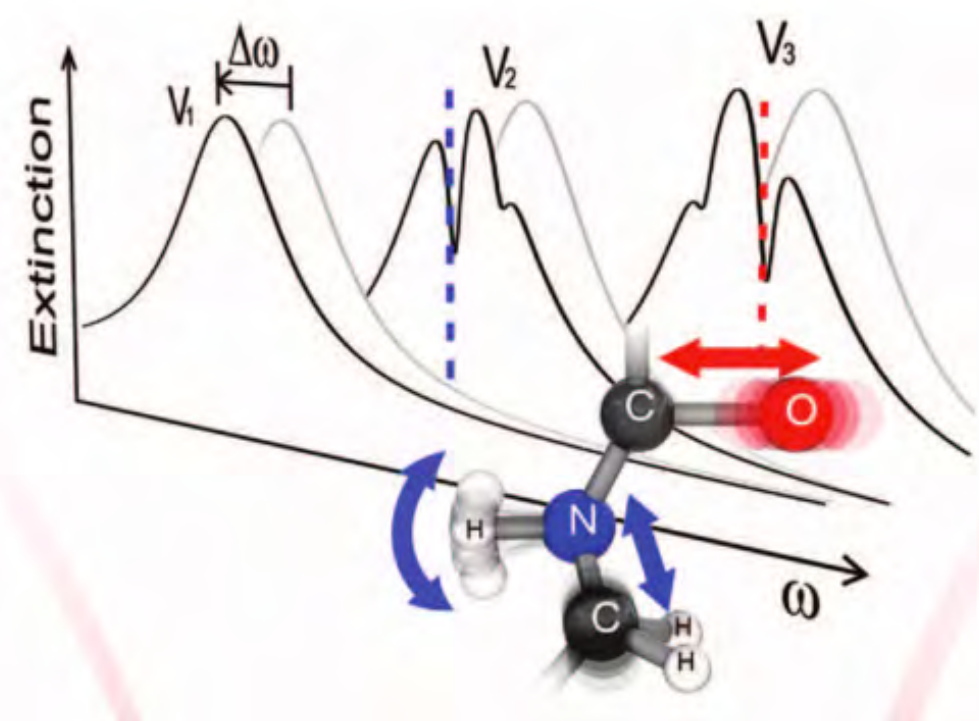
Shrinking light to allow forbidden transitions on the atomic scale

Nicholas Rivera,^{1*} Ido Kaminer,^{1*} Bo Zhen,² John D. Joannopoulos,¹ Marin Soljačić¹

Light-matter interactions with photonic quasiparticles

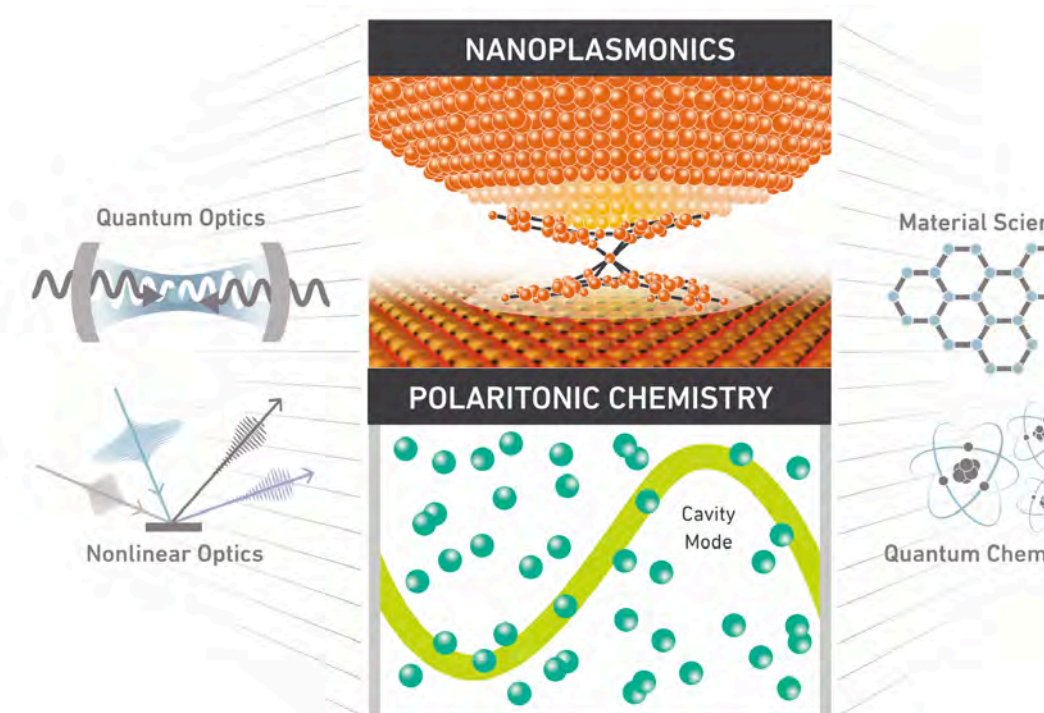
Nicholas Rivera¹ and Ido Kaminer²

Single molecule sensing



Rodrigo et al., Science 2018

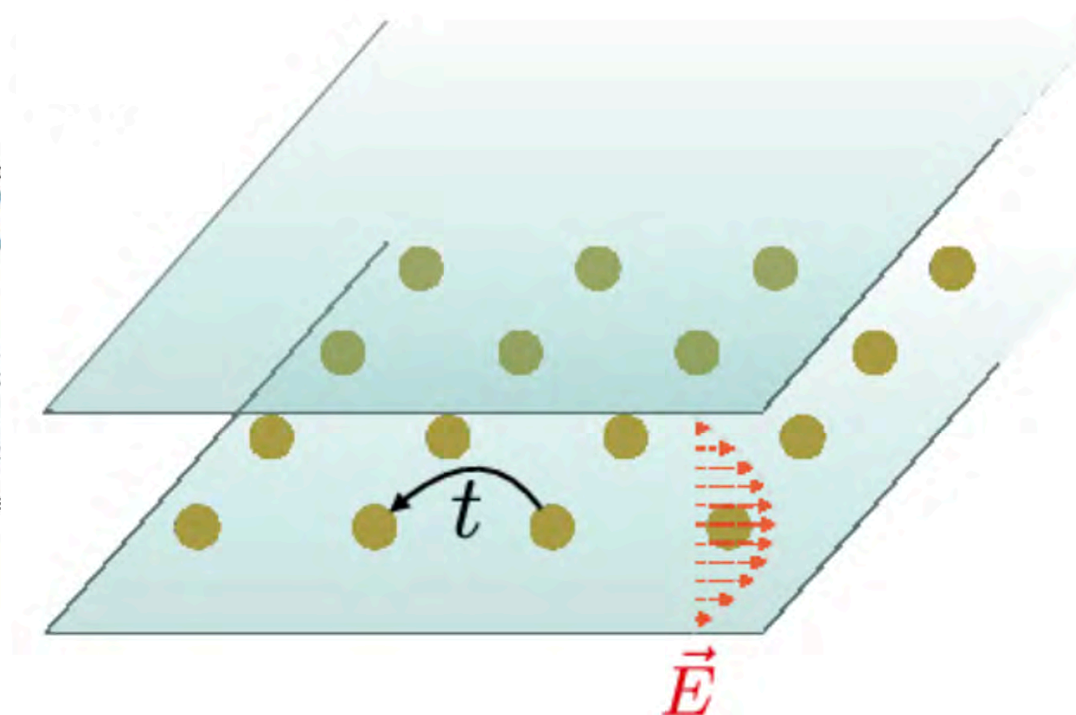
Quantum chemistry



Reviews:

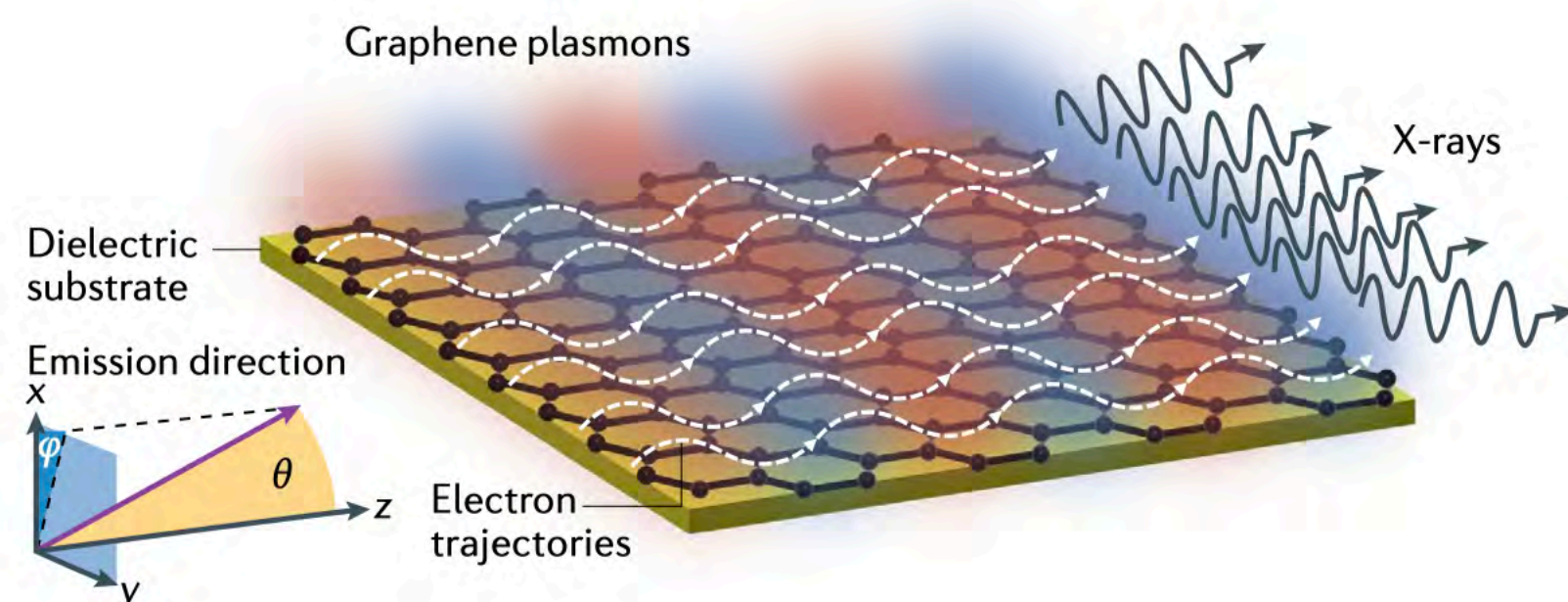
Baumberg, et al. Nature materials 18.7 (2019): 668-678.
Flick et al. Nanophotonics 7.9 (2018): 1479-1501.

Cavity-mediated Superconductivity

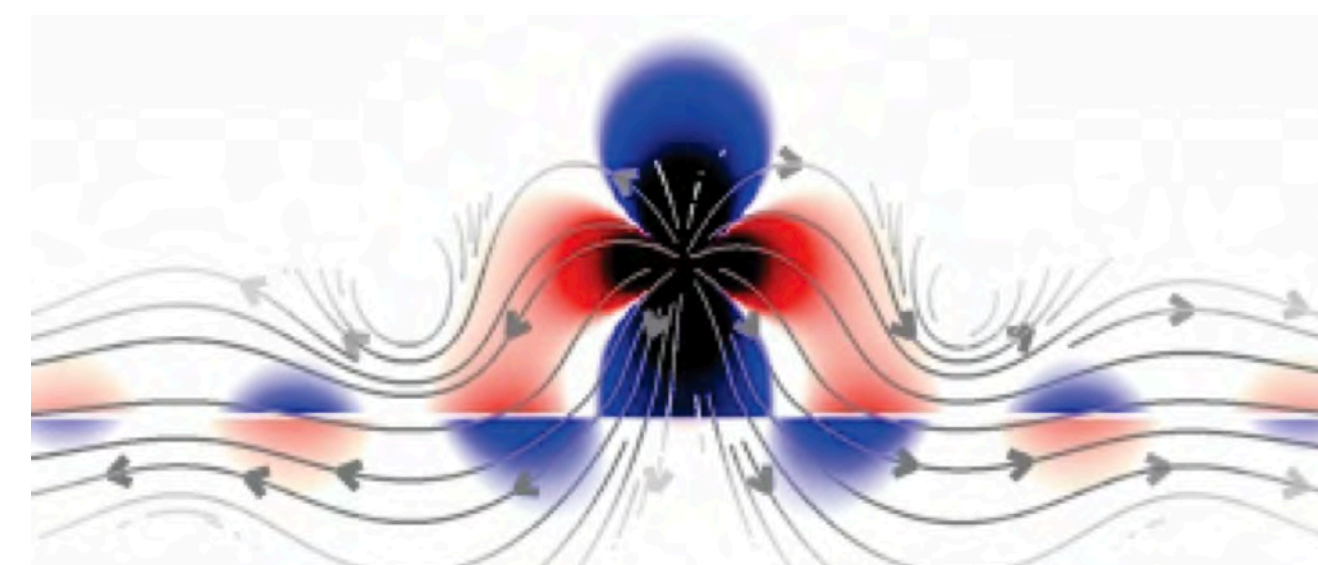


Schlawn, PRL 2019

X-ray generation Cherenkov generation



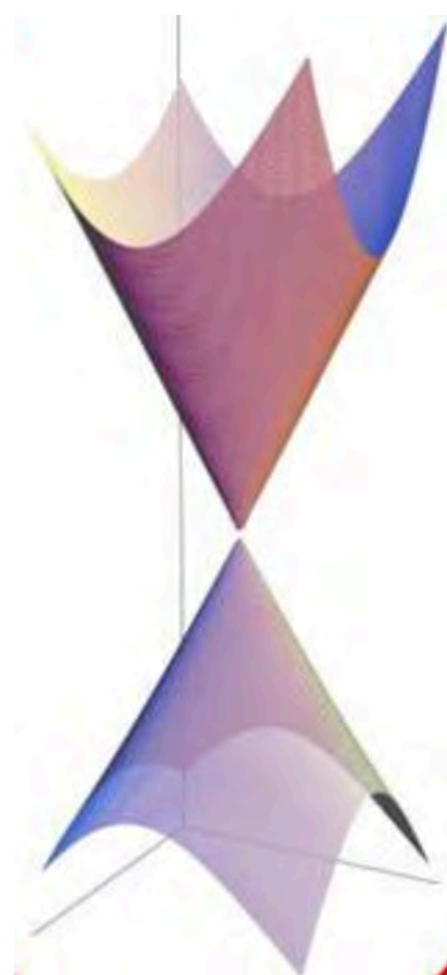
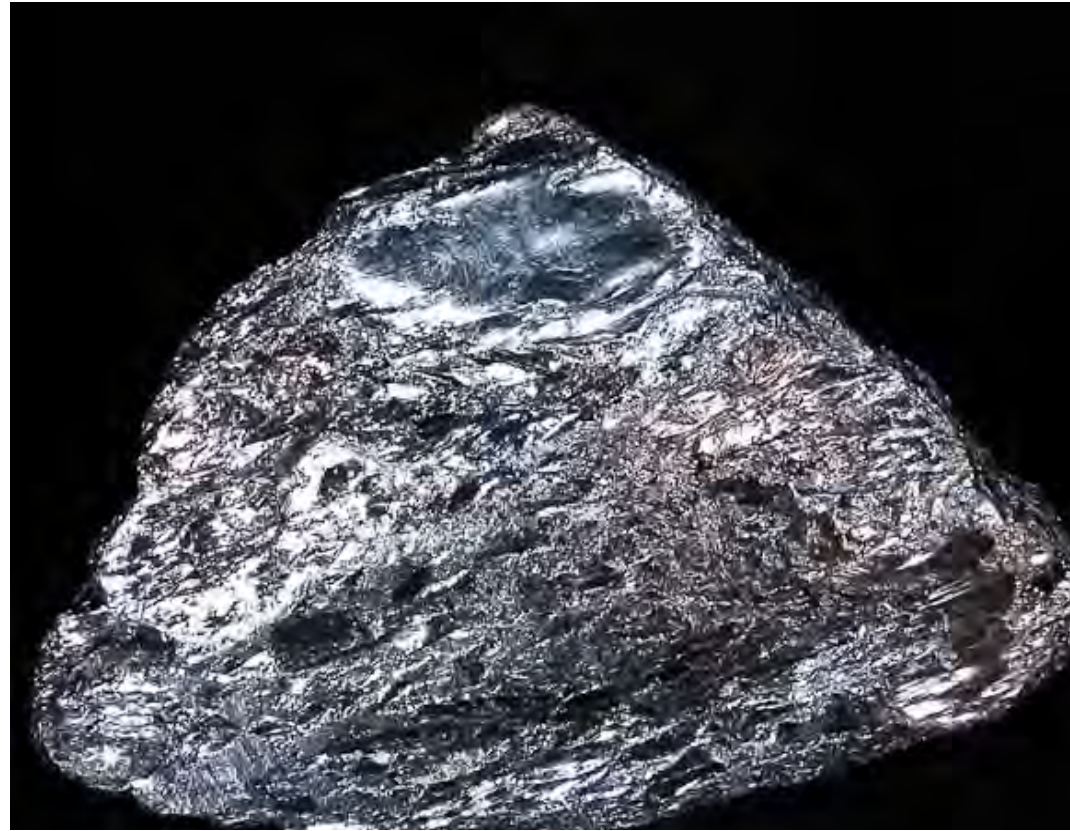
Ultra-Strong coupling Extreme Purcell factors



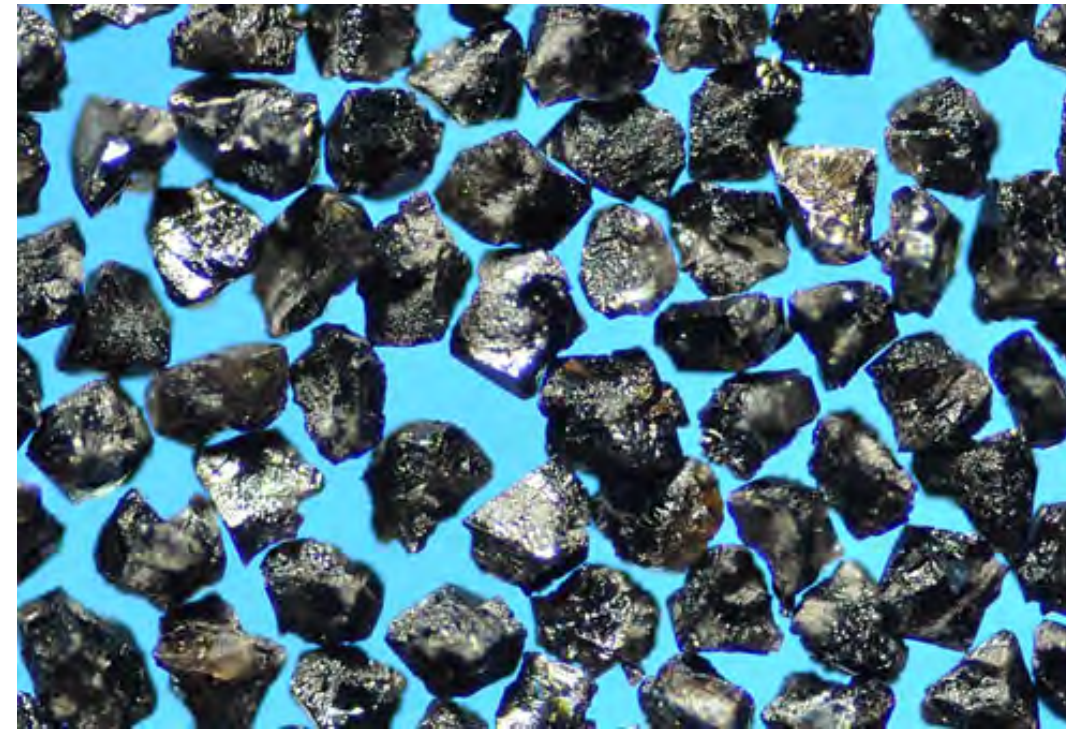
Koppens, Abajo, NL 2011
Kurman, Schmidt, Koppens, Kaminer, CLEO 2019
Kurman, Nature photonics 2018

2d materials

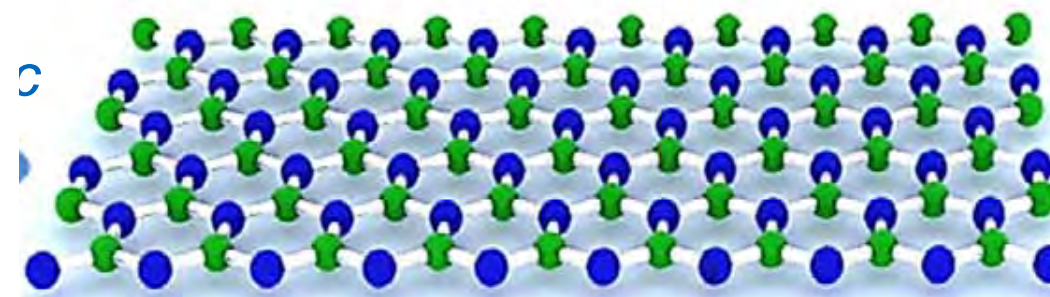
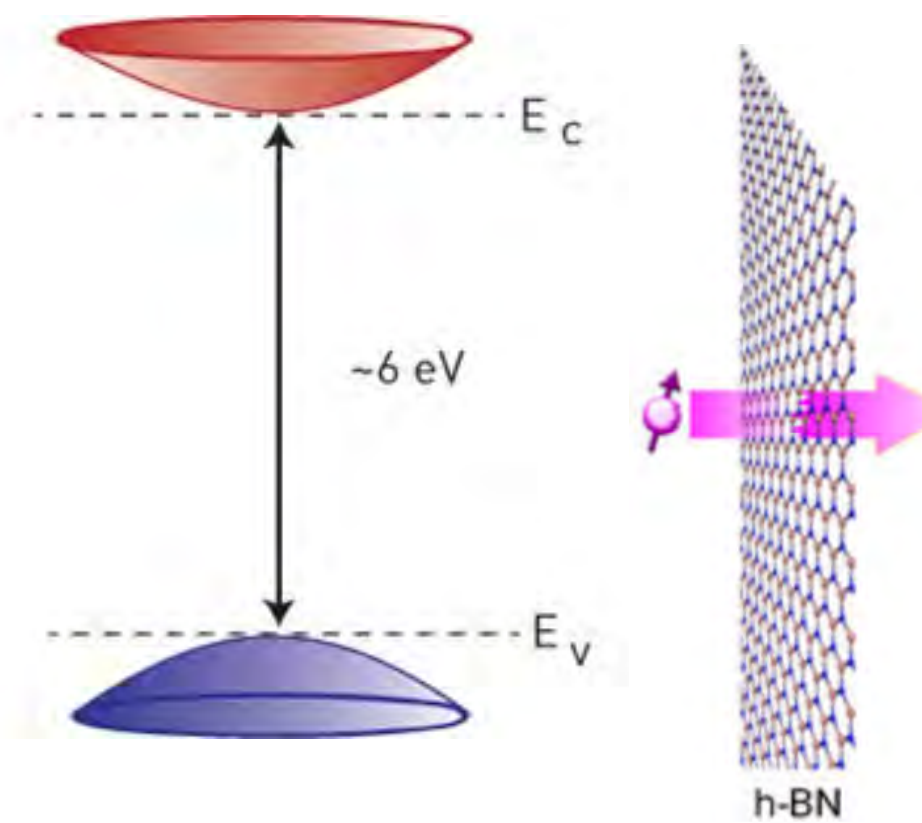
Graphene (semimetal)



Boron Nitride (insulator)



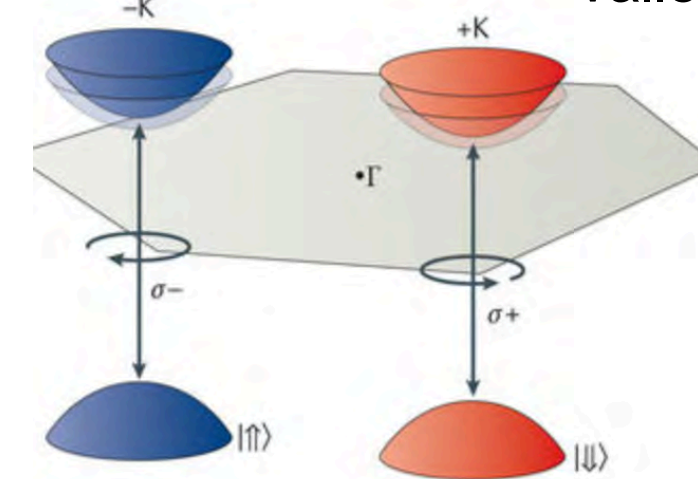
Tunnel barrier



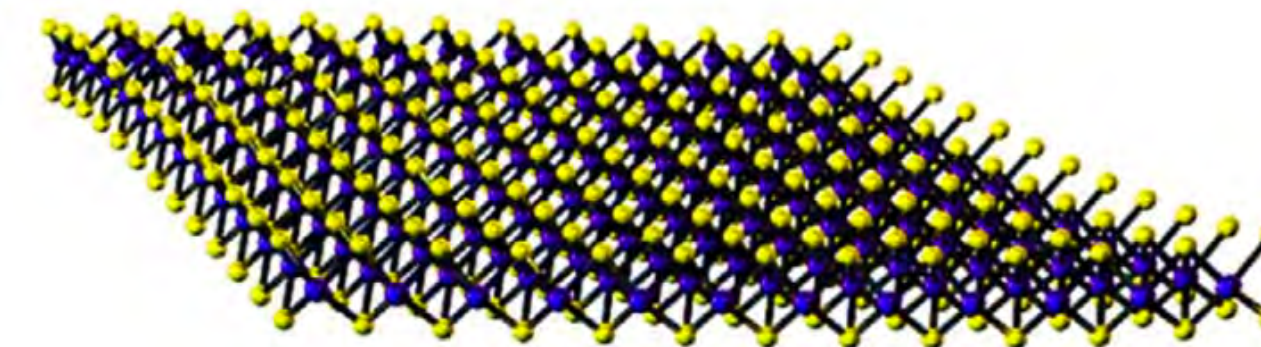
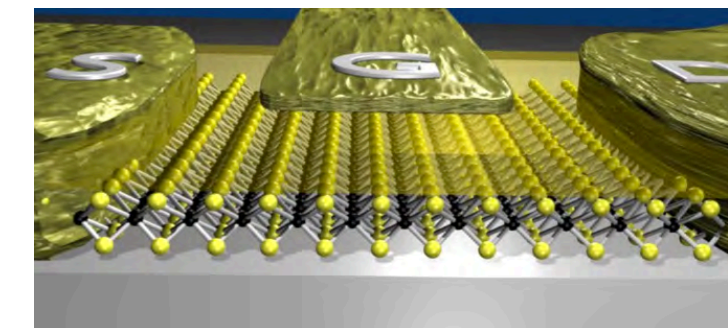
MoS₂ (semi-conductor)



Valleytronics



Nanometer transistor

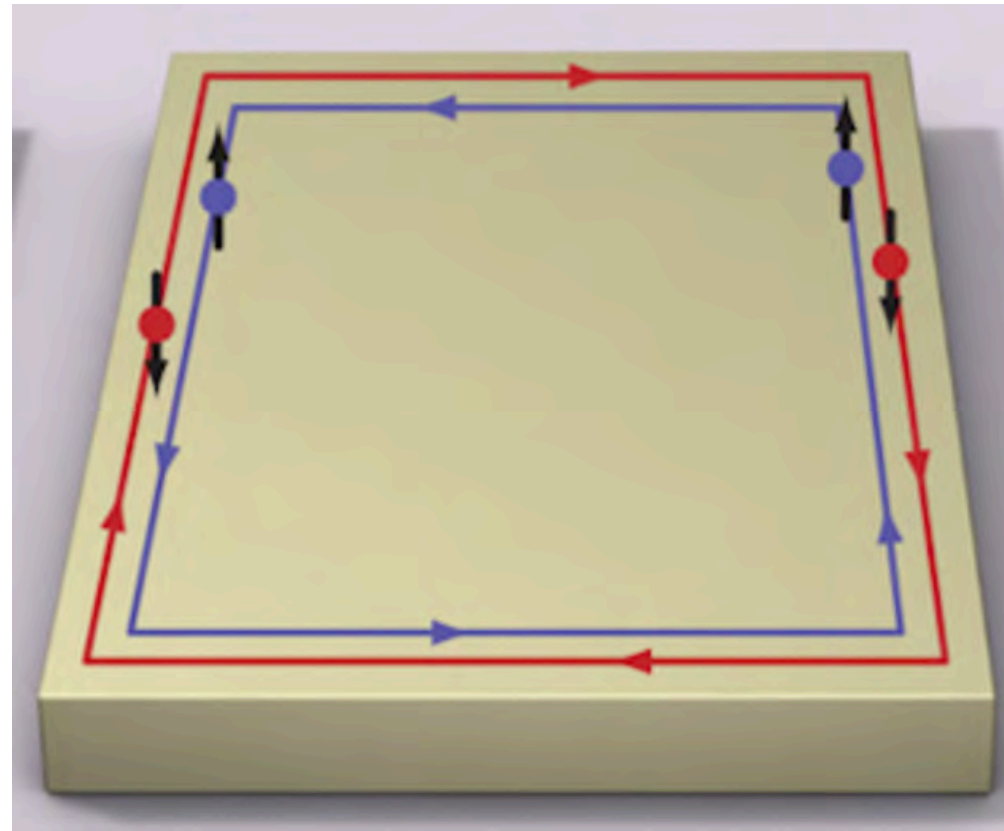
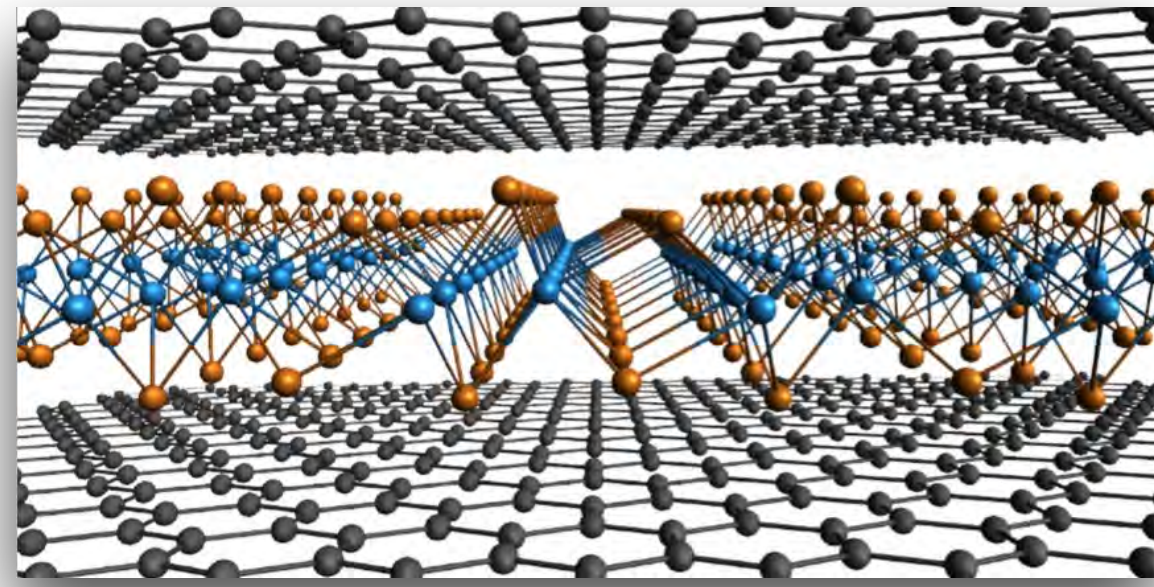


Flexible electronics

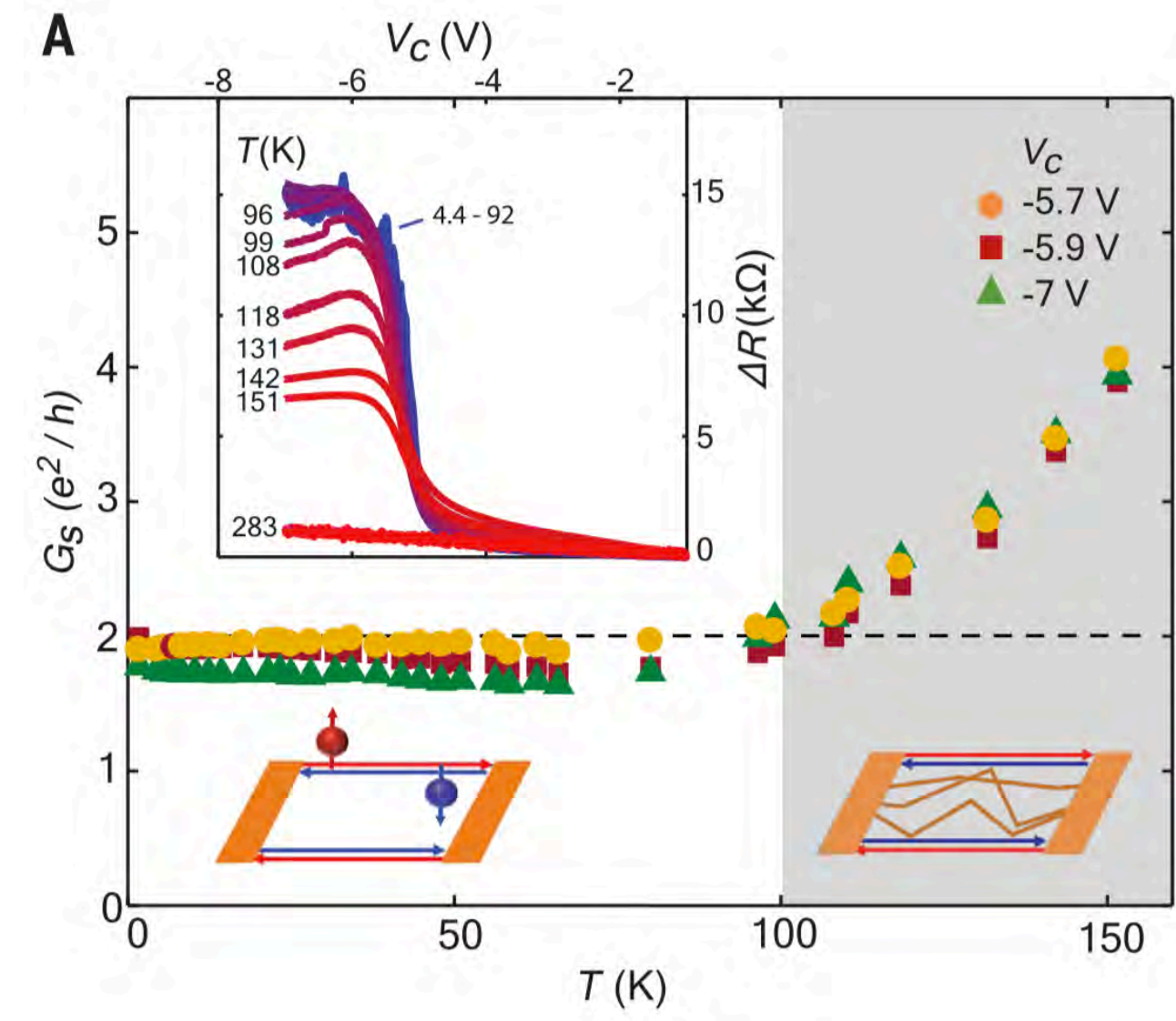


Topological insulator

Quantum spin Hall effect up to 1K

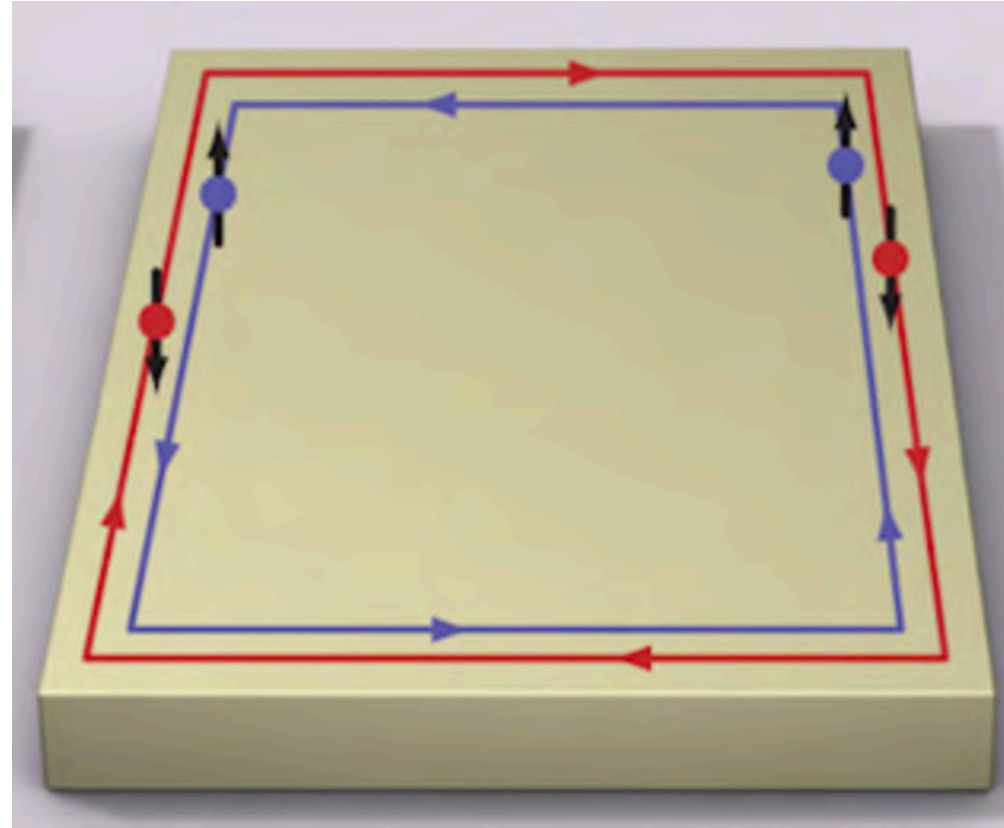
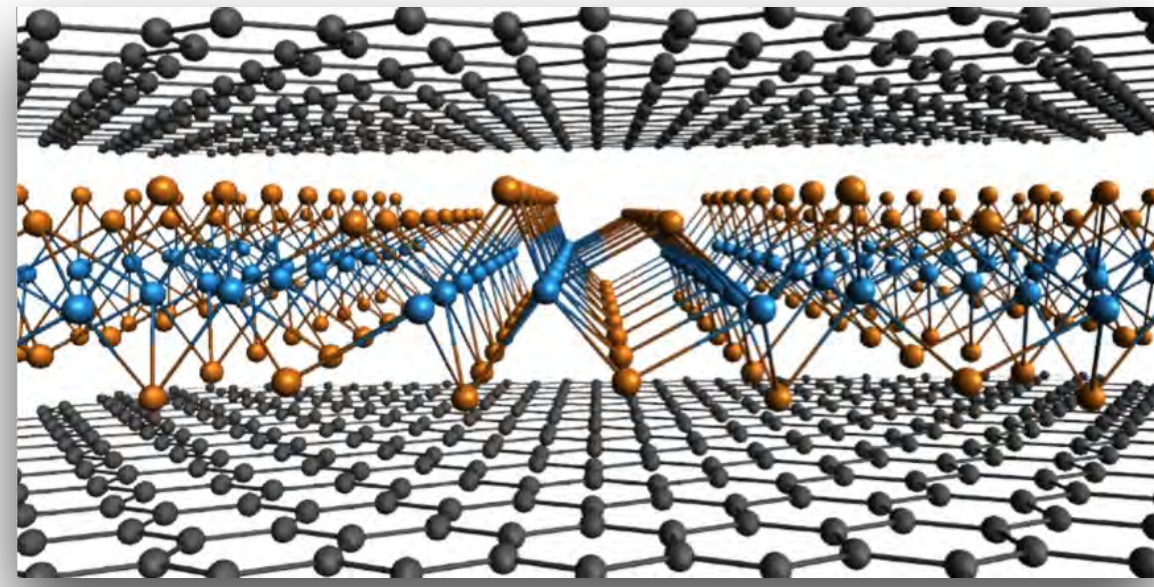


Wu et al., Science 2018

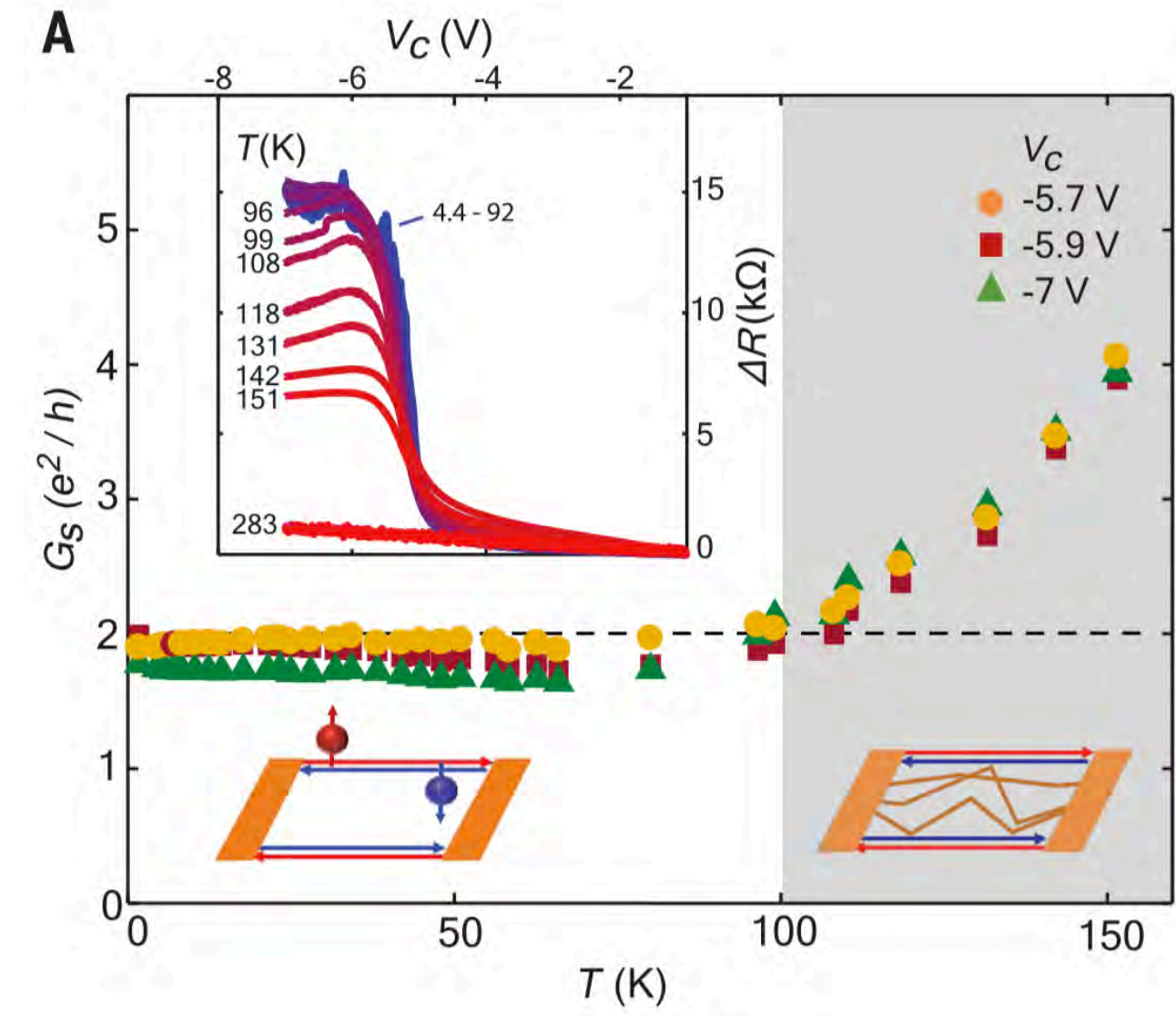


Topological insulator

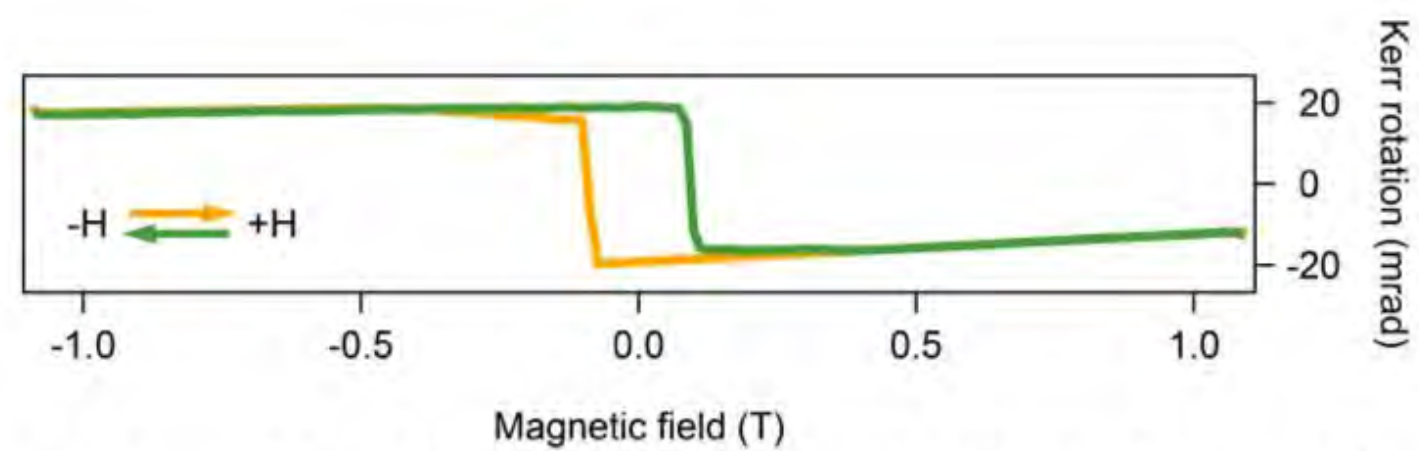
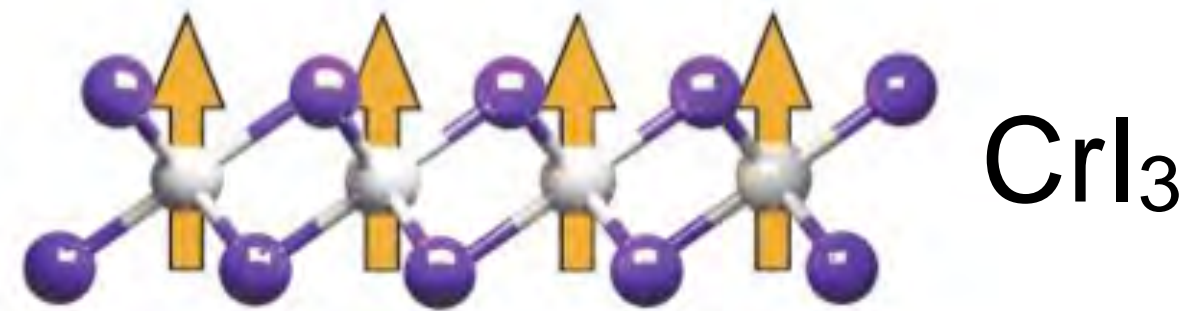
Quantum spin Hall effect up to 1K



Wu et al., Science 2018



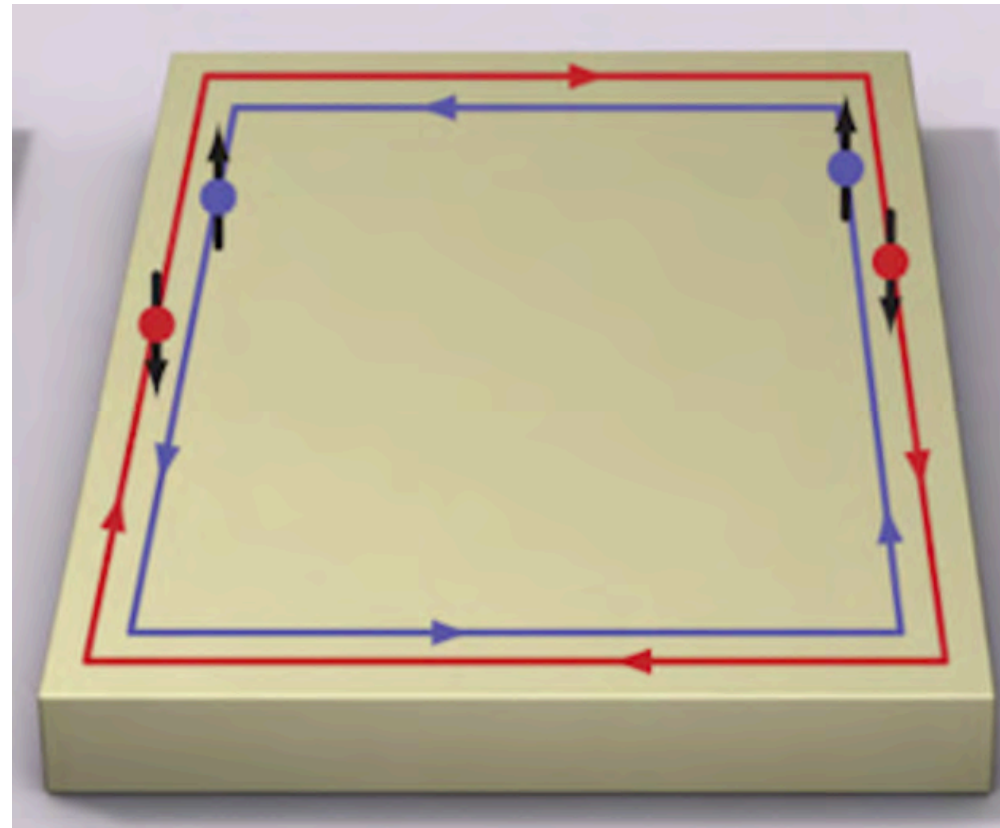
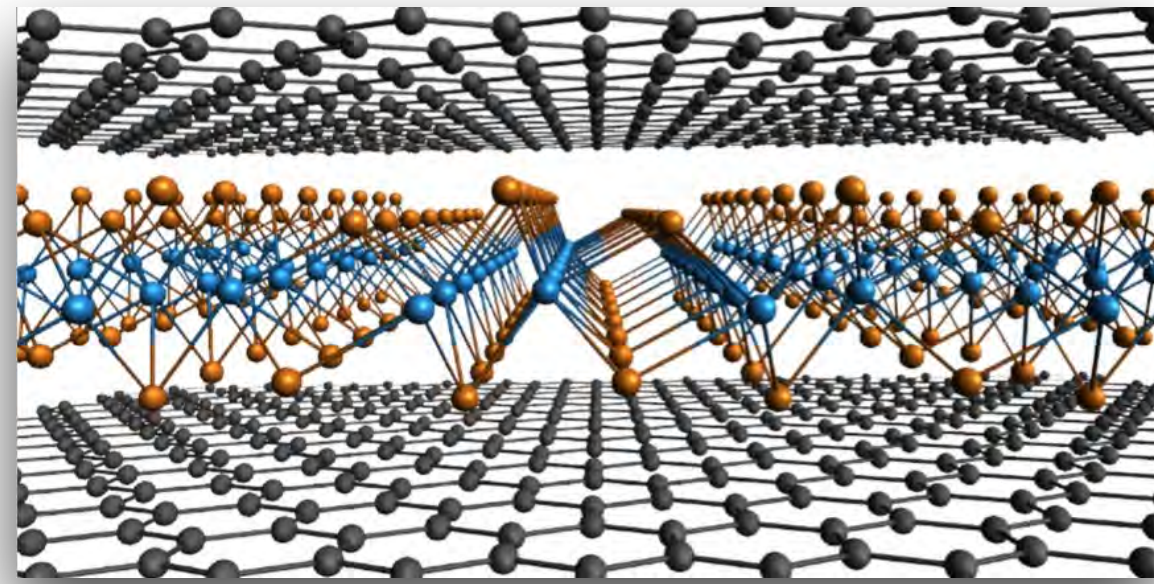
Monolayer magnets



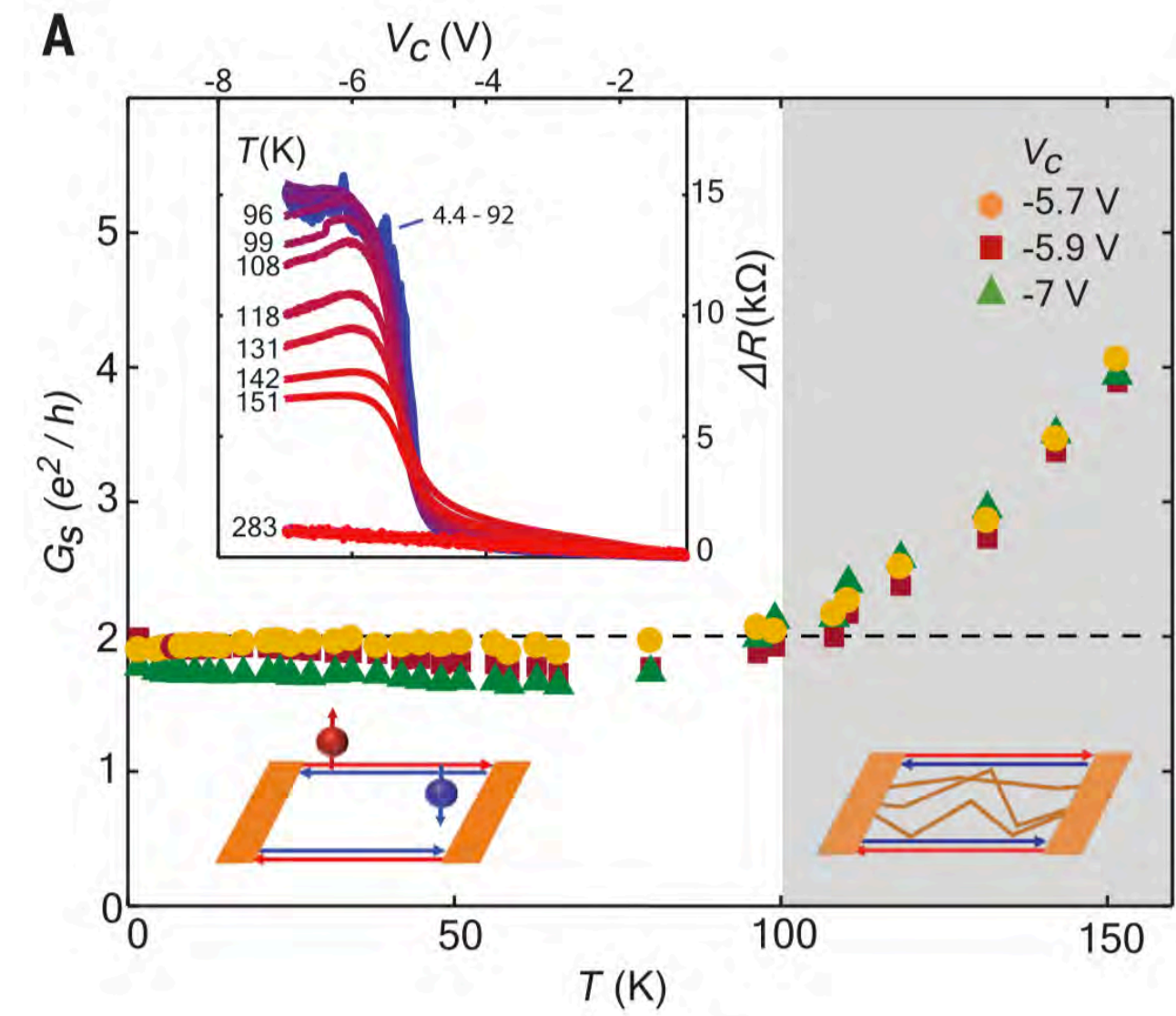
Huang et al., Nature 2017
Gong et al., Nature 2017

Topological insulator

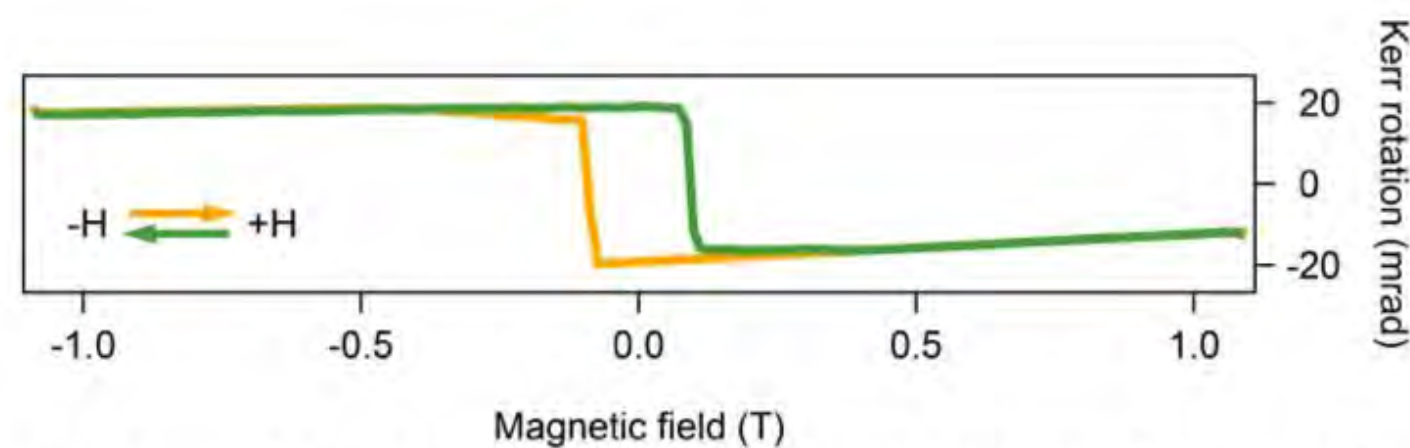
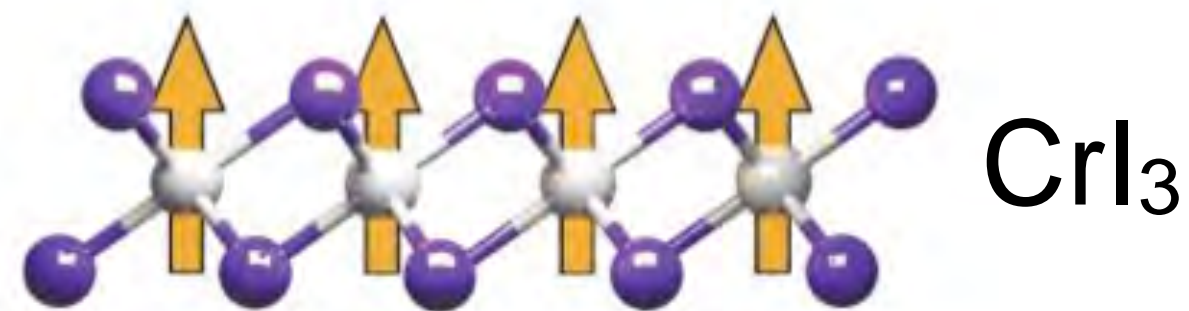
Quantum spin Hall effect up to 1K



Wu et al., Science 2018

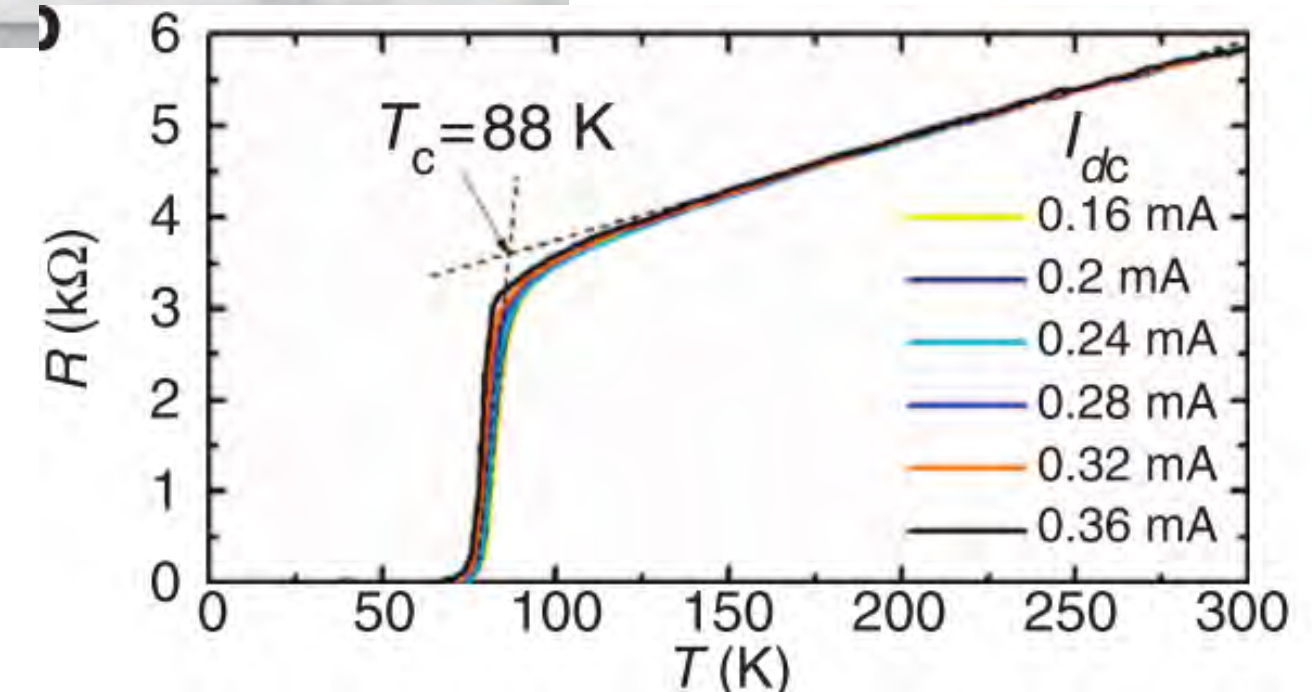
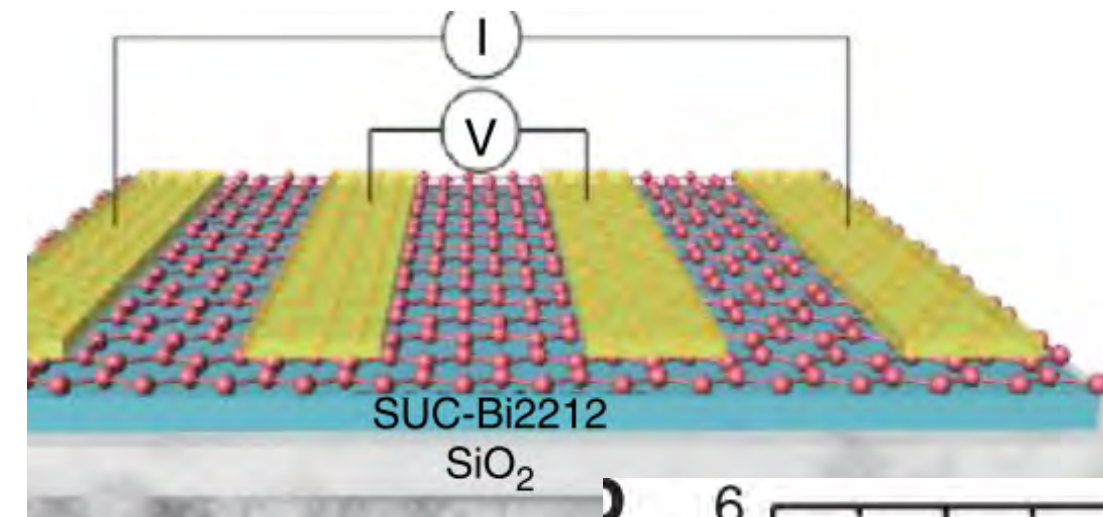


Monolayer magnets



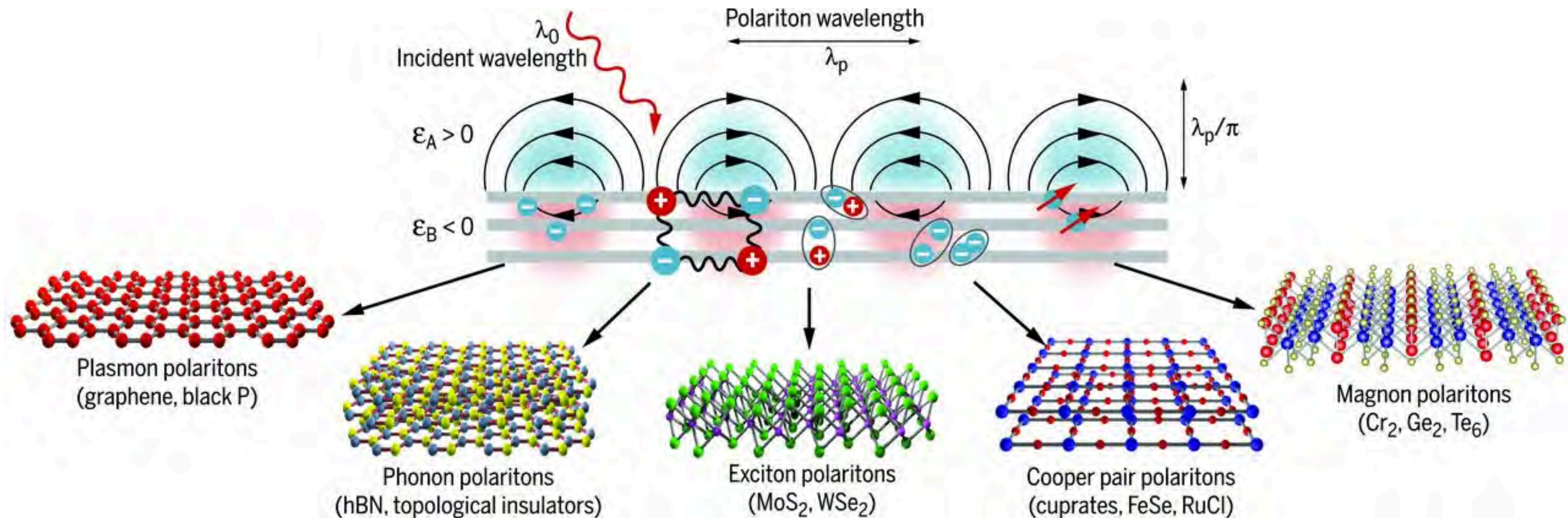
Huang et al., Nature 2017
Gong et al., Nature 2017

Monolayer superconductor



Jiang et al., Nature Comm 2014

Polaritons

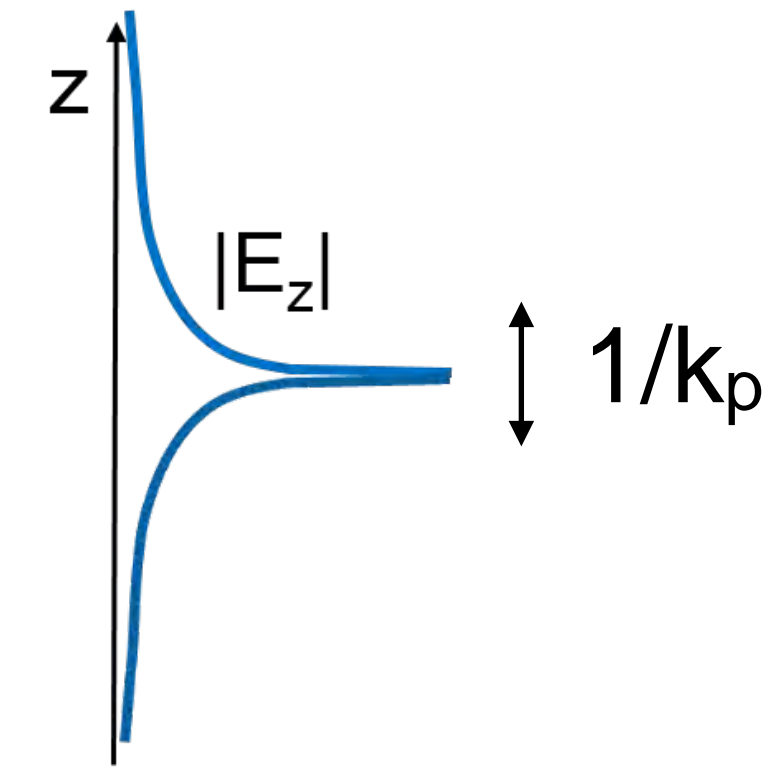
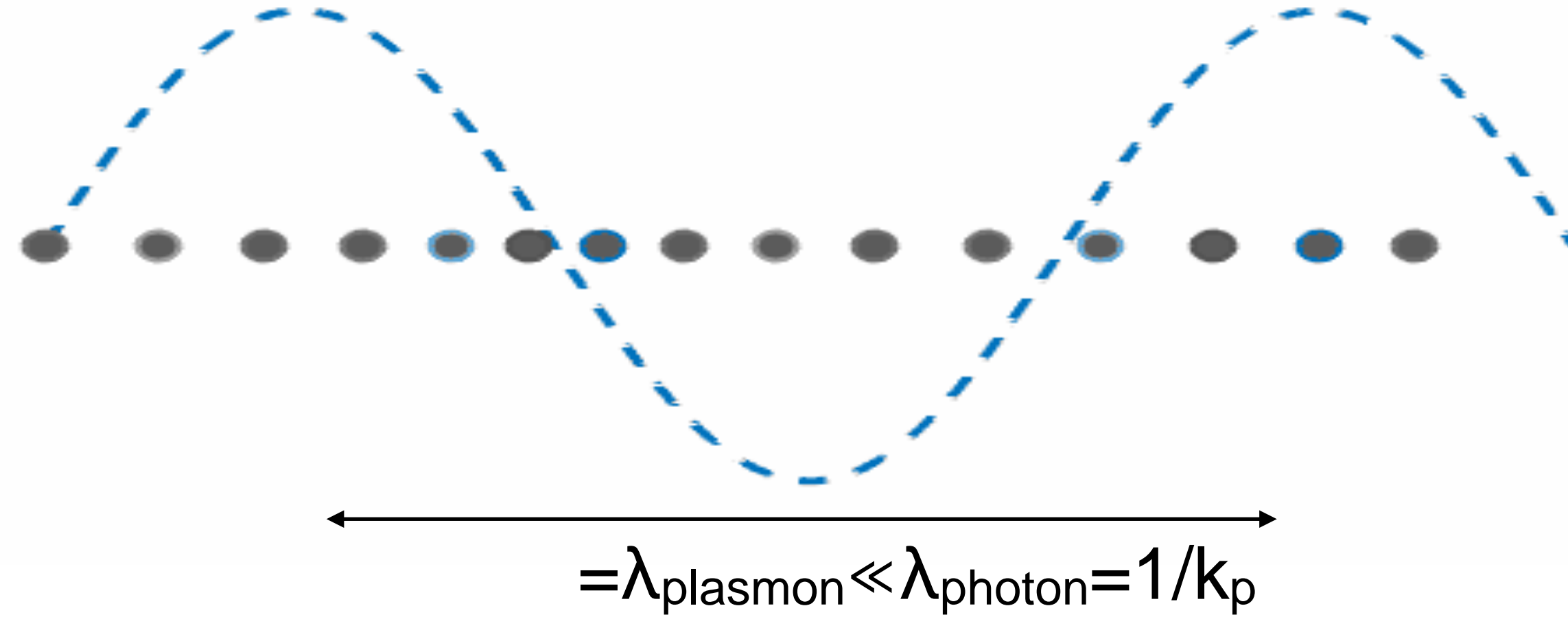


See reviews:

Low et al., Polaritons in layered two-dimensional materials, *Nature Materials* (2016).

Basov et al., *Science* (2016)

Graphene "Dirac" plasmons

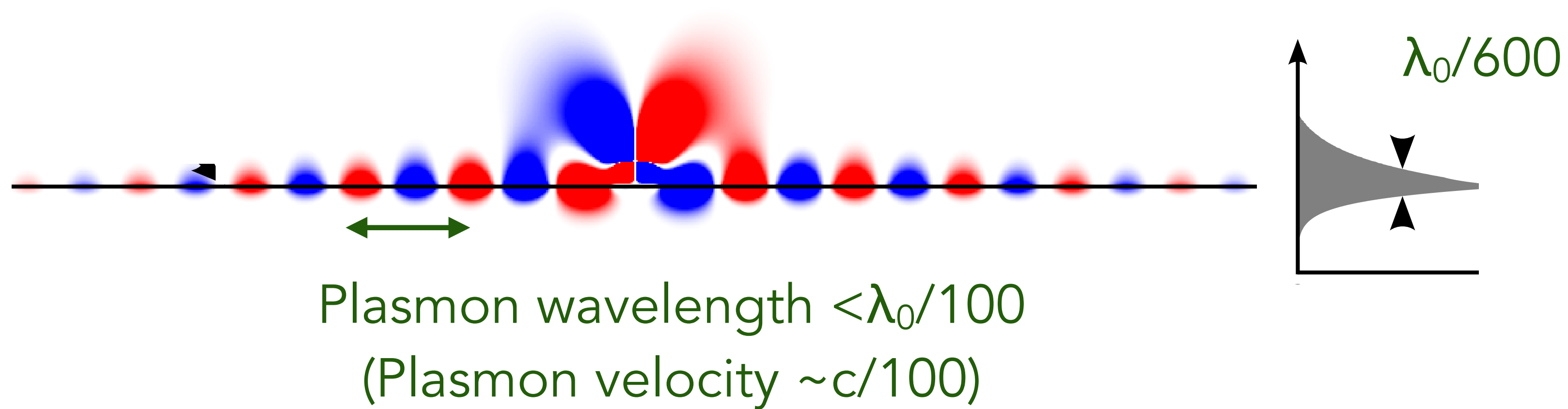


Many body excitation
Long-range Coulomb interaction
Can couple to light

Pioneering theory work:
Jablan et al, PRB (2009)
Hwang et al, PRB (2007)
Polini et al, PRB (2008)
Wunsch et al., NJP (2008)
Koppens, Abajo, Nano Letters (2012)

See also Pioneering experimental work:
Basov
Hillenbrand
Atwater
Halas
Mortenson
Pruneri
Altug
etc etc.

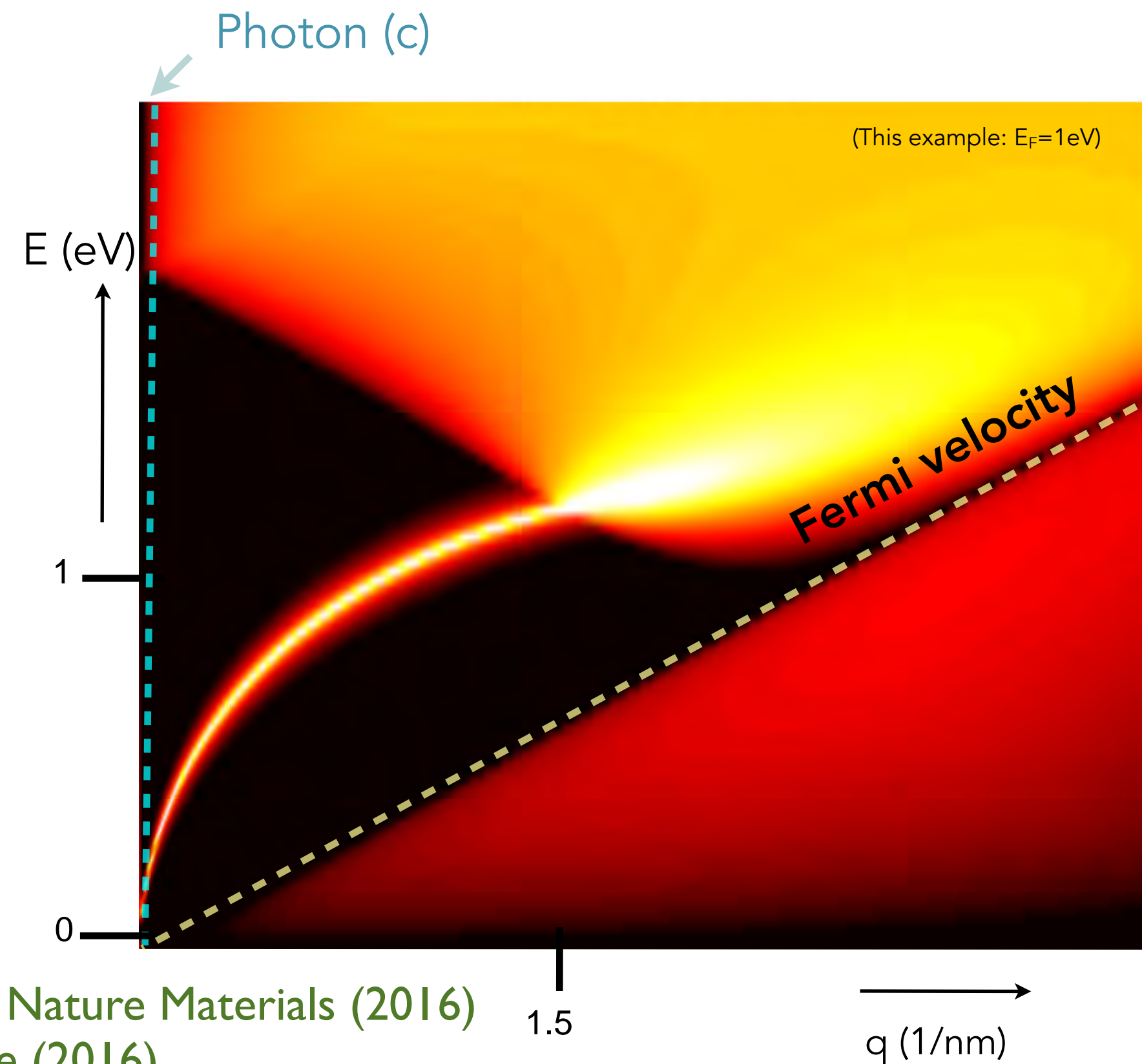
Graphene Plasmon Polariton (Infrared, THz light)



Photon velocity: $3 \cdot 10^8$ m/s

Plasmon velocity: $3 \cdot 10^6$ m/s

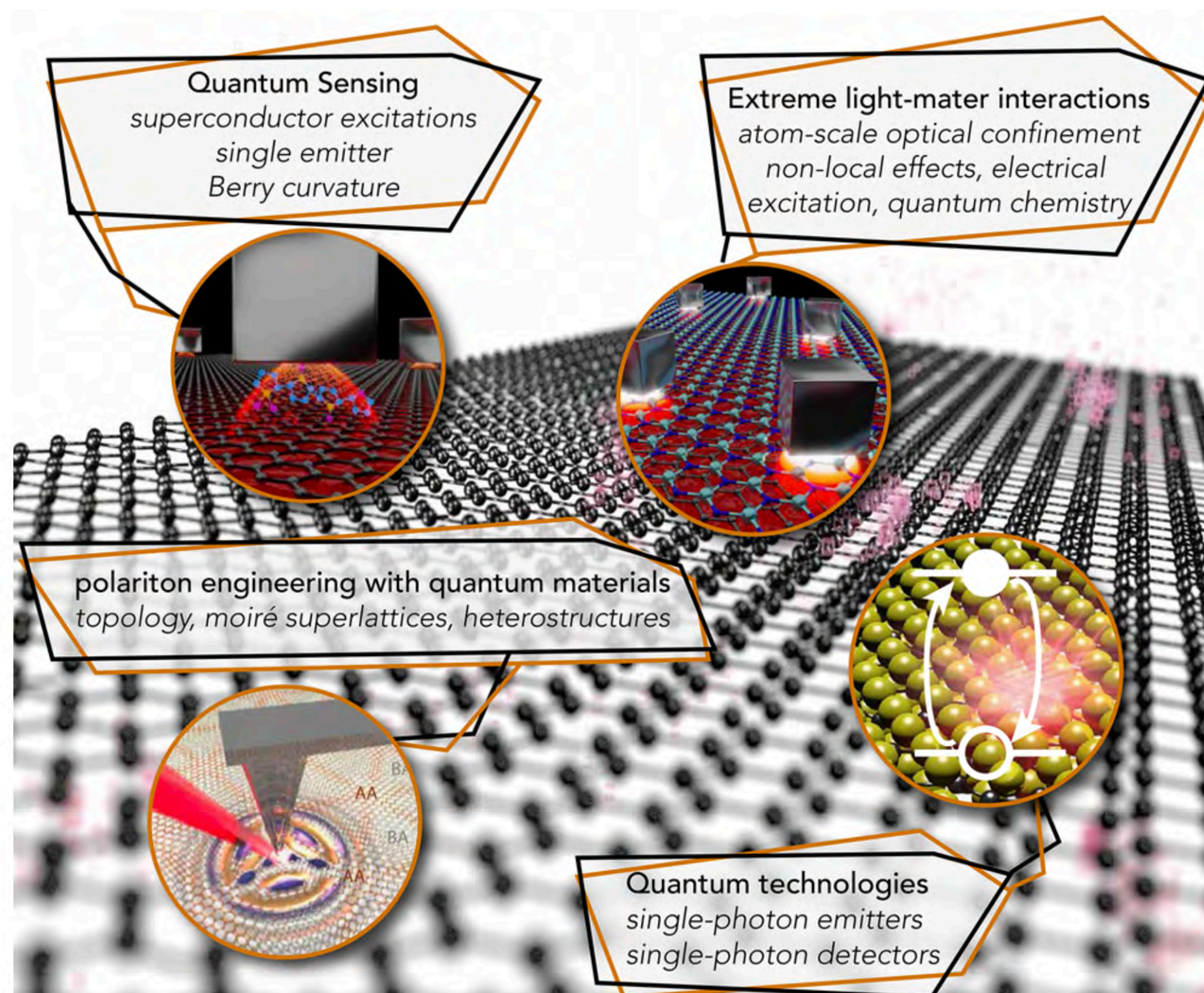
Electron velocity: $1 \cdot 10^6$ m/s



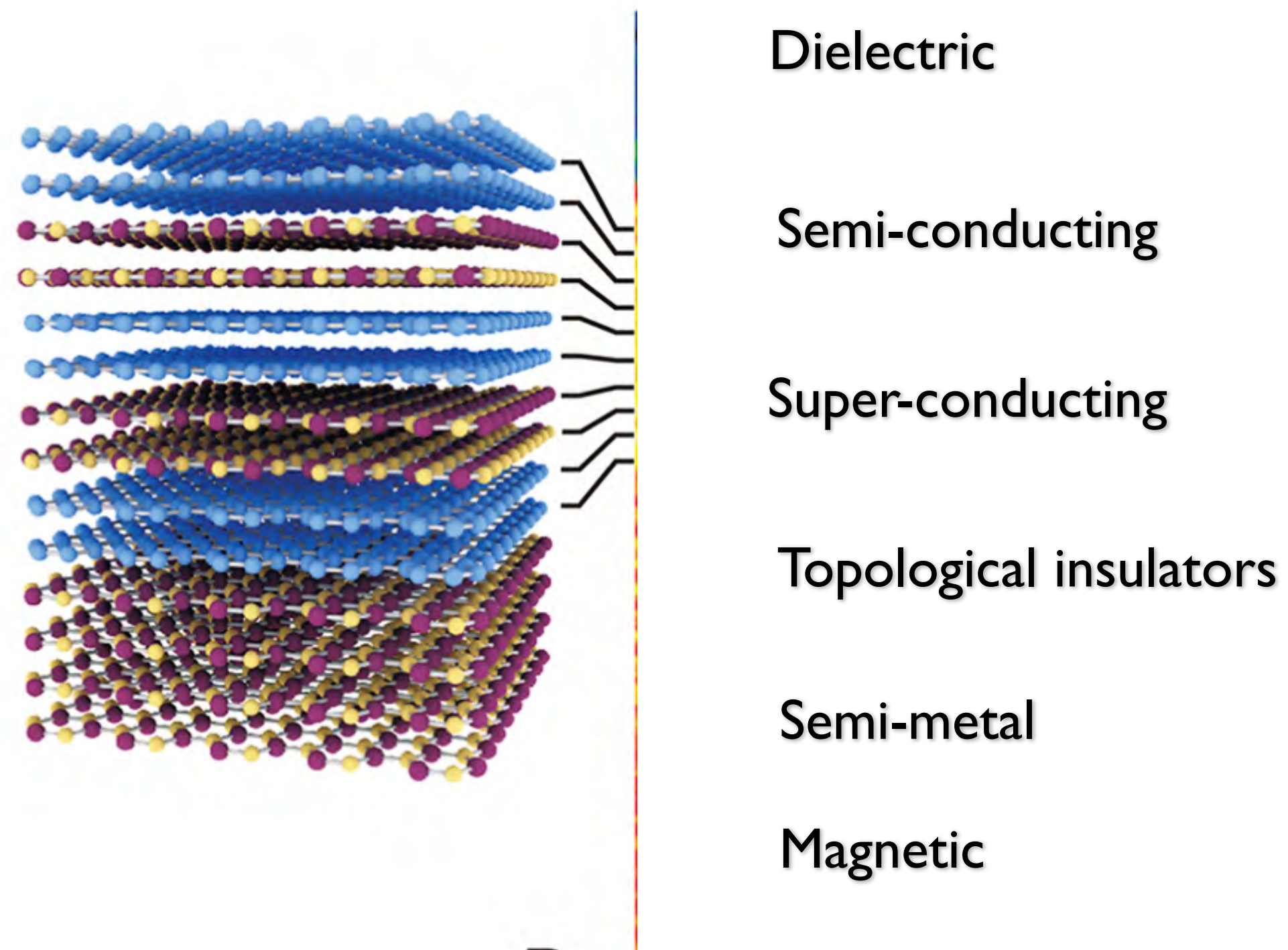
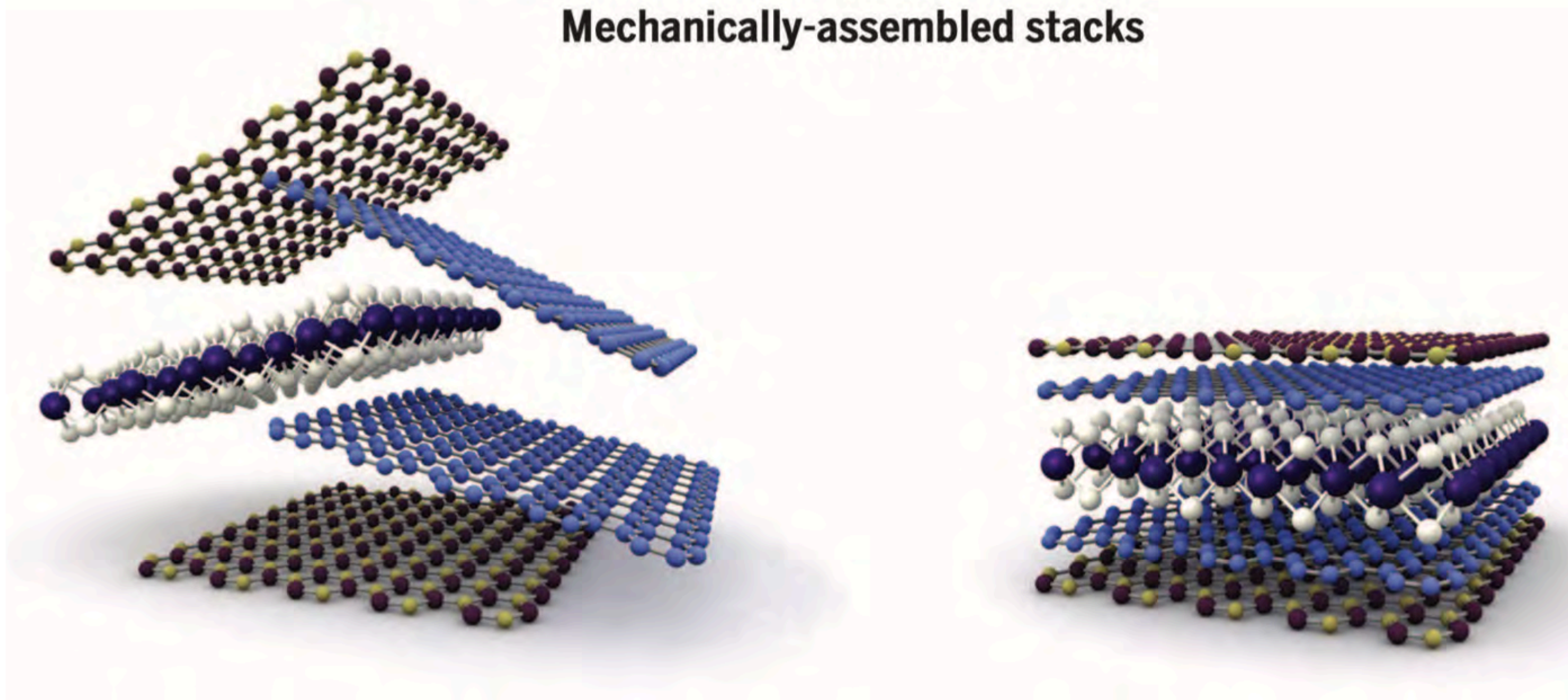
See reviews: Polaritons in layered two-dimensional materials, Nature Materials (2016)
Polaritons in van der Waals materials, Science (2016)

Quantum Nanophotonics in Two-Dimensional Materials

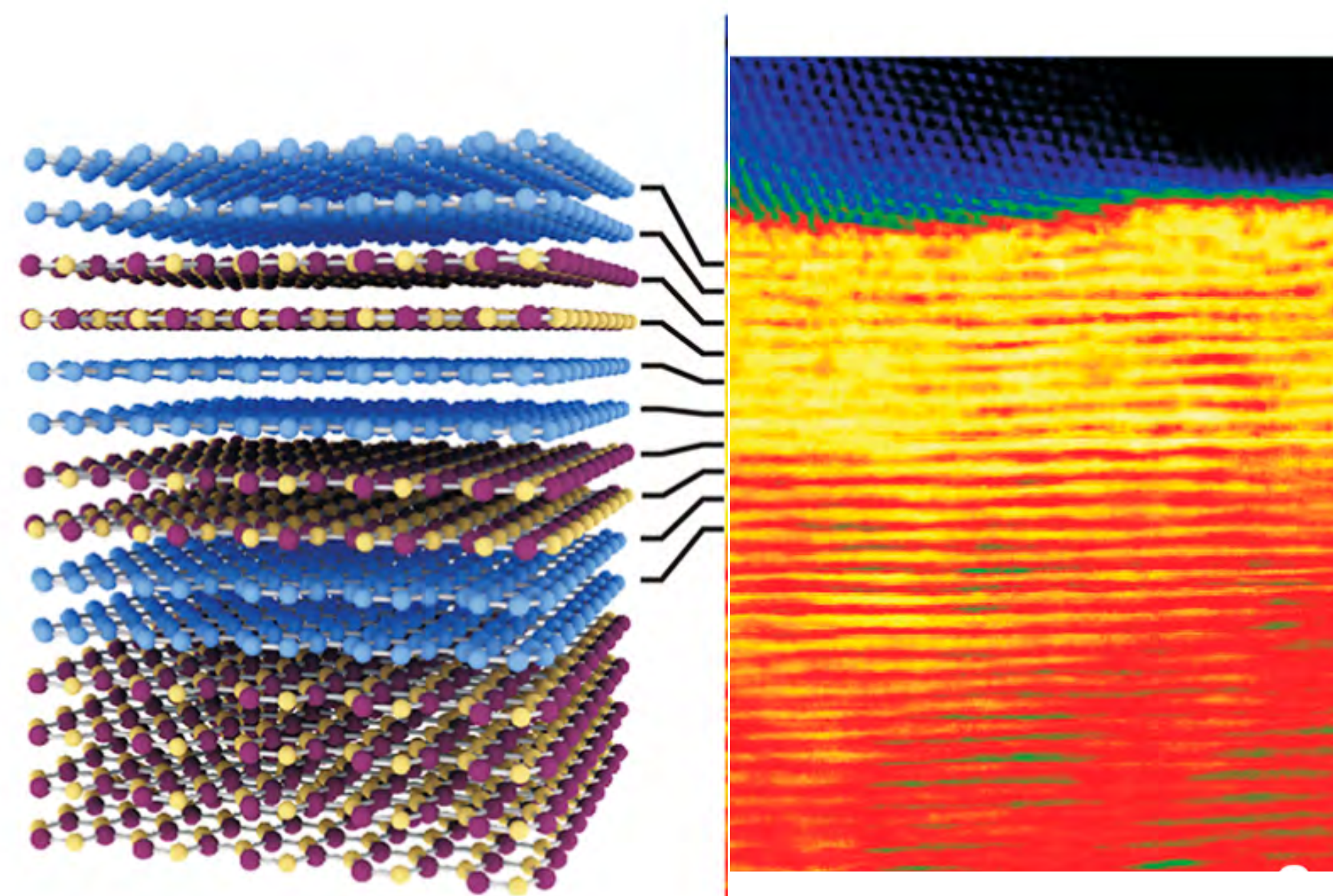
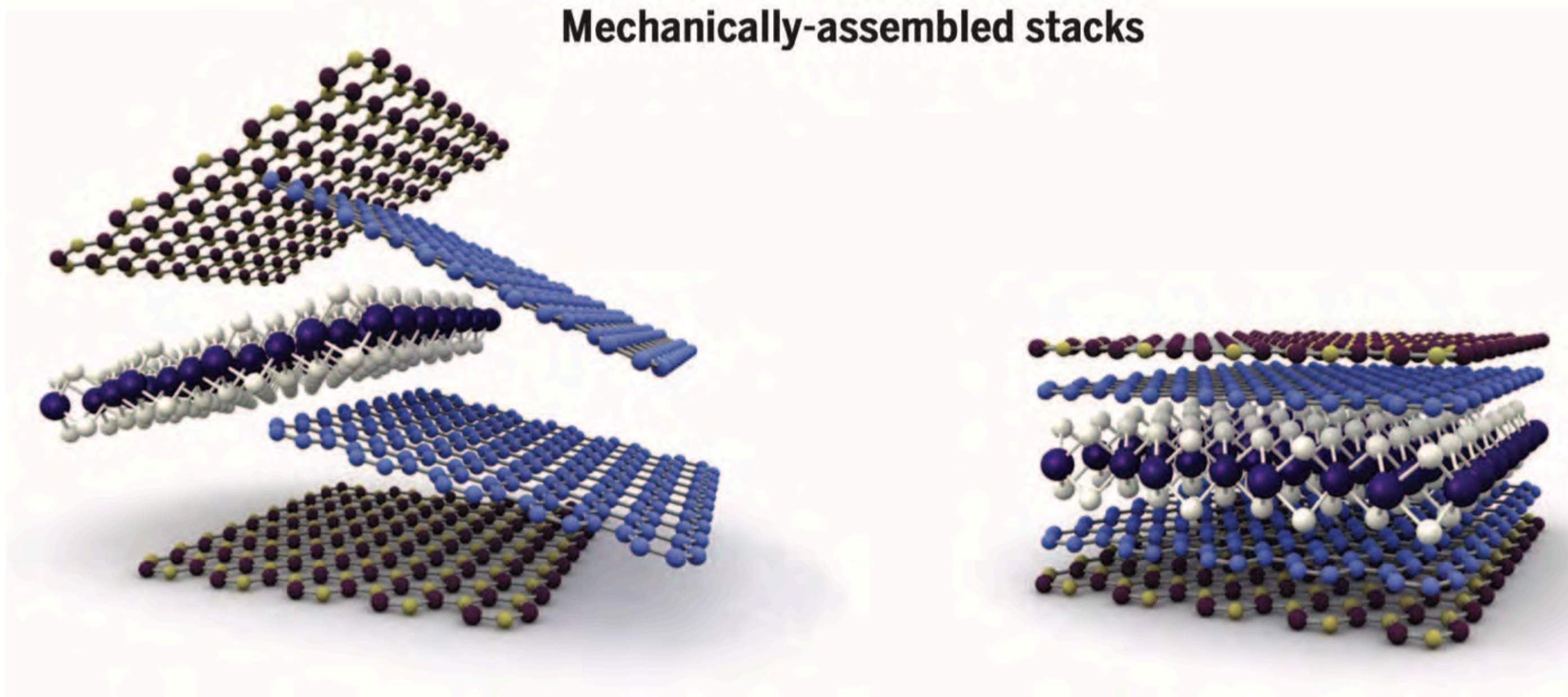
Antoine Reserbat-Plantey,* Itai Epstein, Iacopo Torre, Antonio T. Costa, P. A. D. Gonçalves, N. Asger Mortensen, Marco Polini, Justin C. W. Song, Nuno M. R. Peres, and Frank H. L. Koppens*



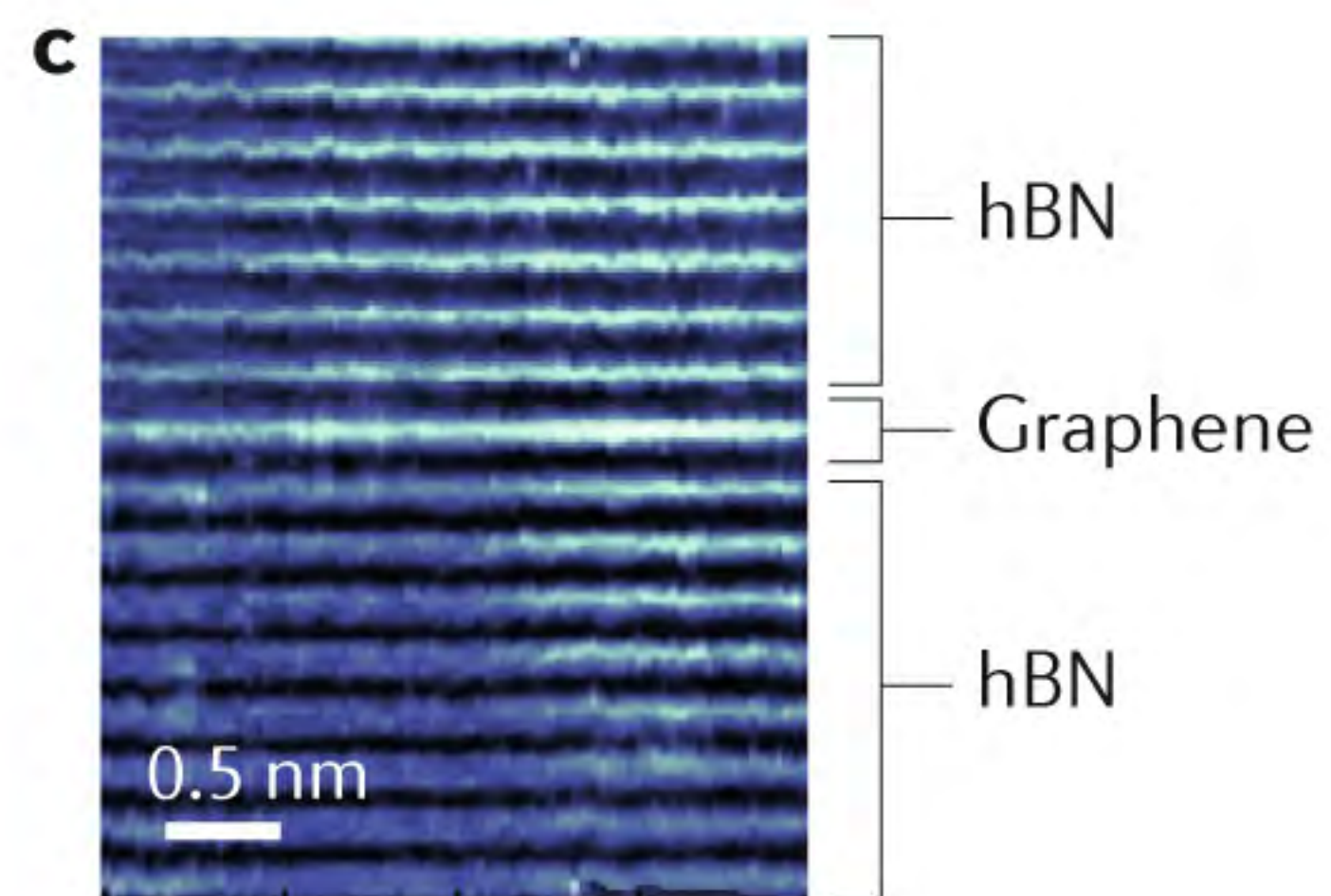
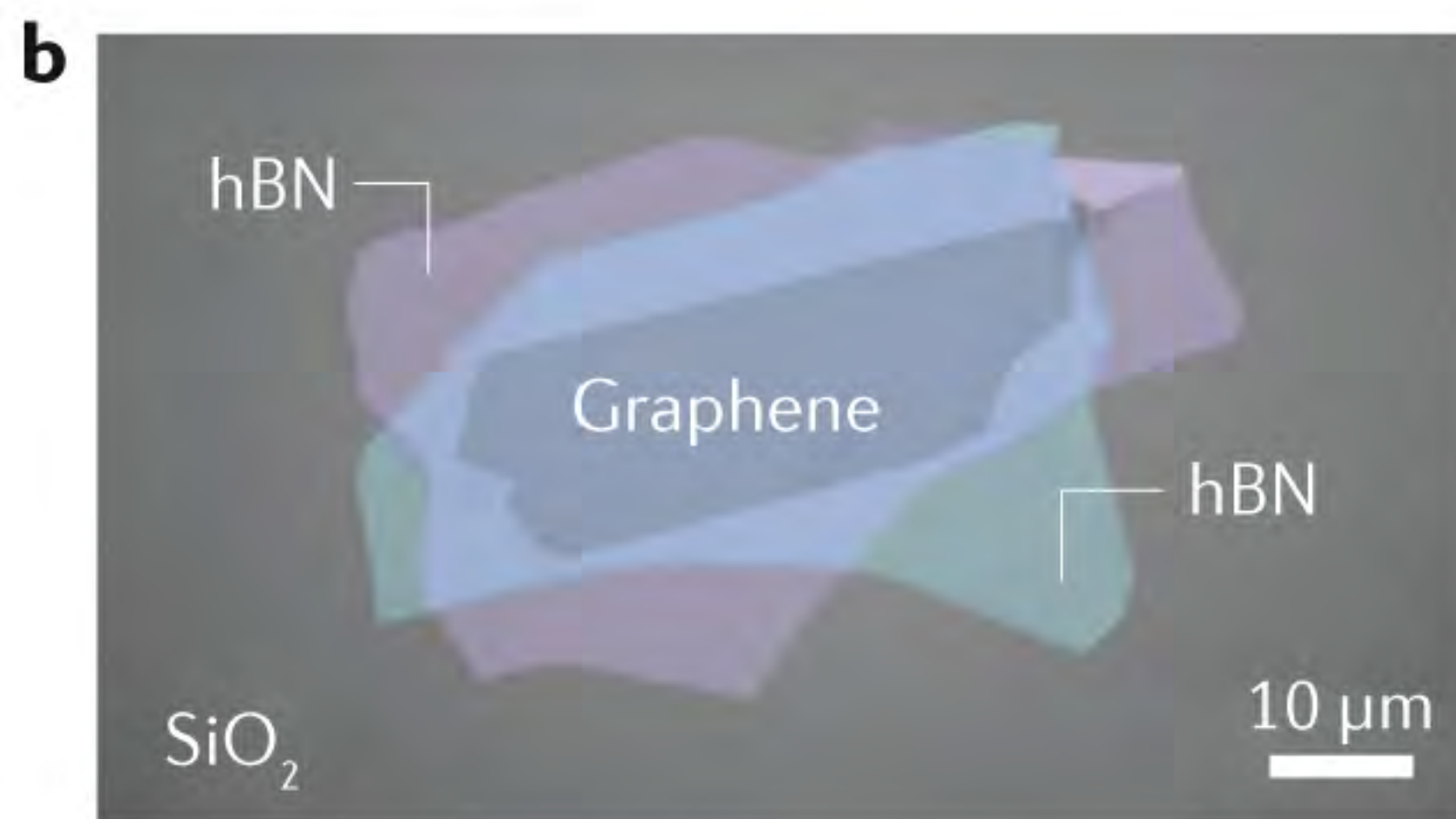
Mechanically-assembled stacks



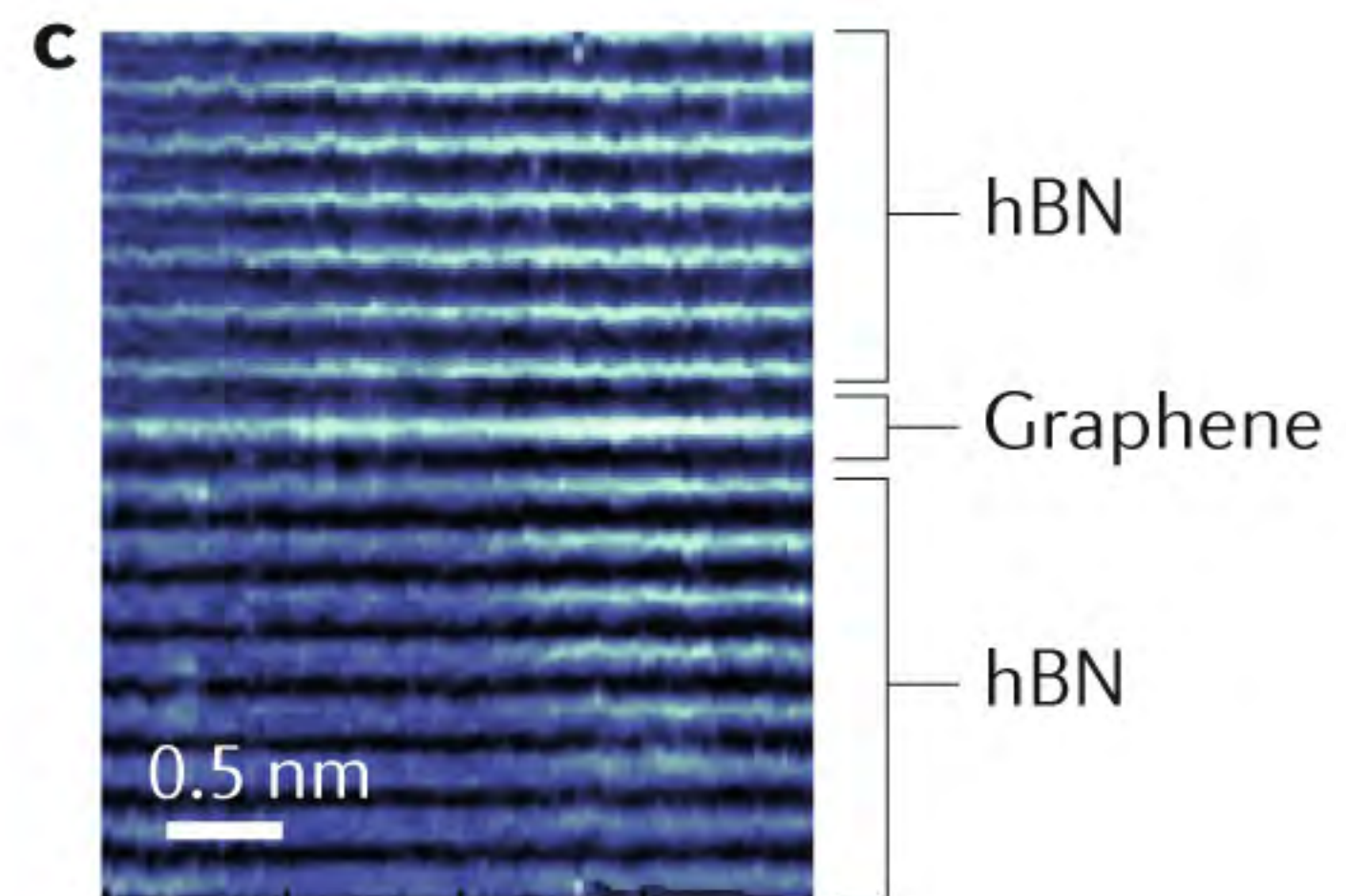
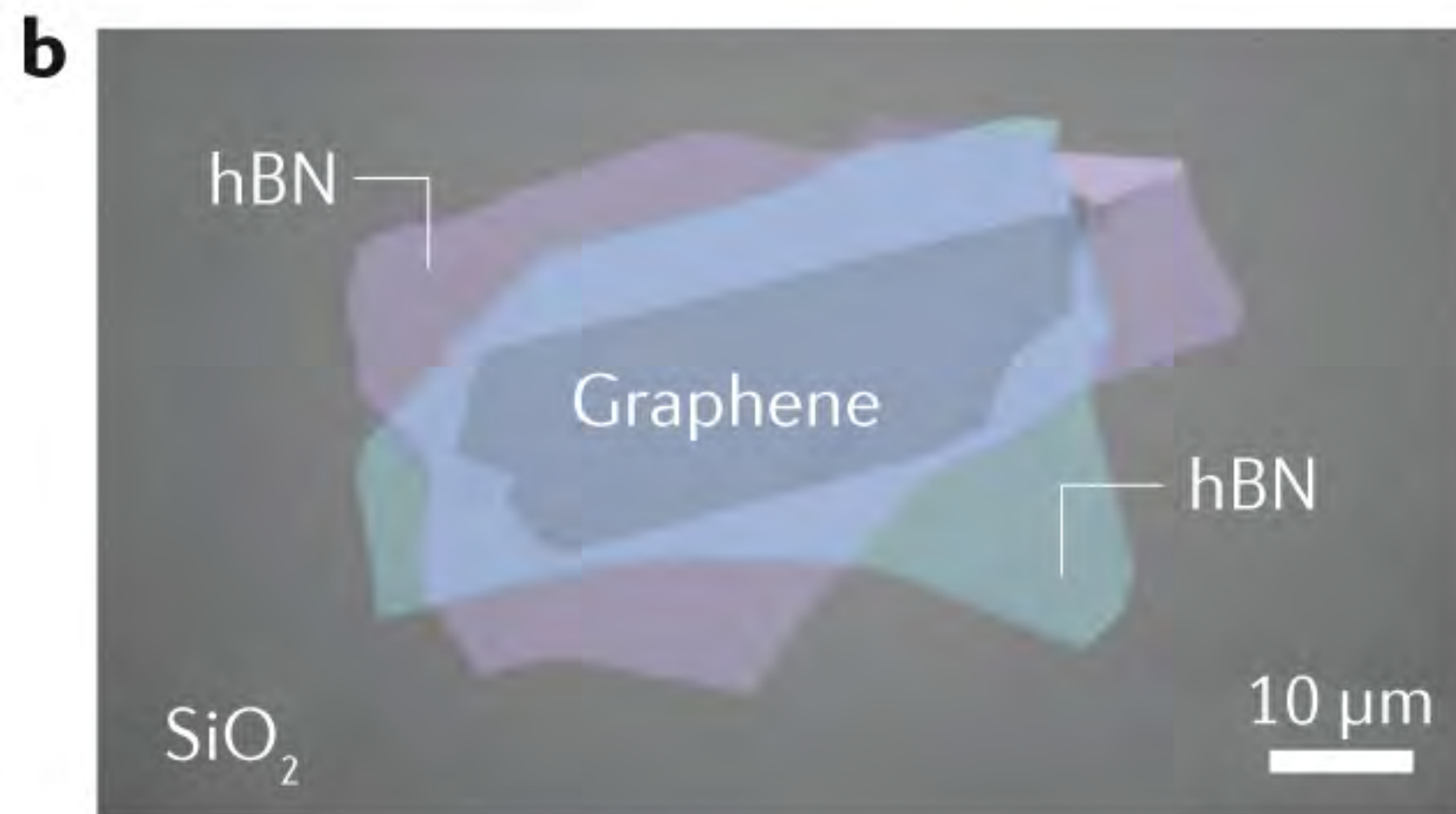
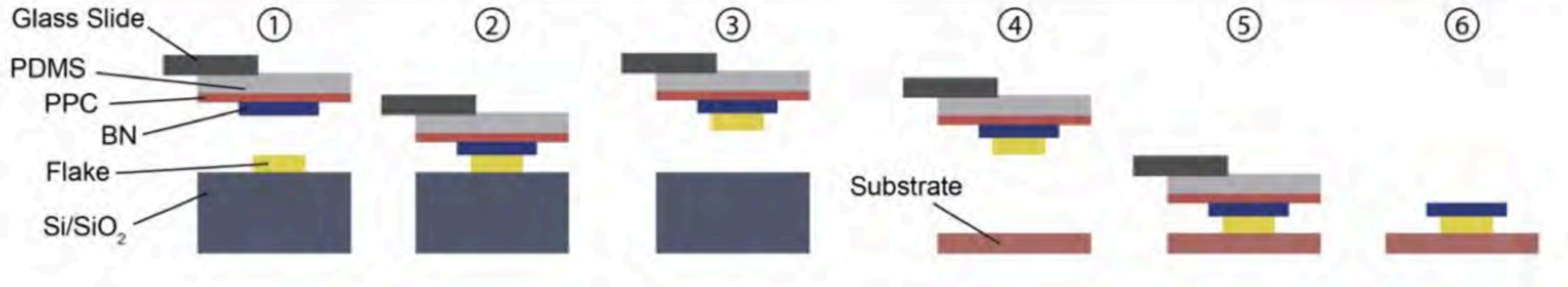
Mechanically-assembled stacks



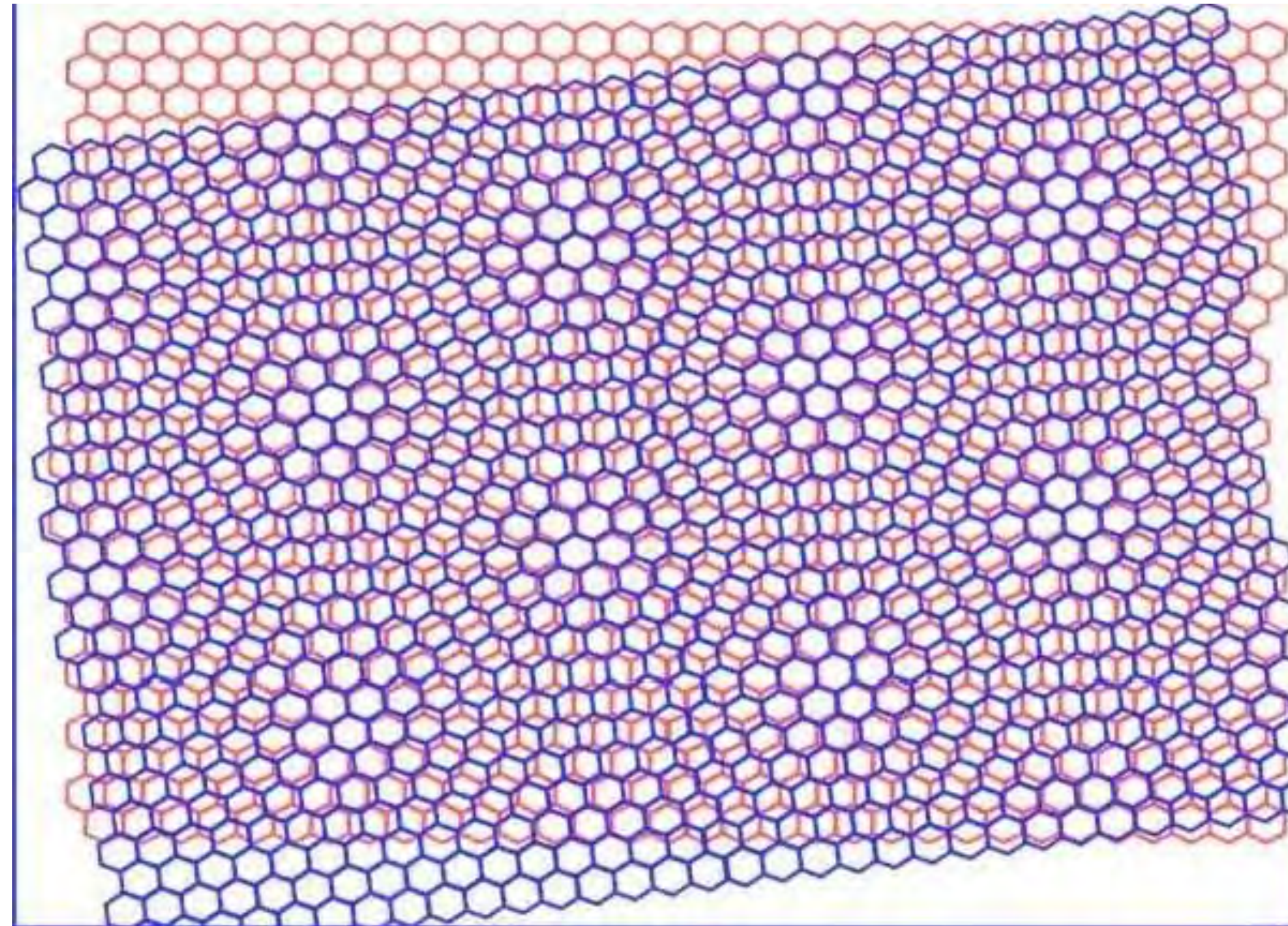
Van der Waals heterostructures



Van der Waals heterostructures



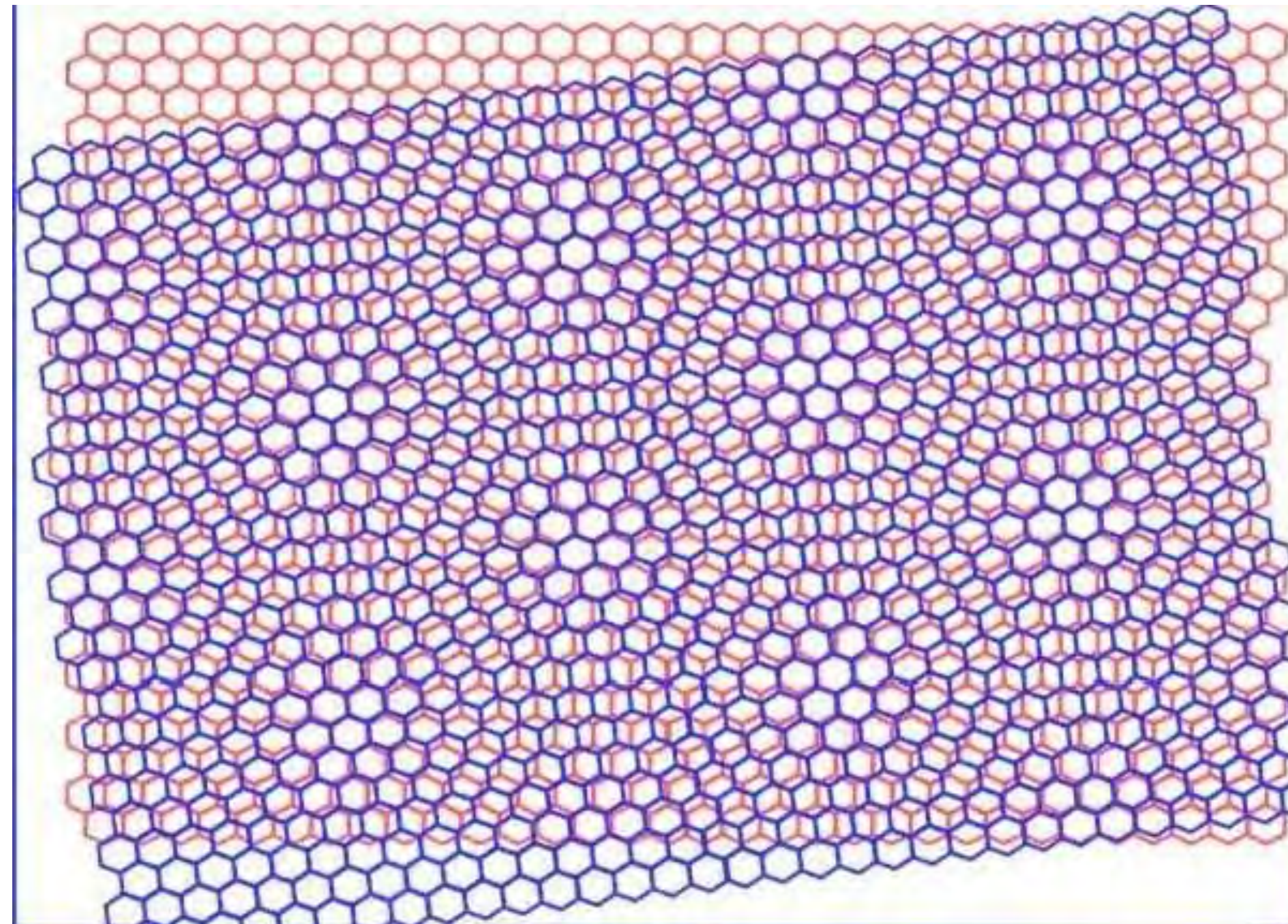
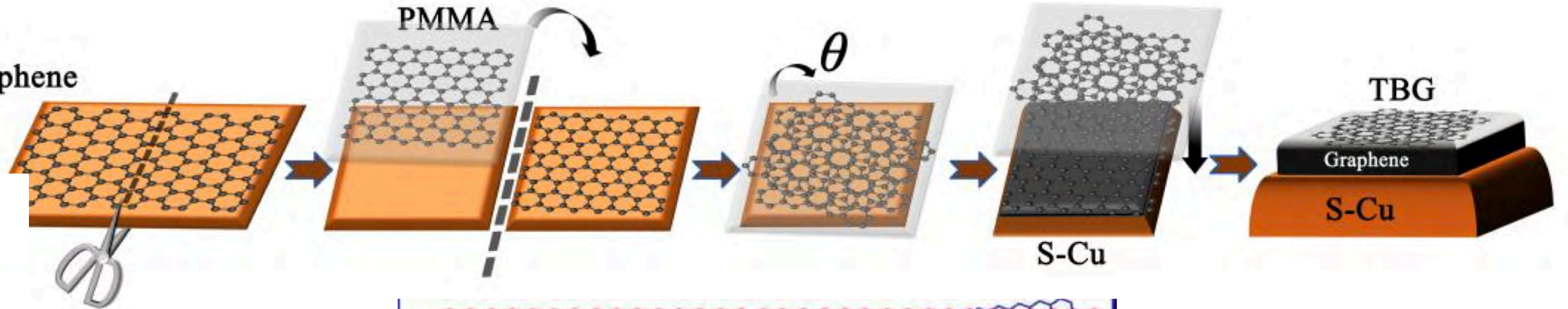
Twisted 2D materials



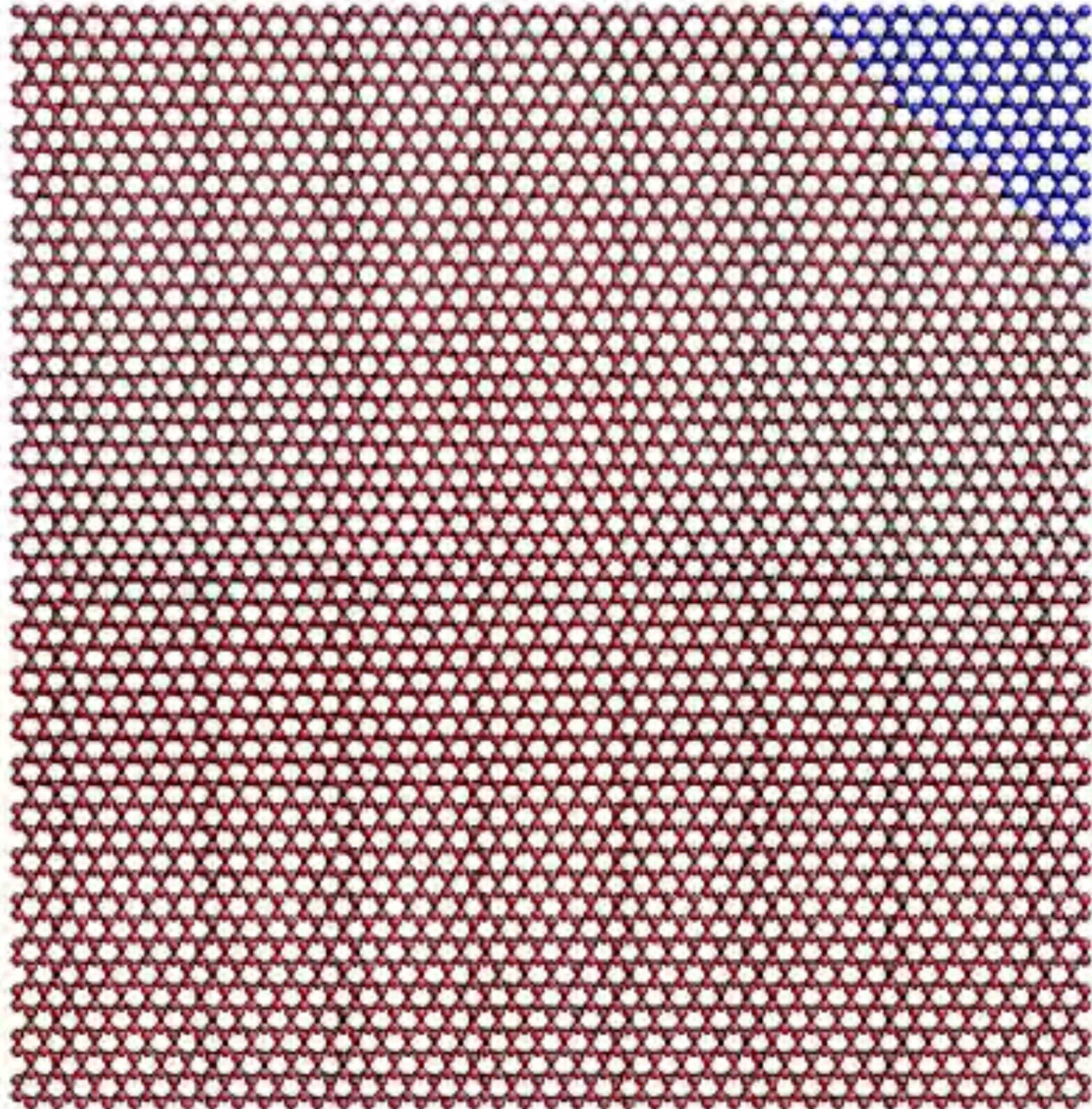
Twisted 2D materials

a

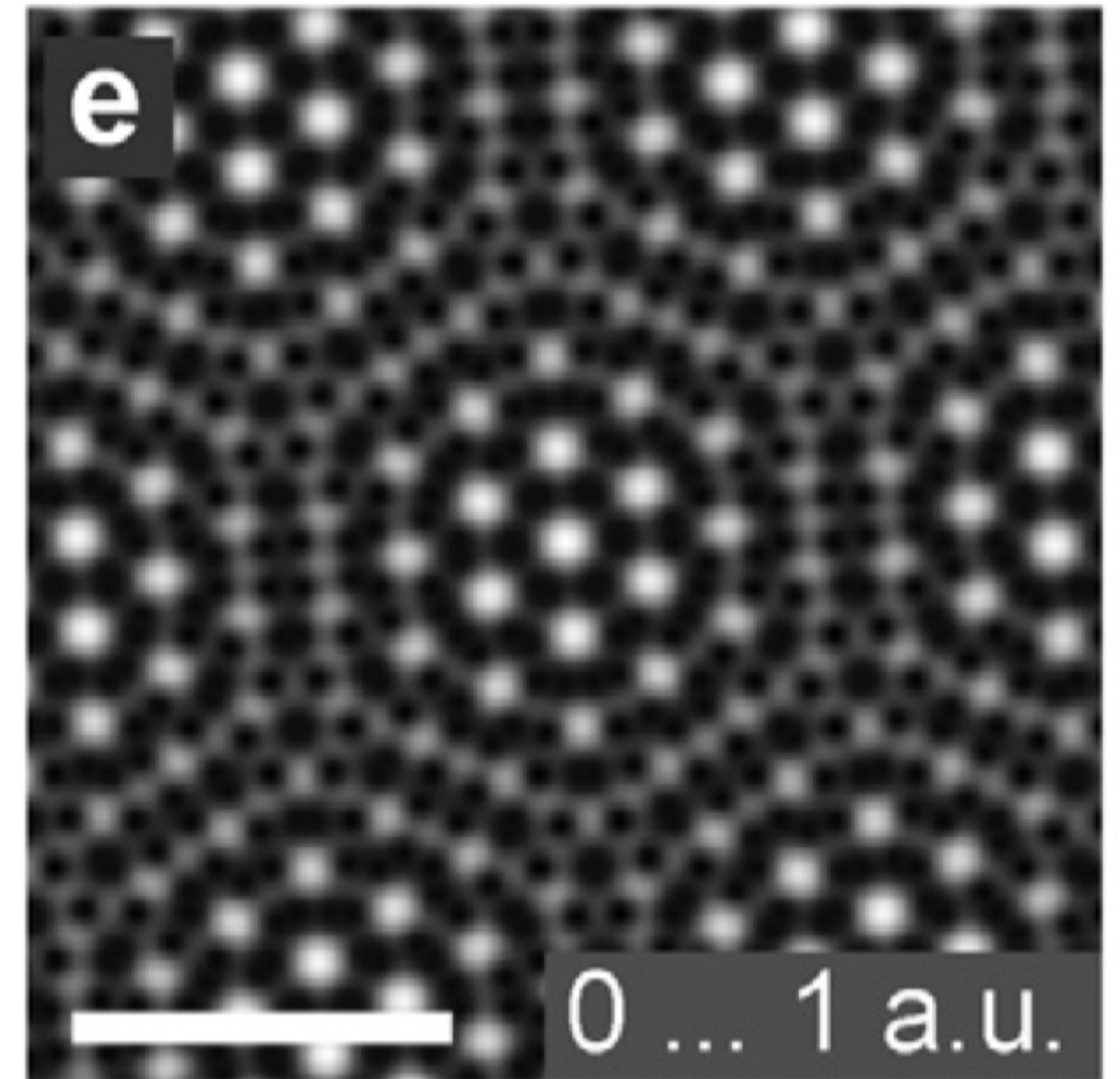
Graphene



Twisted Graphene

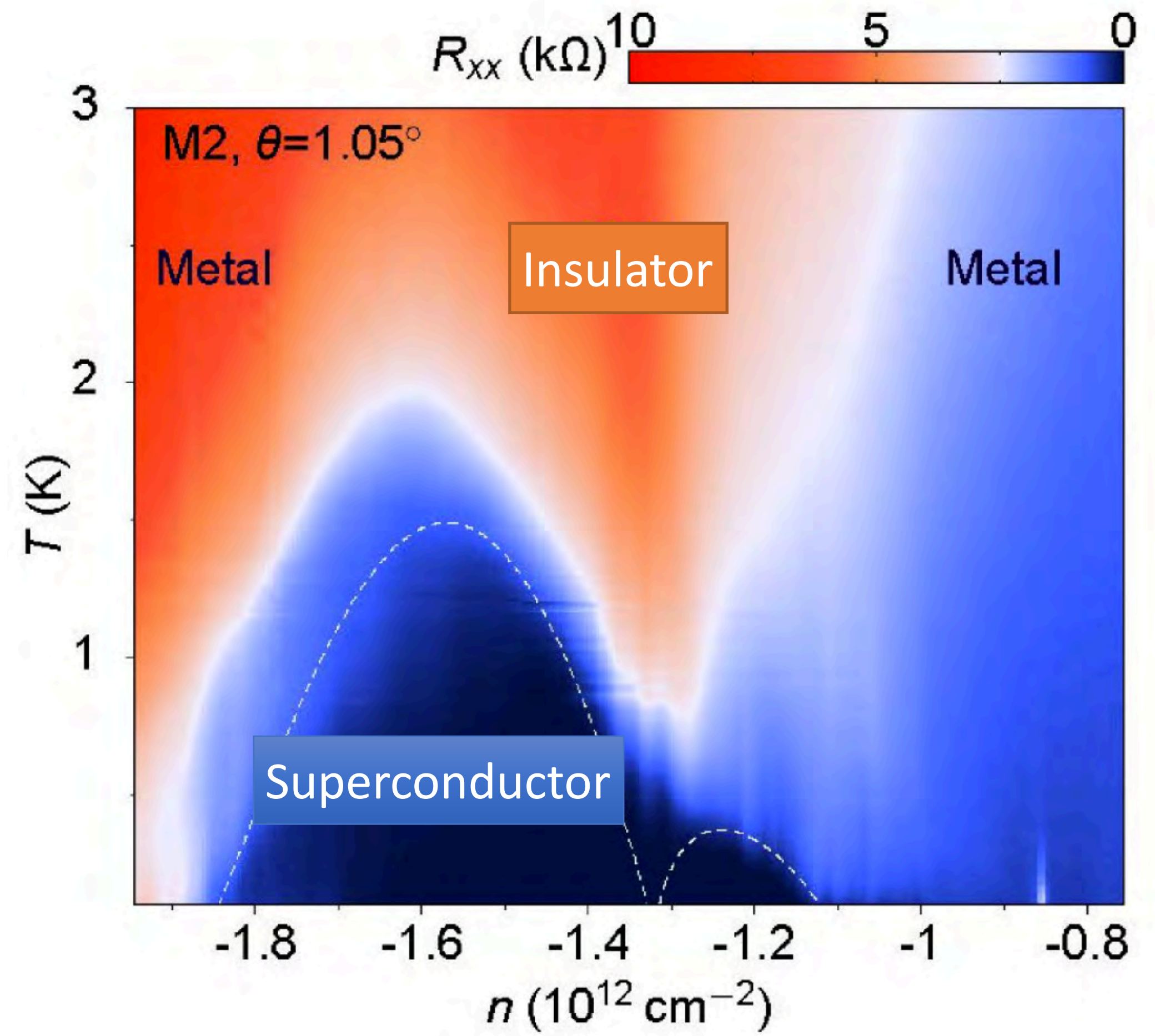


Transmission electron microscopy



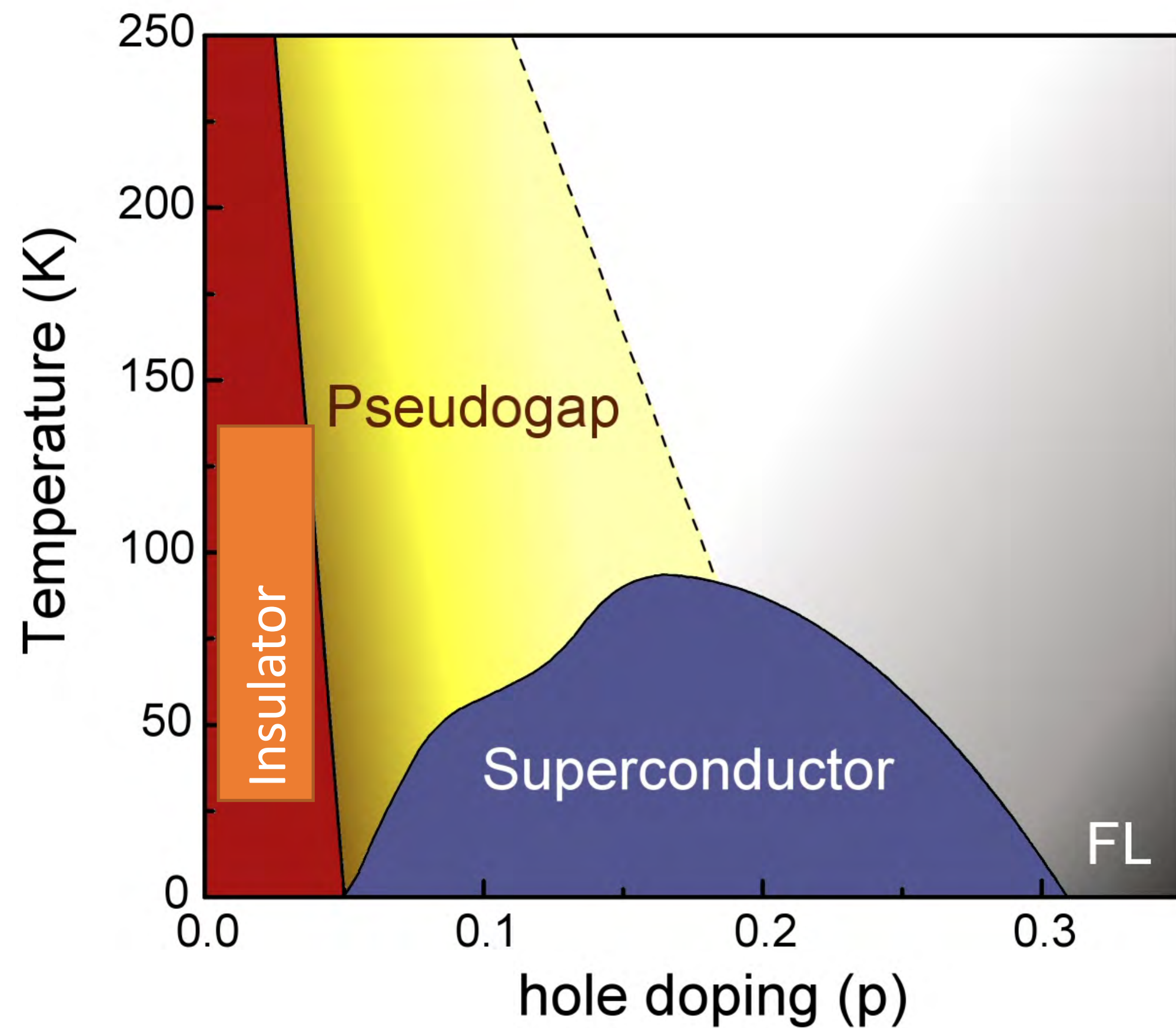
Latychevskaia et. al., Ultramicroscopy (2019)

Twisted bilayer graphene
Magic angle 1.05°

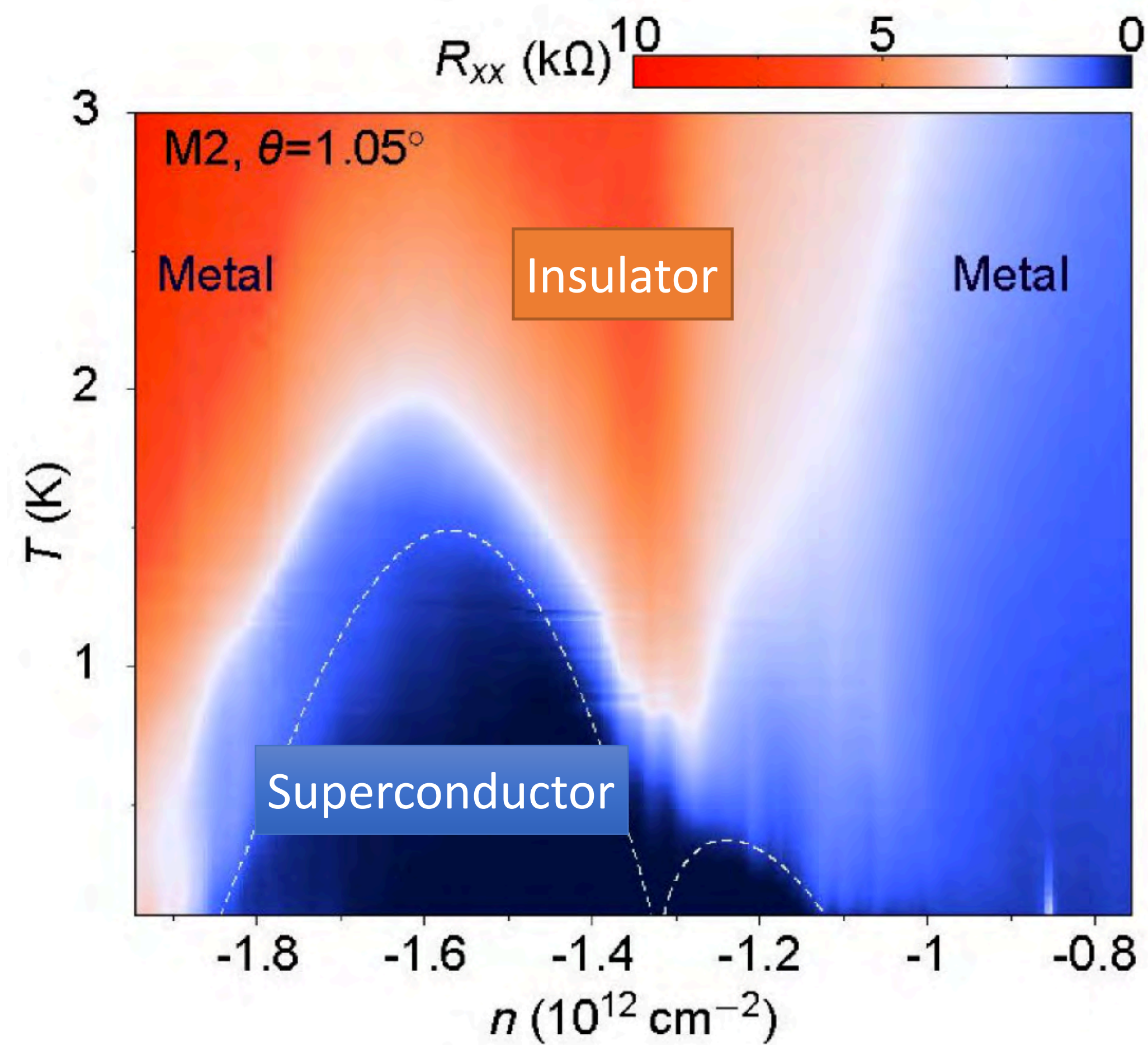


Cao et al., Nature (2018)

Cuprate
(high T_c superconductor)

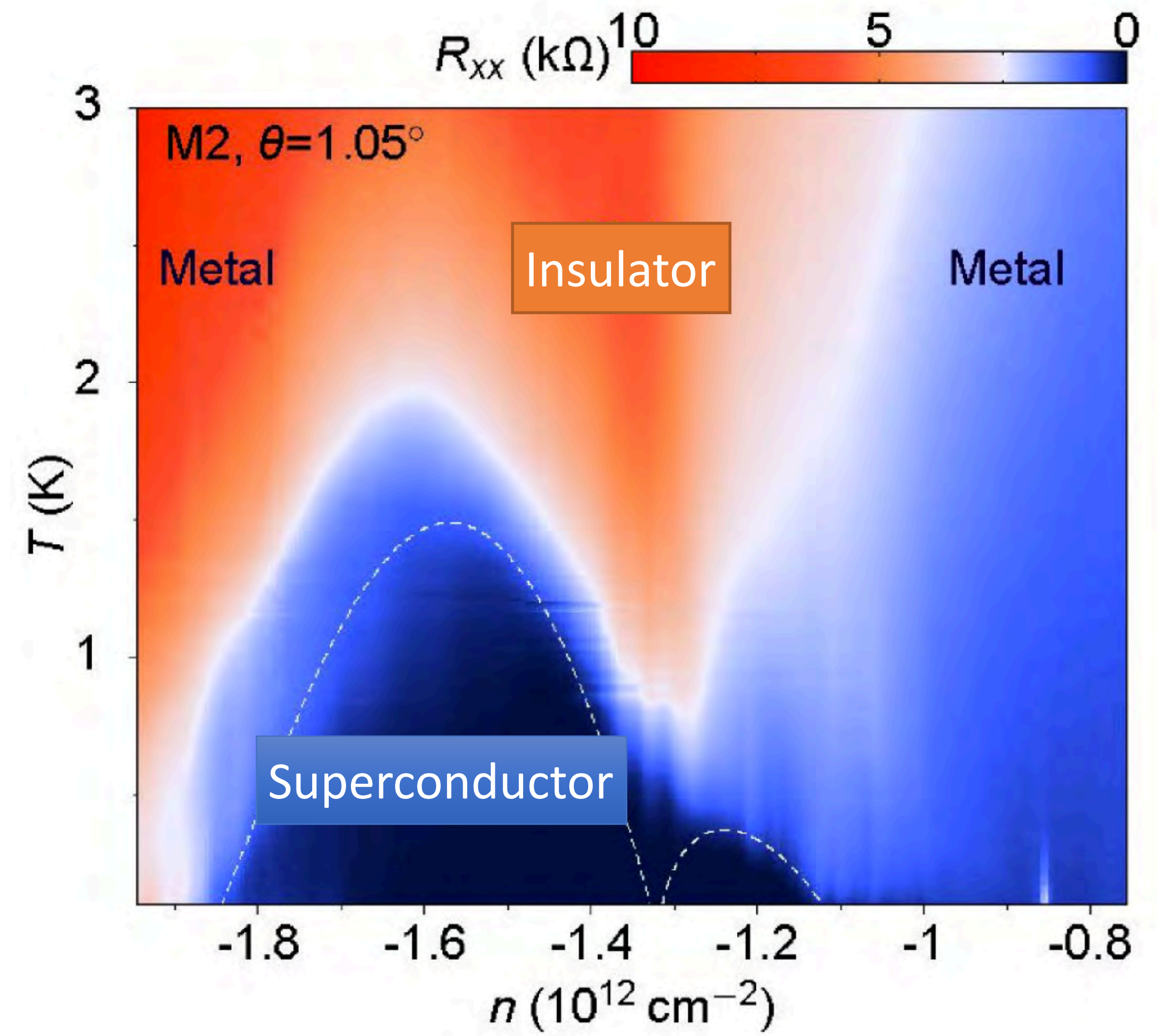
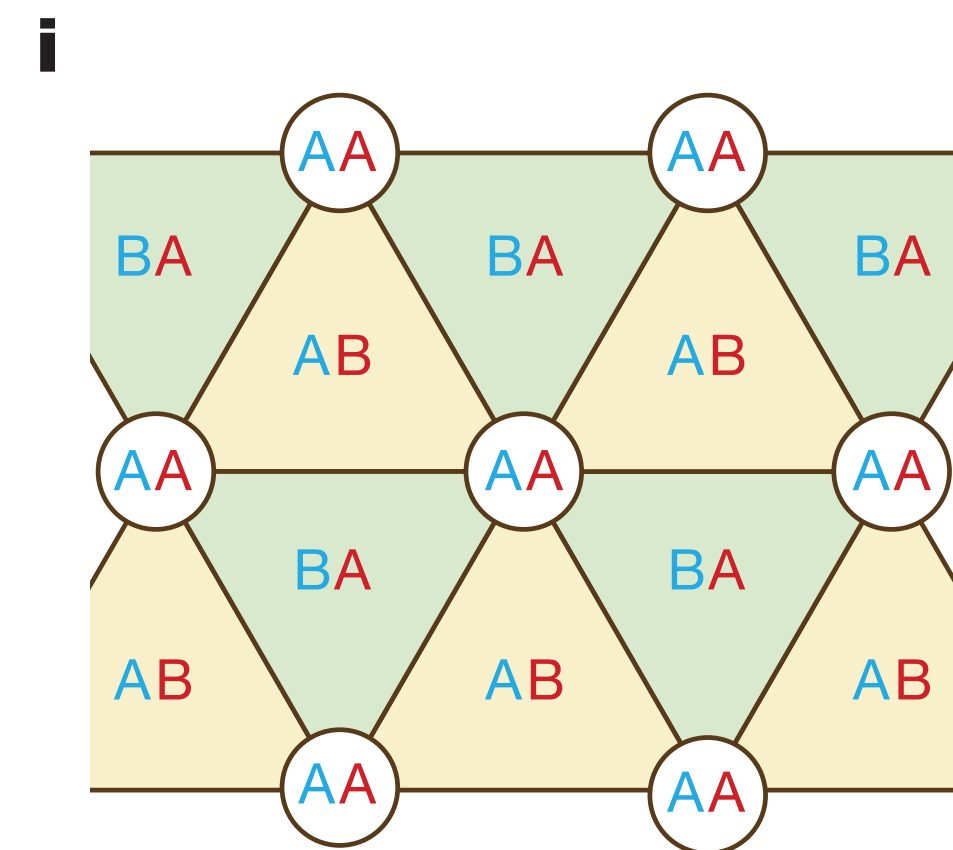
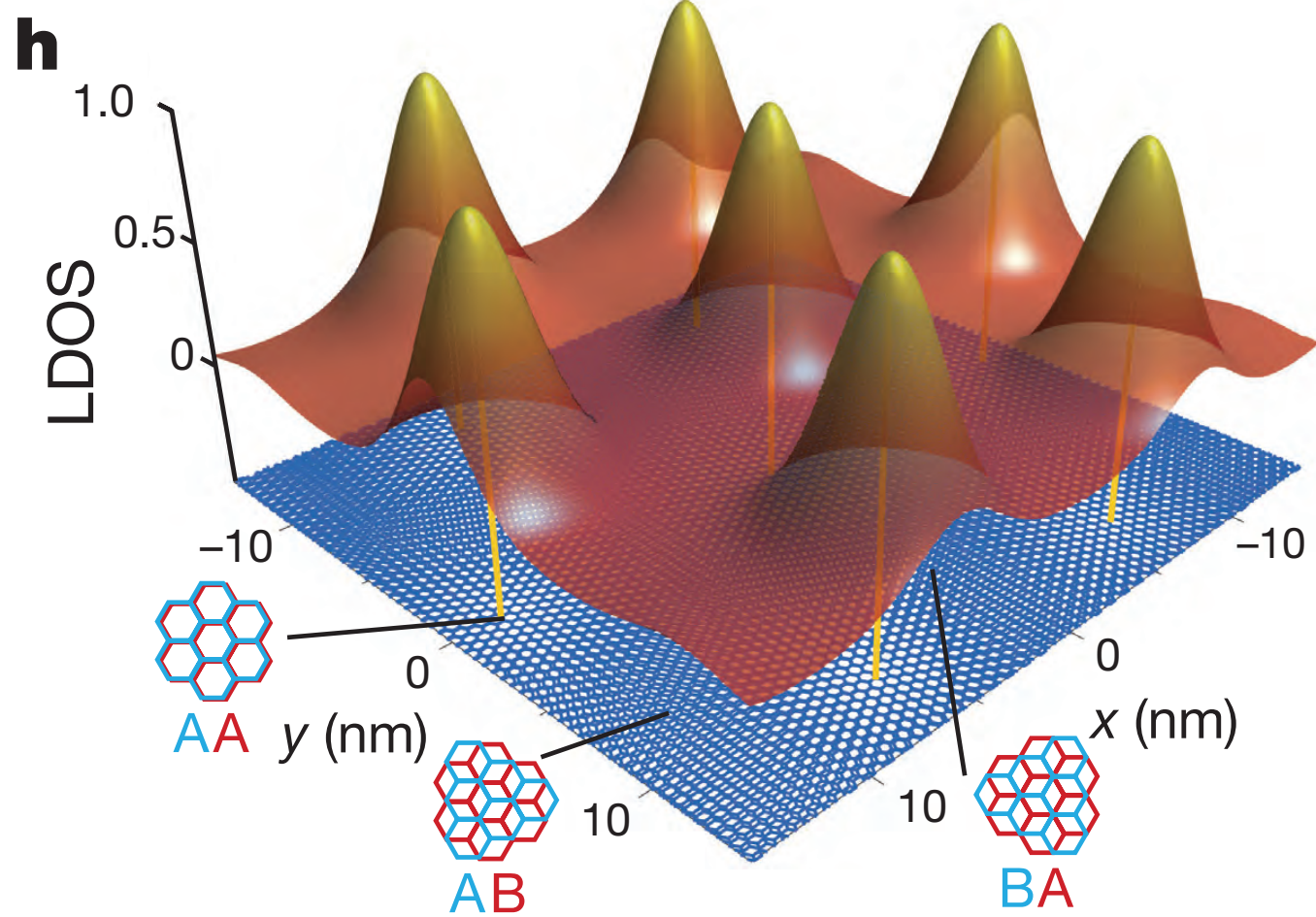


Twisted bilayer graphene
Magic angle 1.05°



Cao et al., Nature (2018)

Twisted bilayer graphene
Magic angle 1.05°

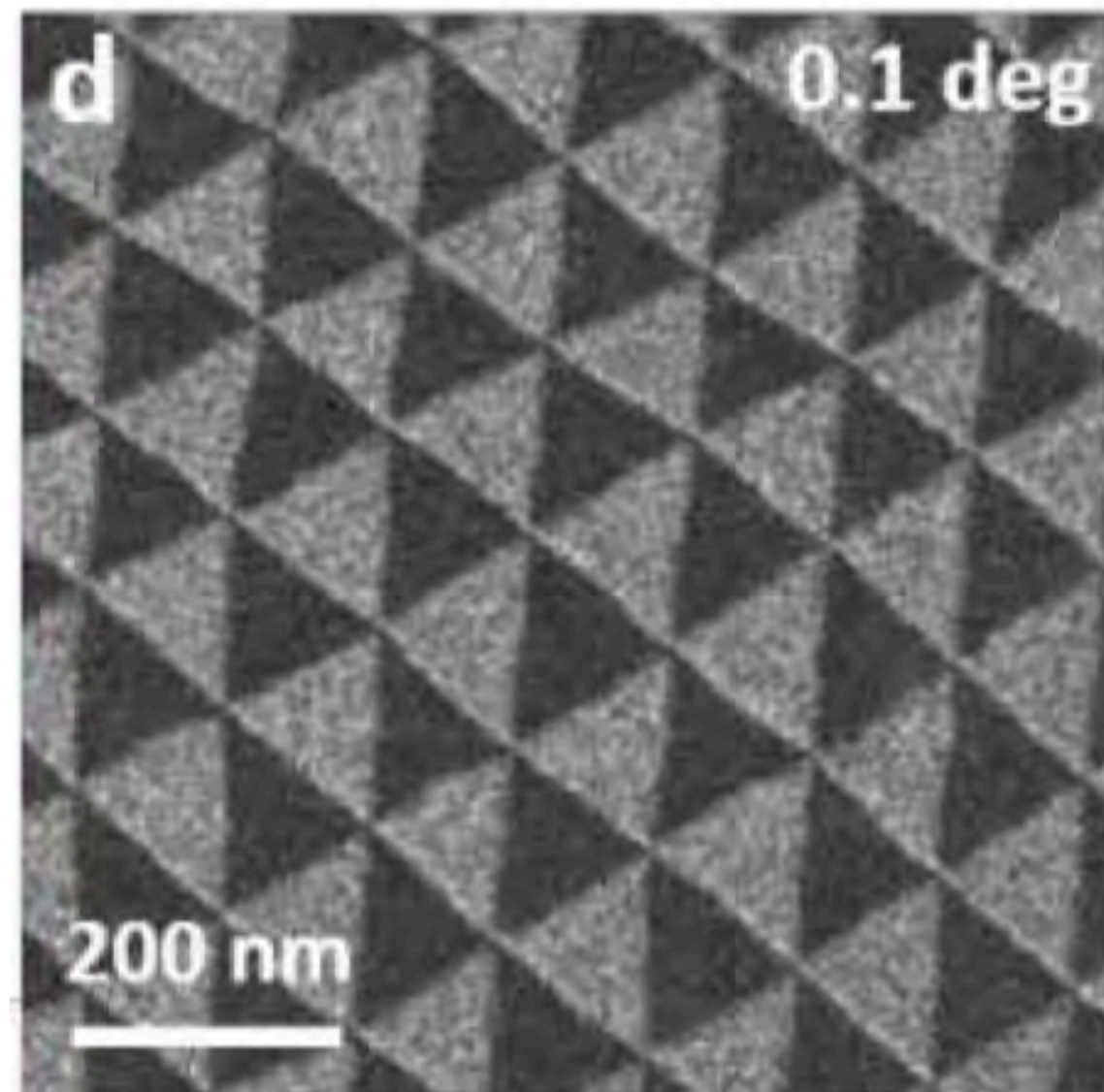


Cao et al., Nature (2018)

Twisted graphene: Small angle and magic angle

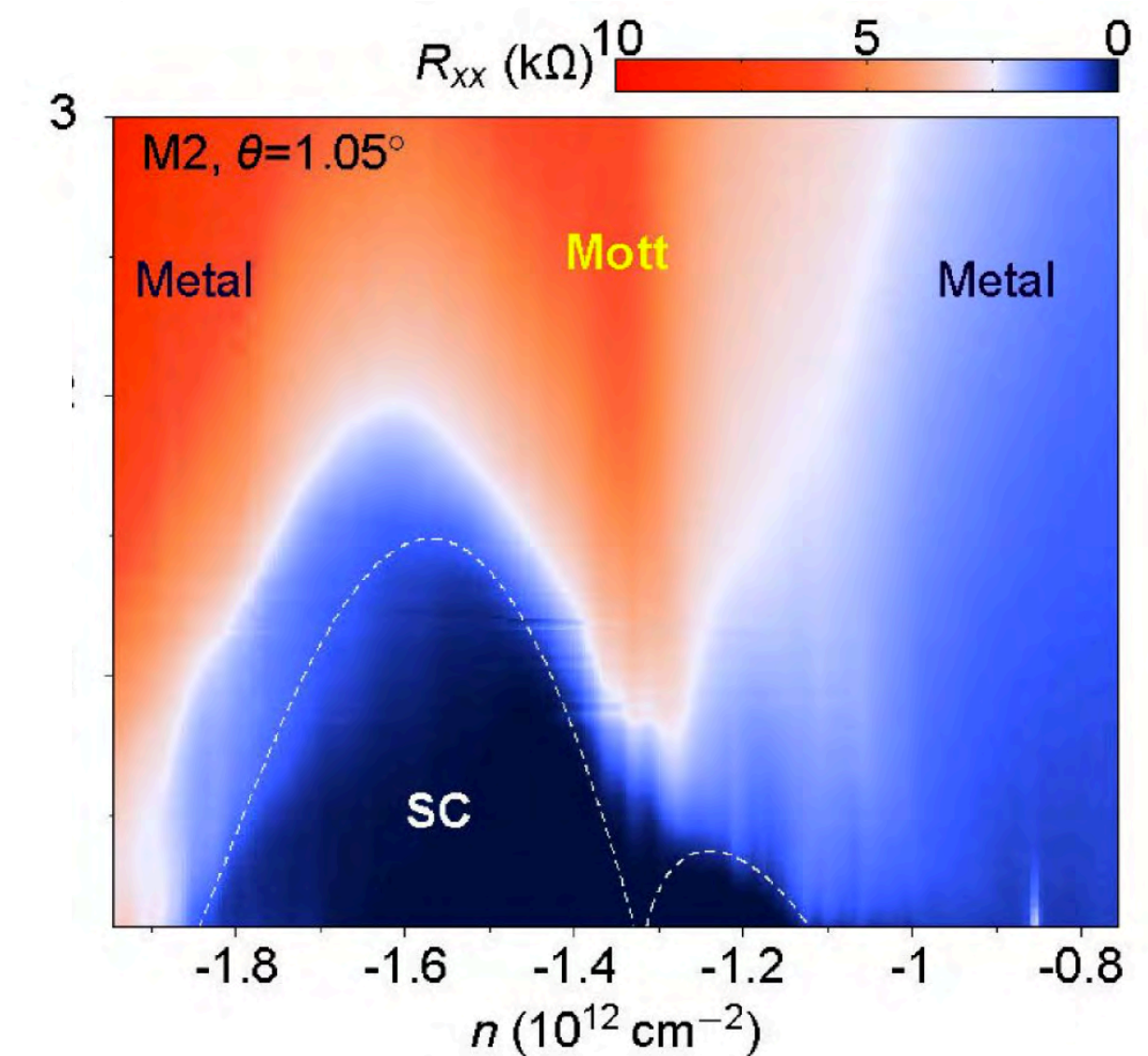
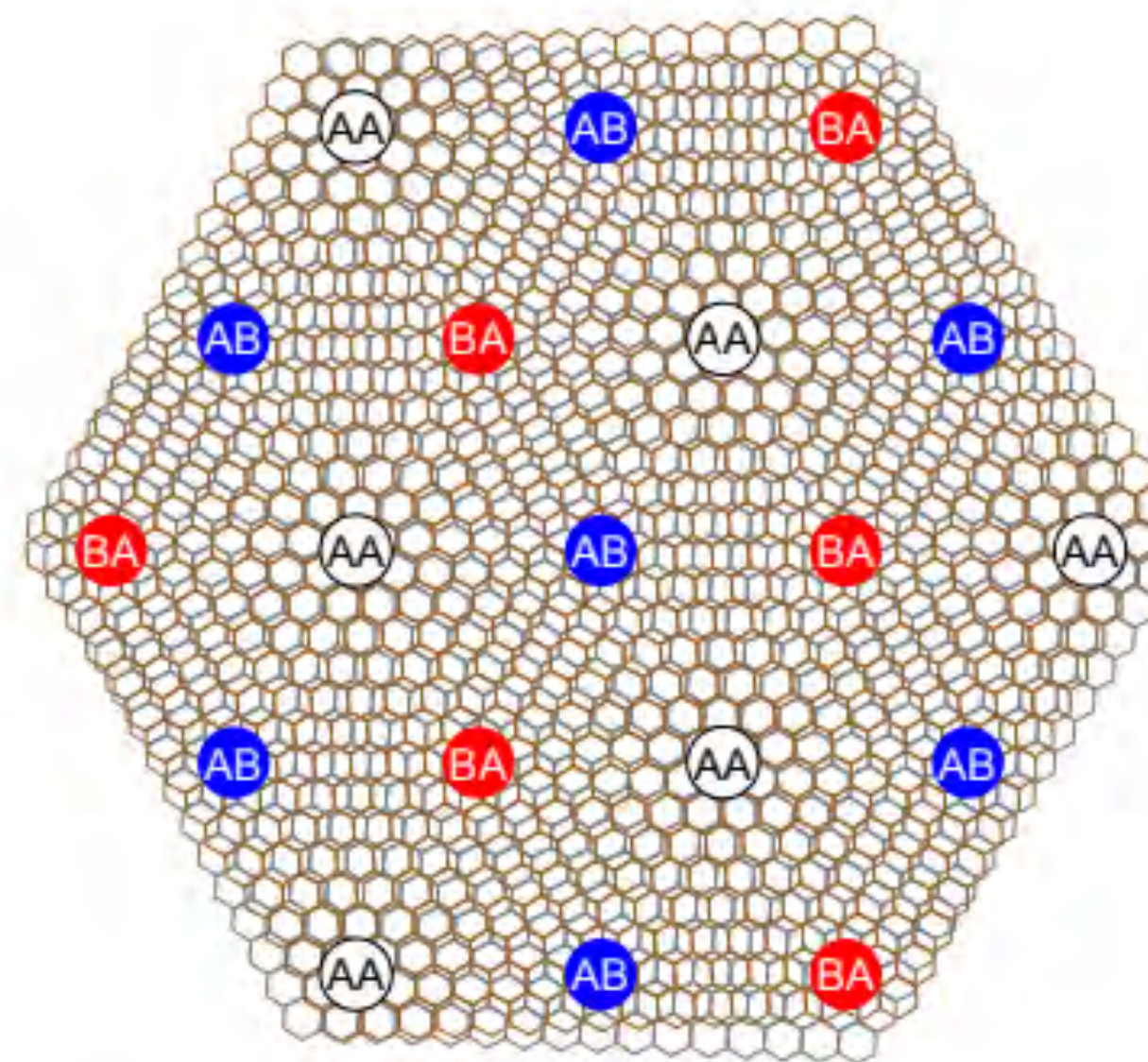
Moire size = $14\text{nm}/(\text{angle in degrees})$

Angle $< 0.2^\circ$
Moire $> 70\text{ nm}$



Yoo et al., Nat. Materials 2019

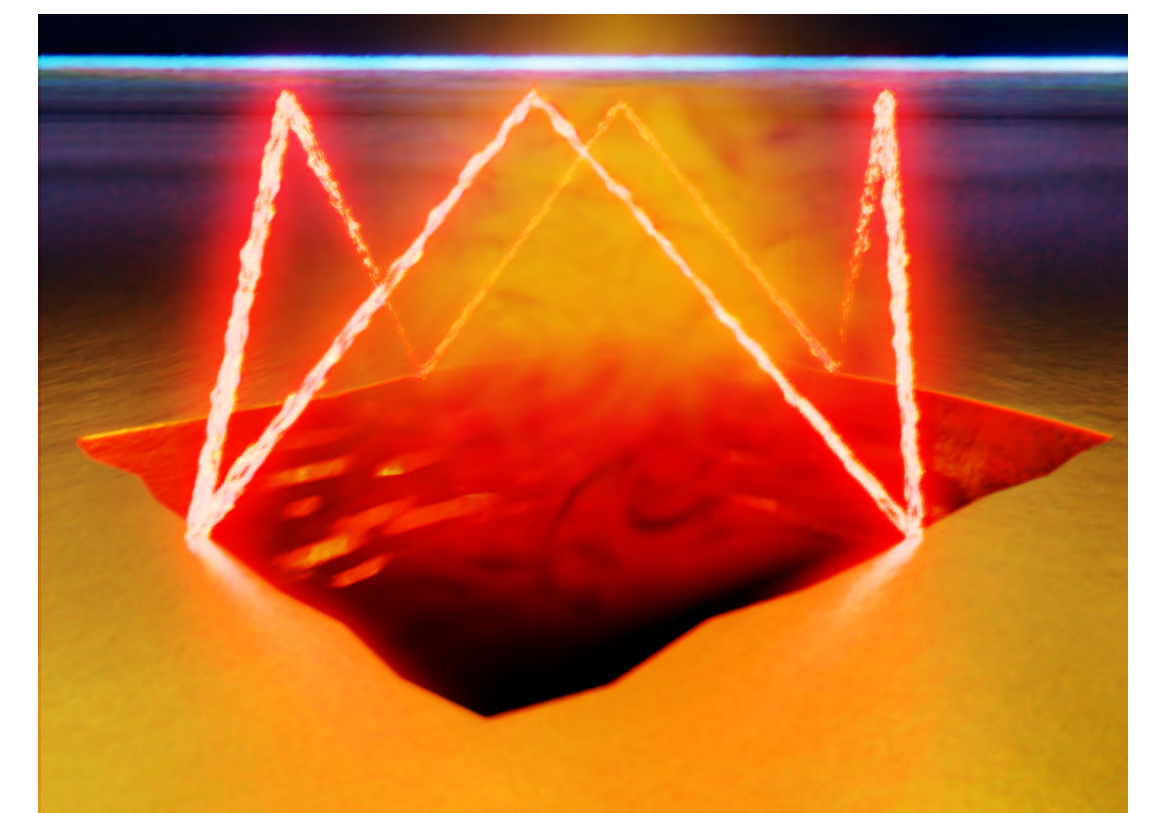
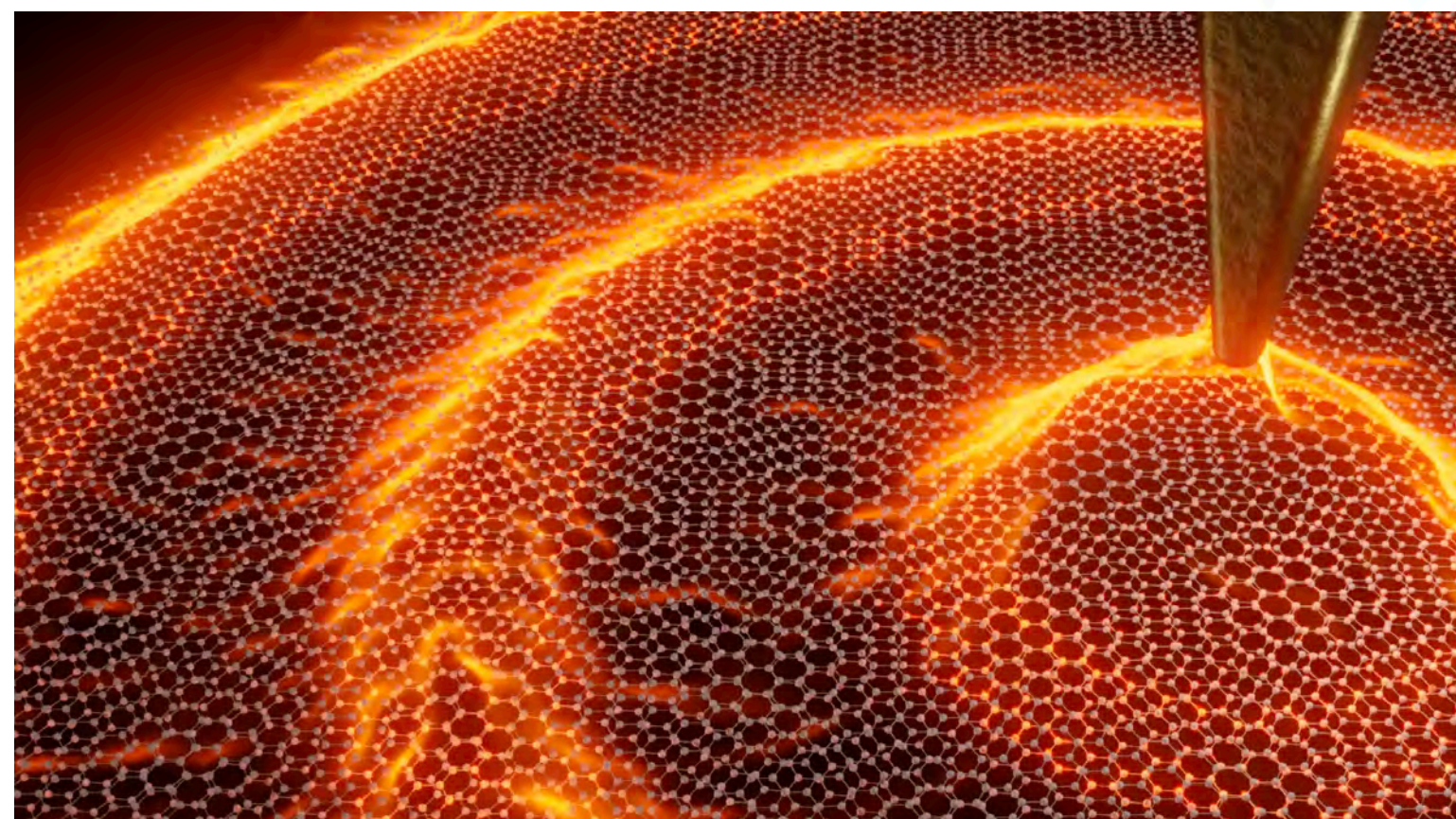
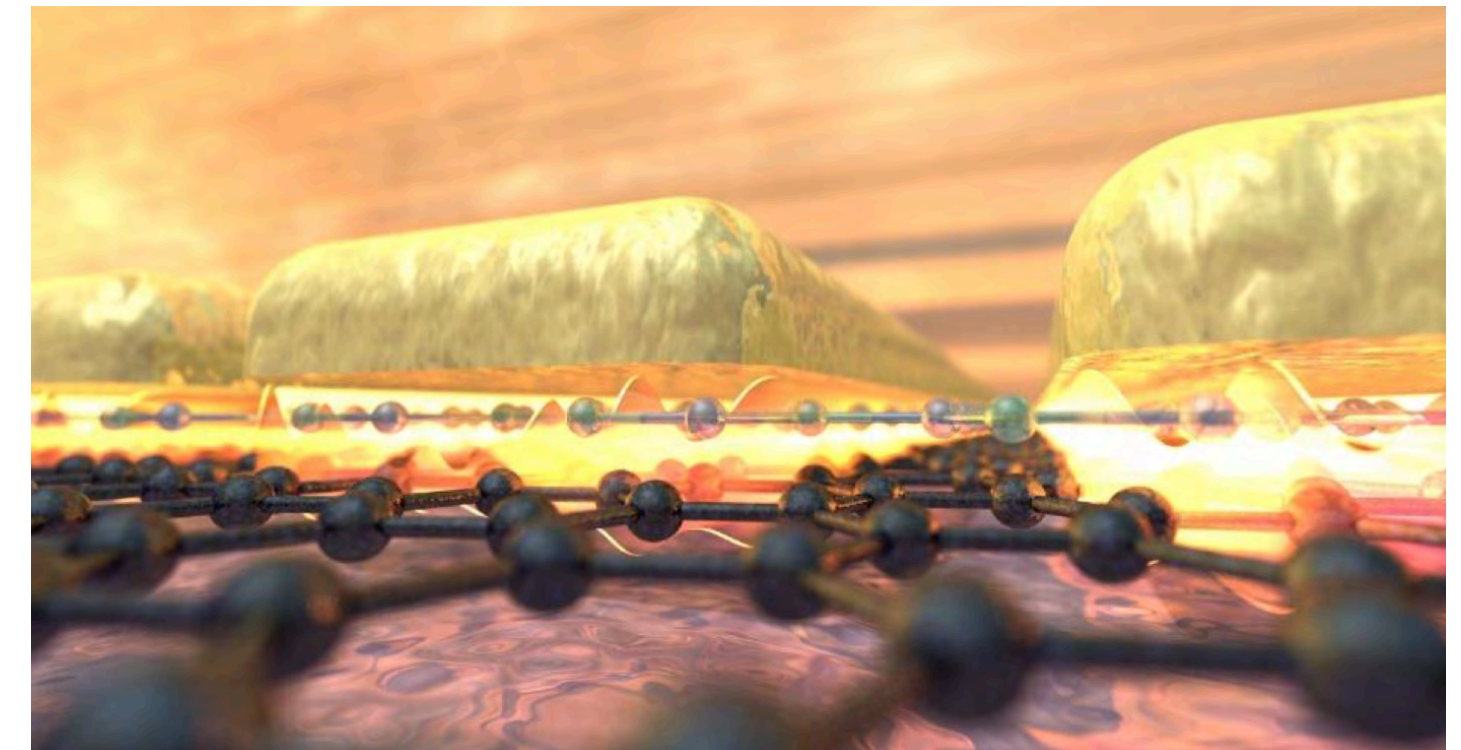
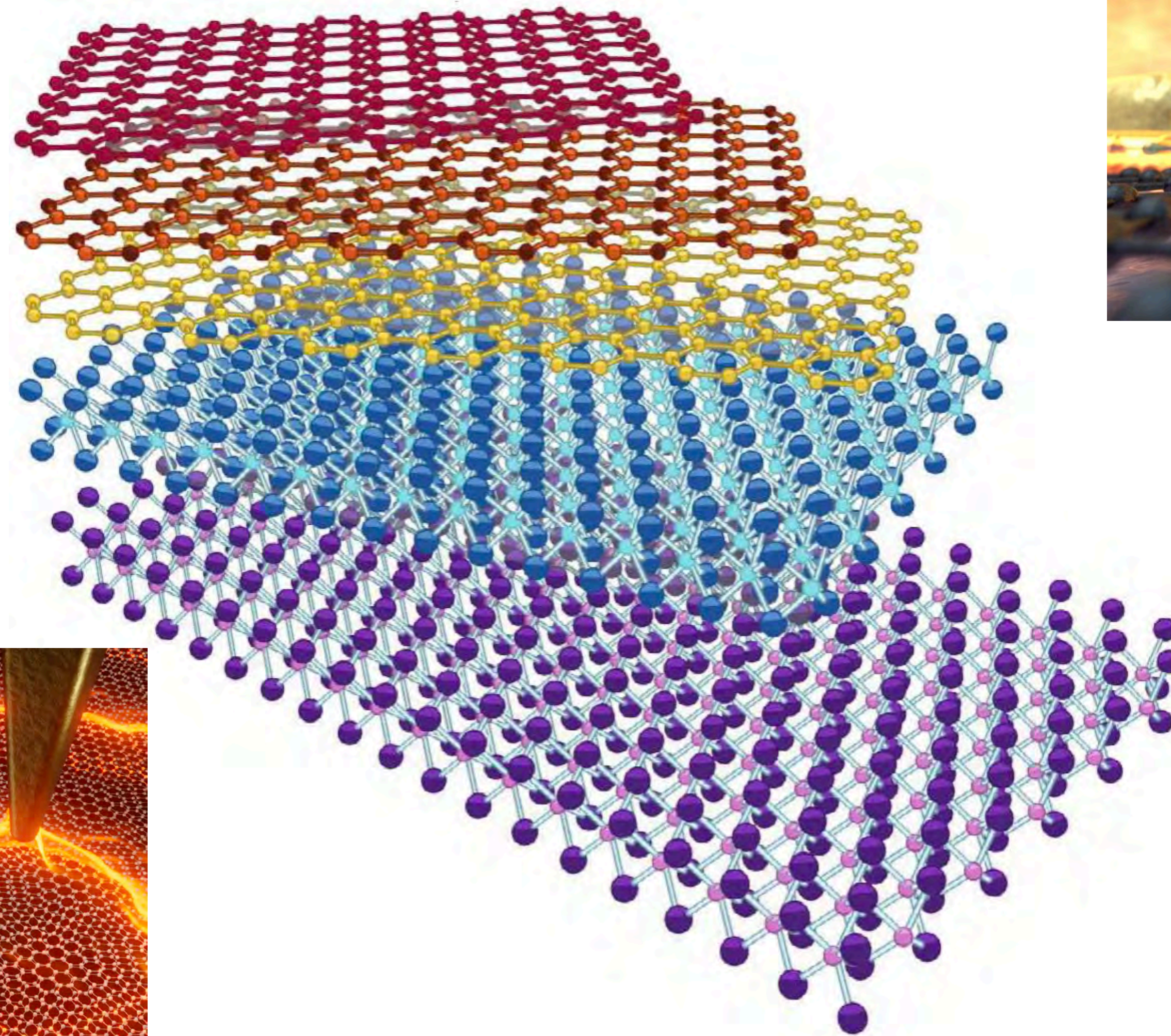
Magic Angle:: 1.1°
Moire size 13 nm



Correlated states:
Superconductivity
Mott insulating state
Anomalous Quantum Hall

Cao et al., Nature 2018
Bistritzer et al., PNAS 2011

This talk

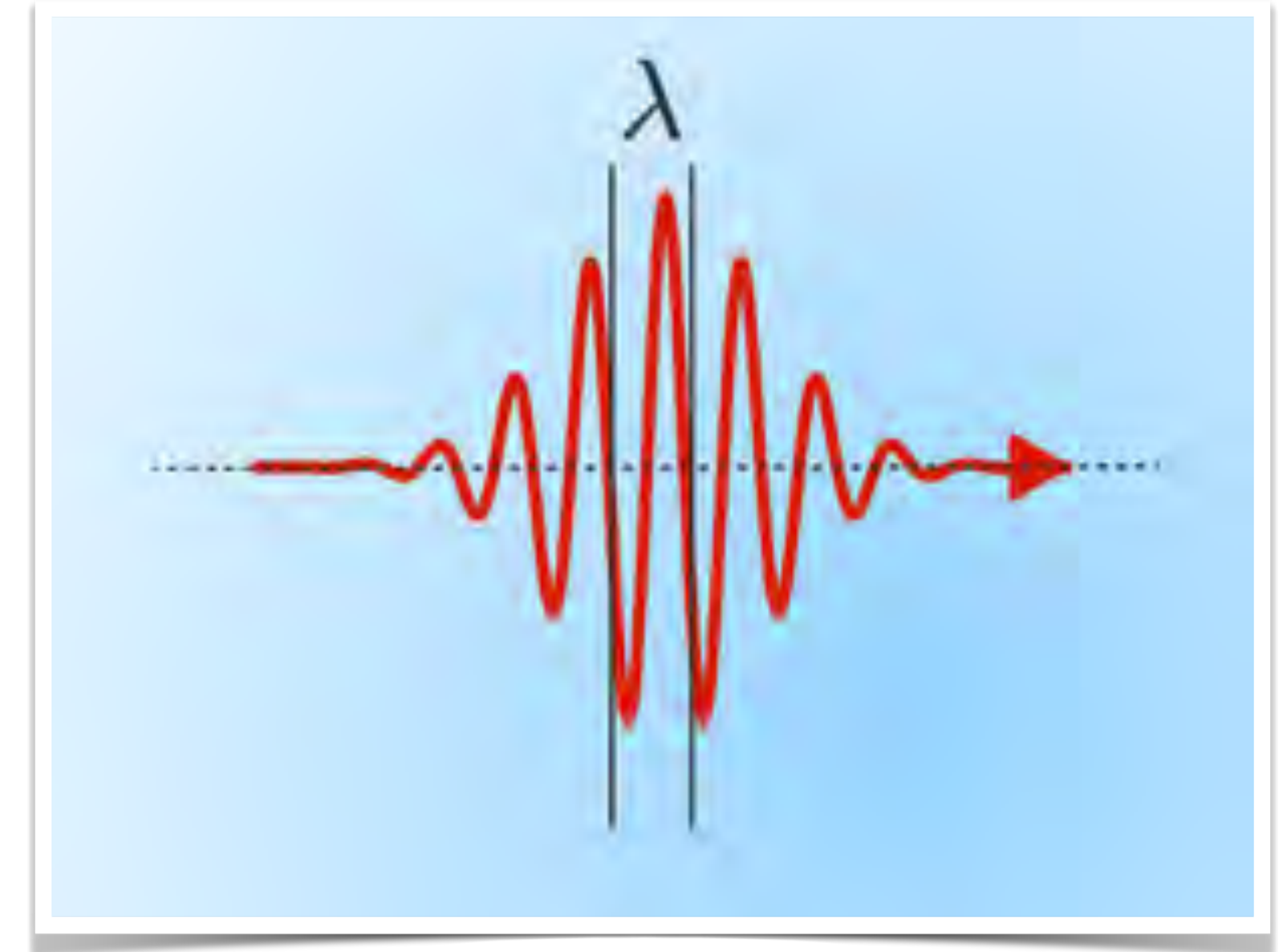
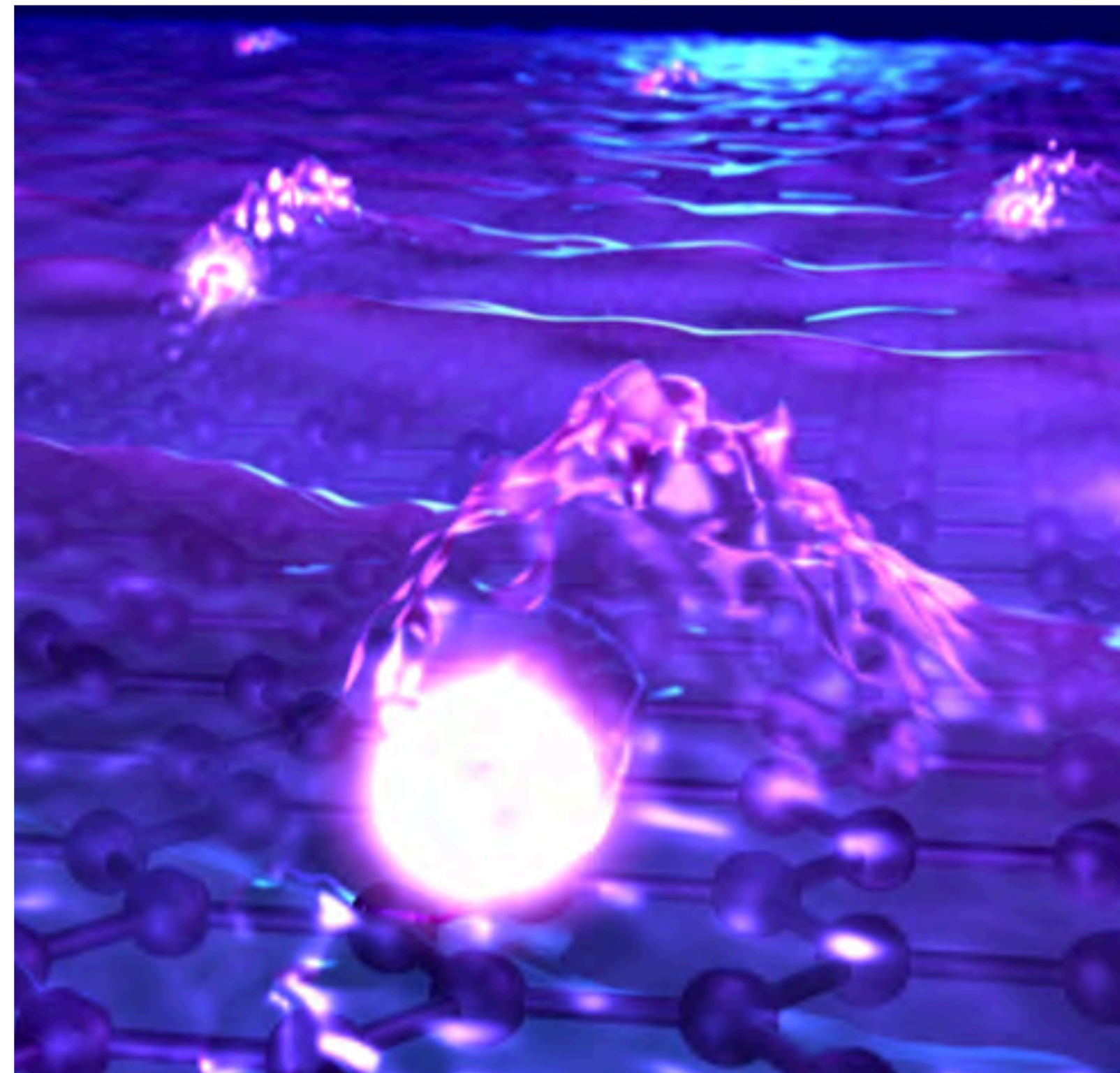
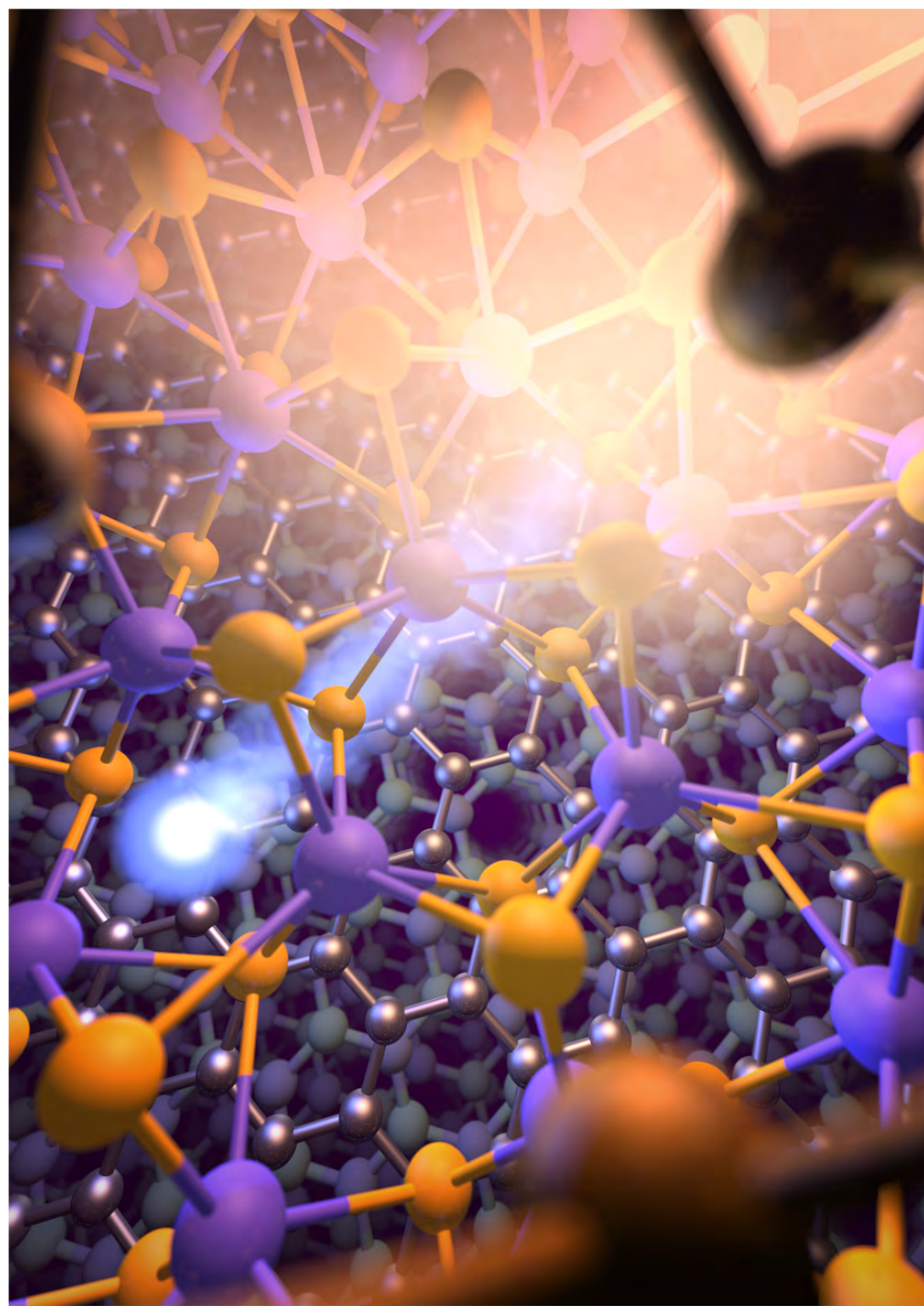


Electron: nanometer

Polaritons: 20 nanometer

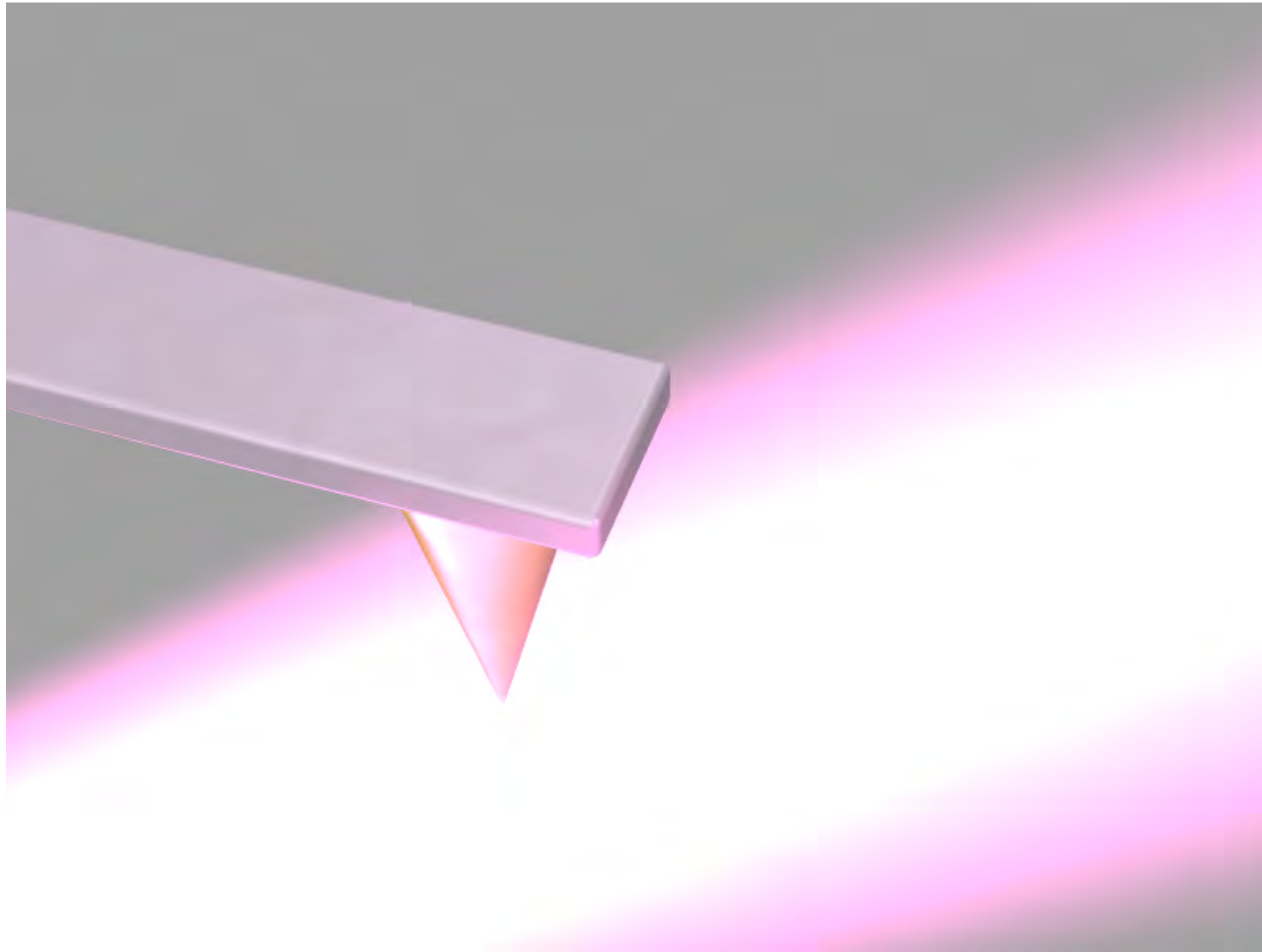
Photon:
500 nanometer - 500 micrometer
(VIS - THz)

How to bridge this gap??



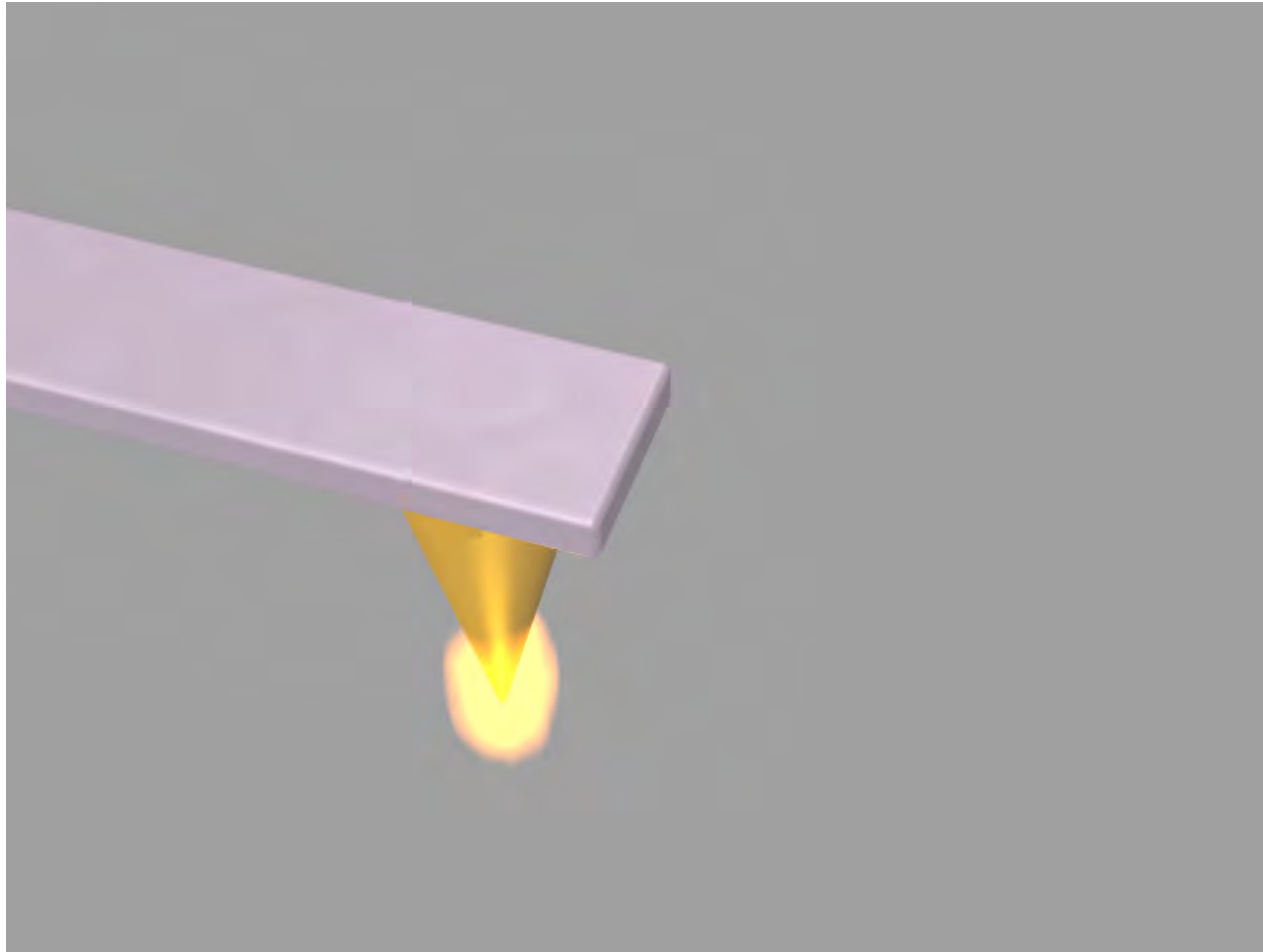
Scattering near-field microscopy: probe light of $\lambda=6-100\mu\text{m}$ with 20nm resolution

Mid-infrared light (wavelength 10.000nm) couples with an atomic force microscope tip



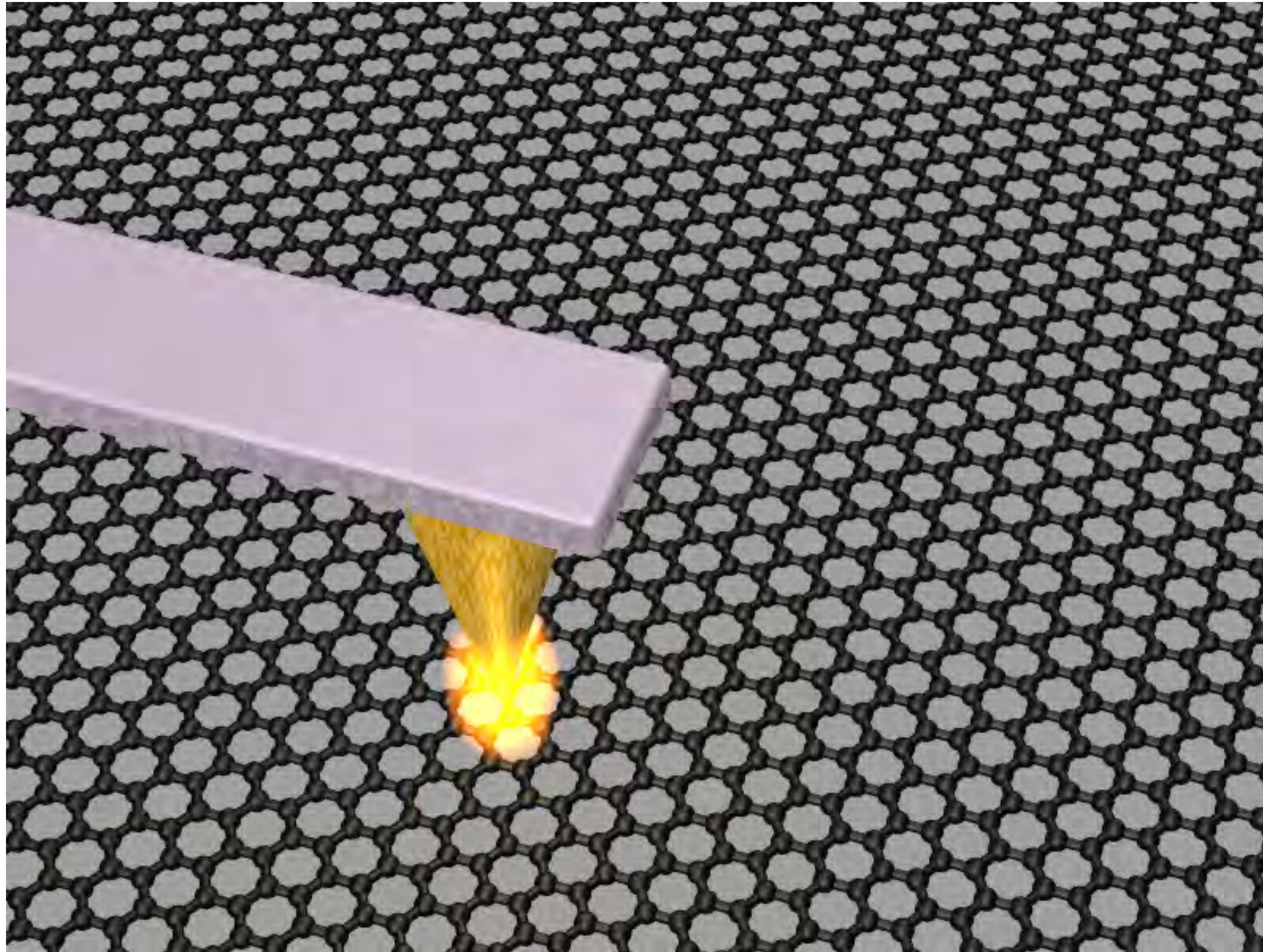
Pioneered by groups of Hillenbrand, Koppens, Basov
See e.g. Chen et al, Nature 2012. Fei et al, Nature 2012

Nanofocus is created at the tip apex ($\sim 10\text{-}20\text{nm}$)
(>10.000 times smaller than the wavelength!!!!)



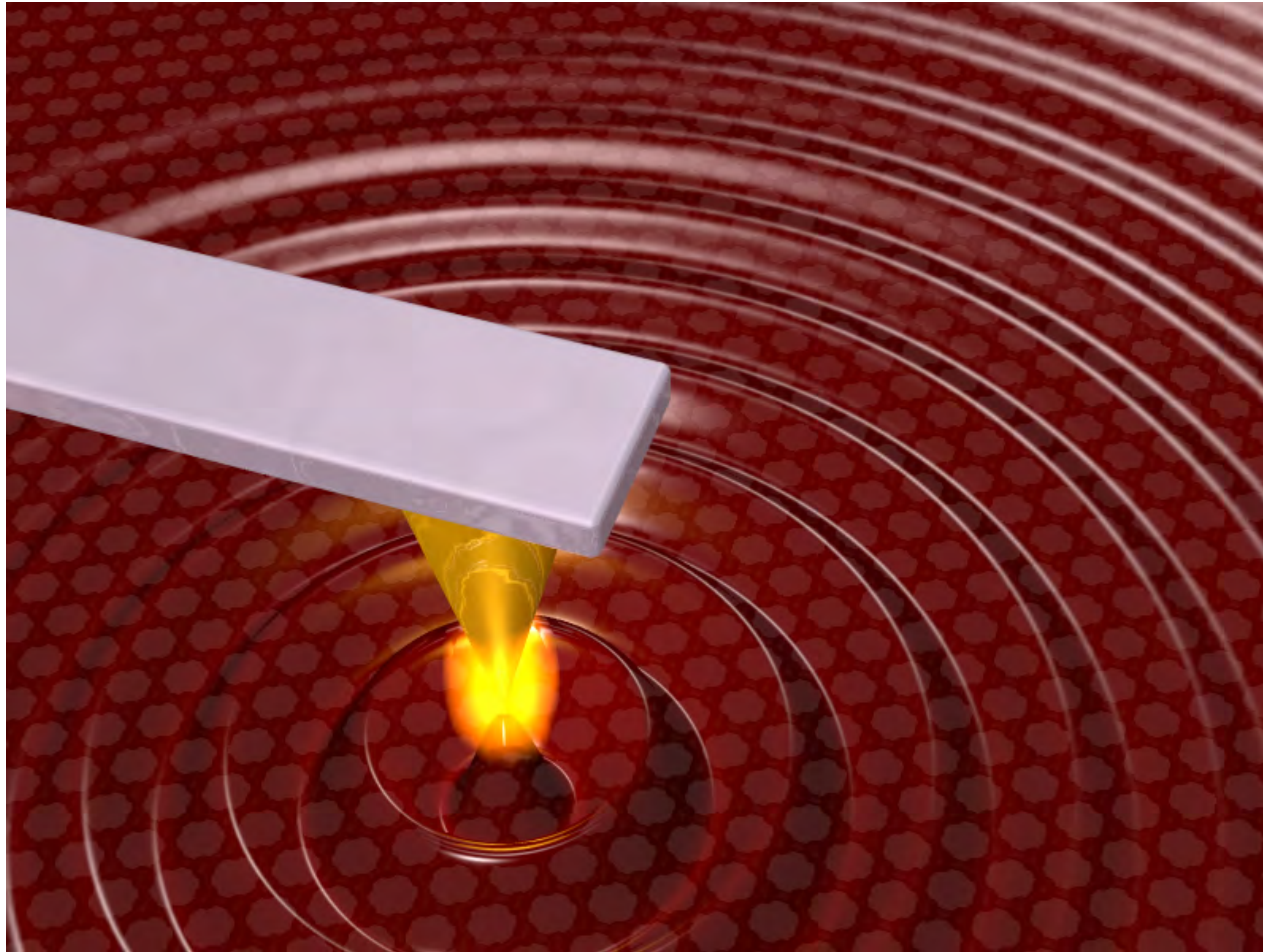
Pioneered by groups of Hillenbrand, Koppens, Basov
See e.g. Chen et al, Nature 2012. Fei et al, Nature 2012

2D material is brought close to the nanofocus



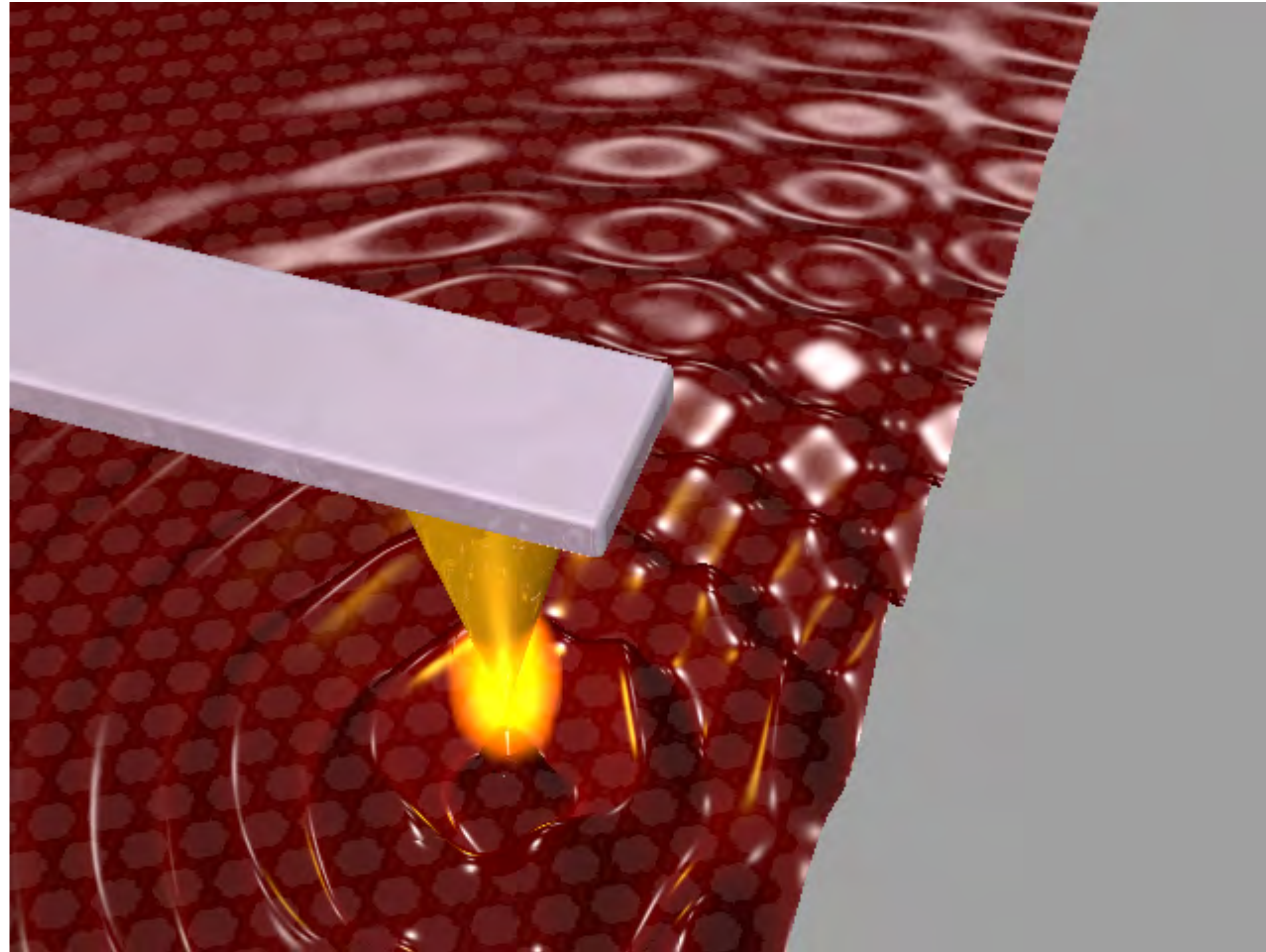
Pioneered by groups of Hillenbrand, Koppens, Basov
See e.g. Chen et al, Nature 2012. Fei et al, Nature 2012

Plasmons are launched from the nanofocus



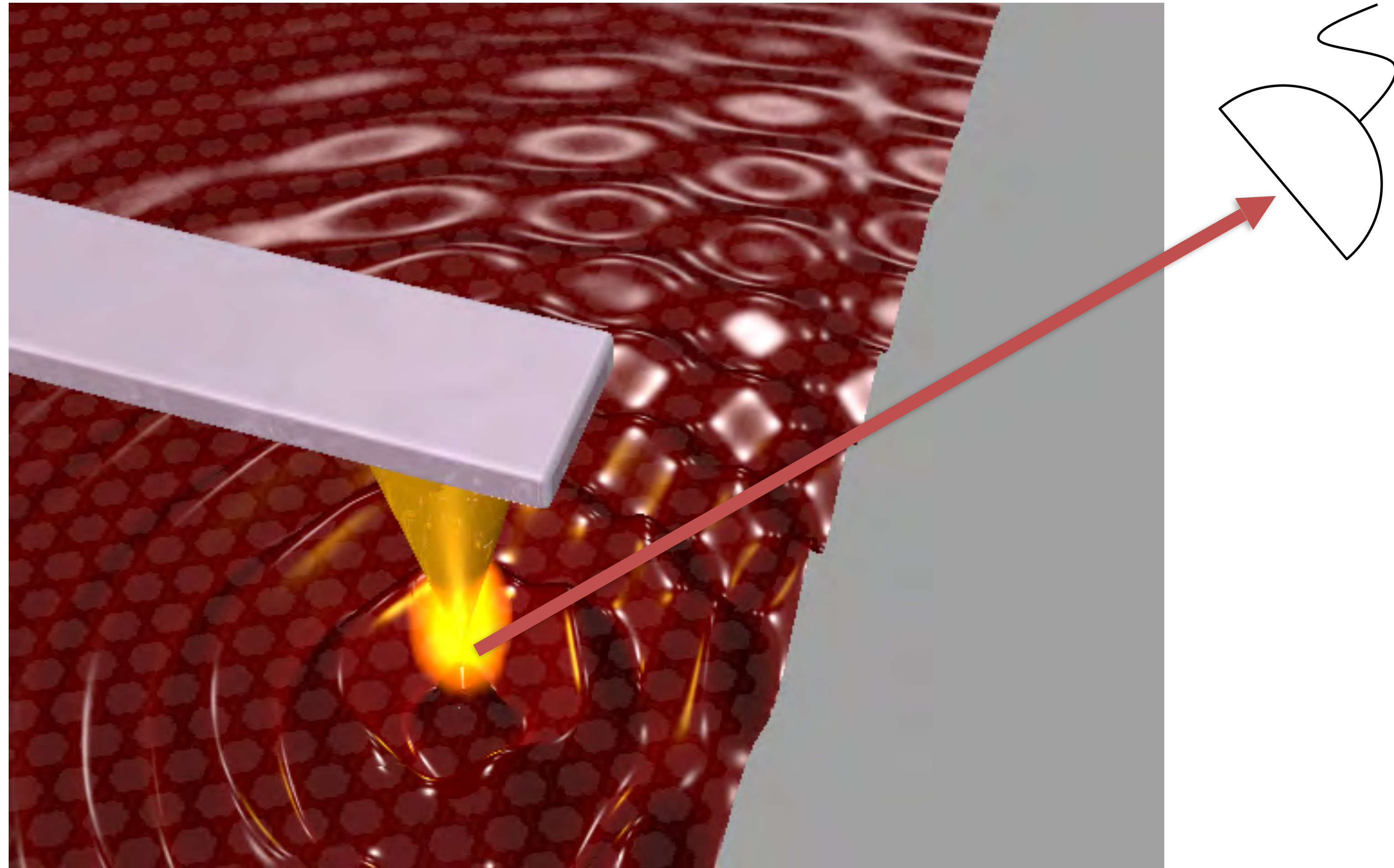
Pioneered by groups of Hillenbrand, Koppens, Basov
See e.g. Chen et al, Nature 2012. Fei et al, Nature 2012

Plasmons are reflected by an edge



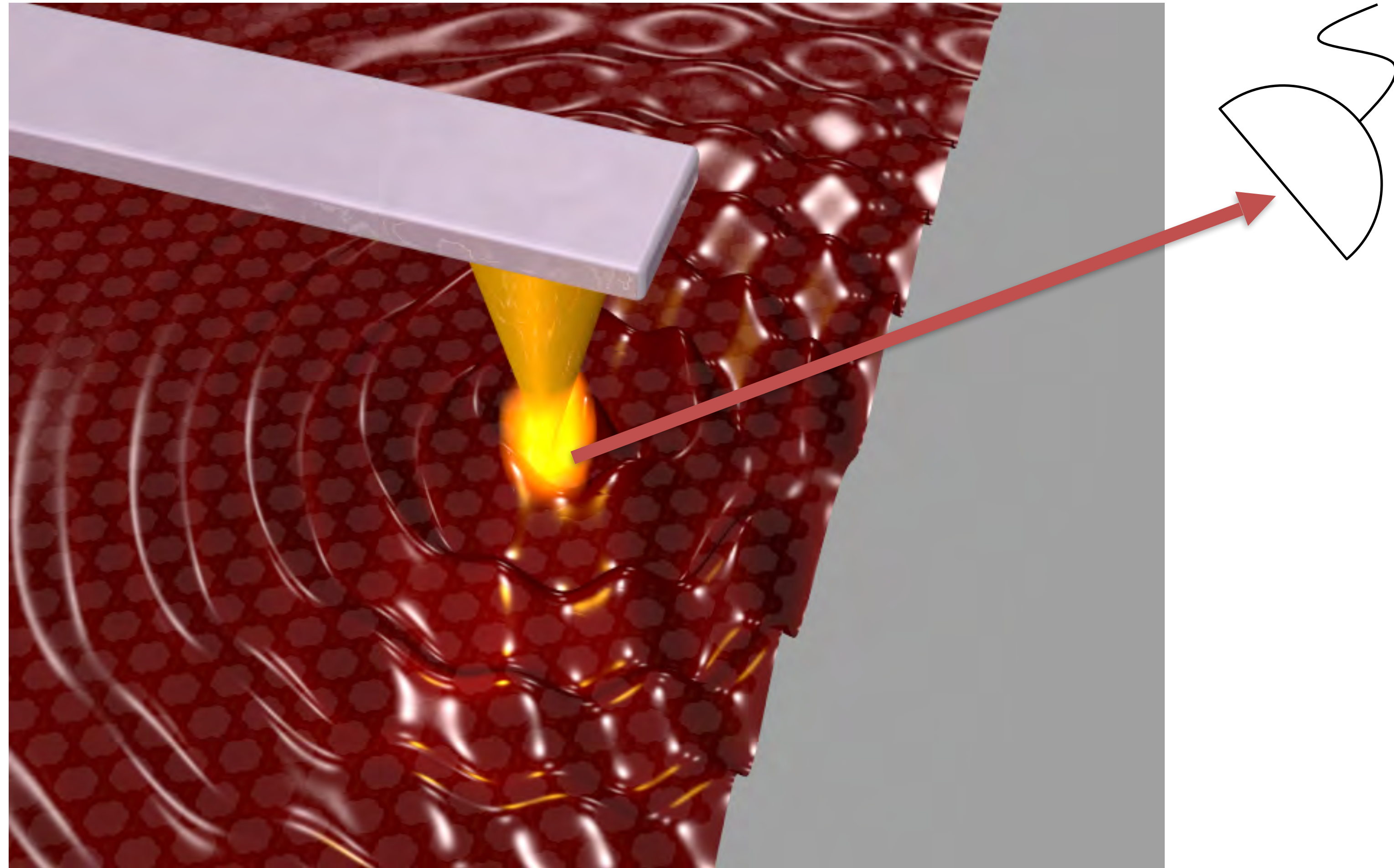
Pioneered by groups of Hillenbrand, Koppens, Basov
See e.g. Chen et al, Nature 2012. Fei et al, Nature 2012

Scattered light from the tip apex is collected in the far-field



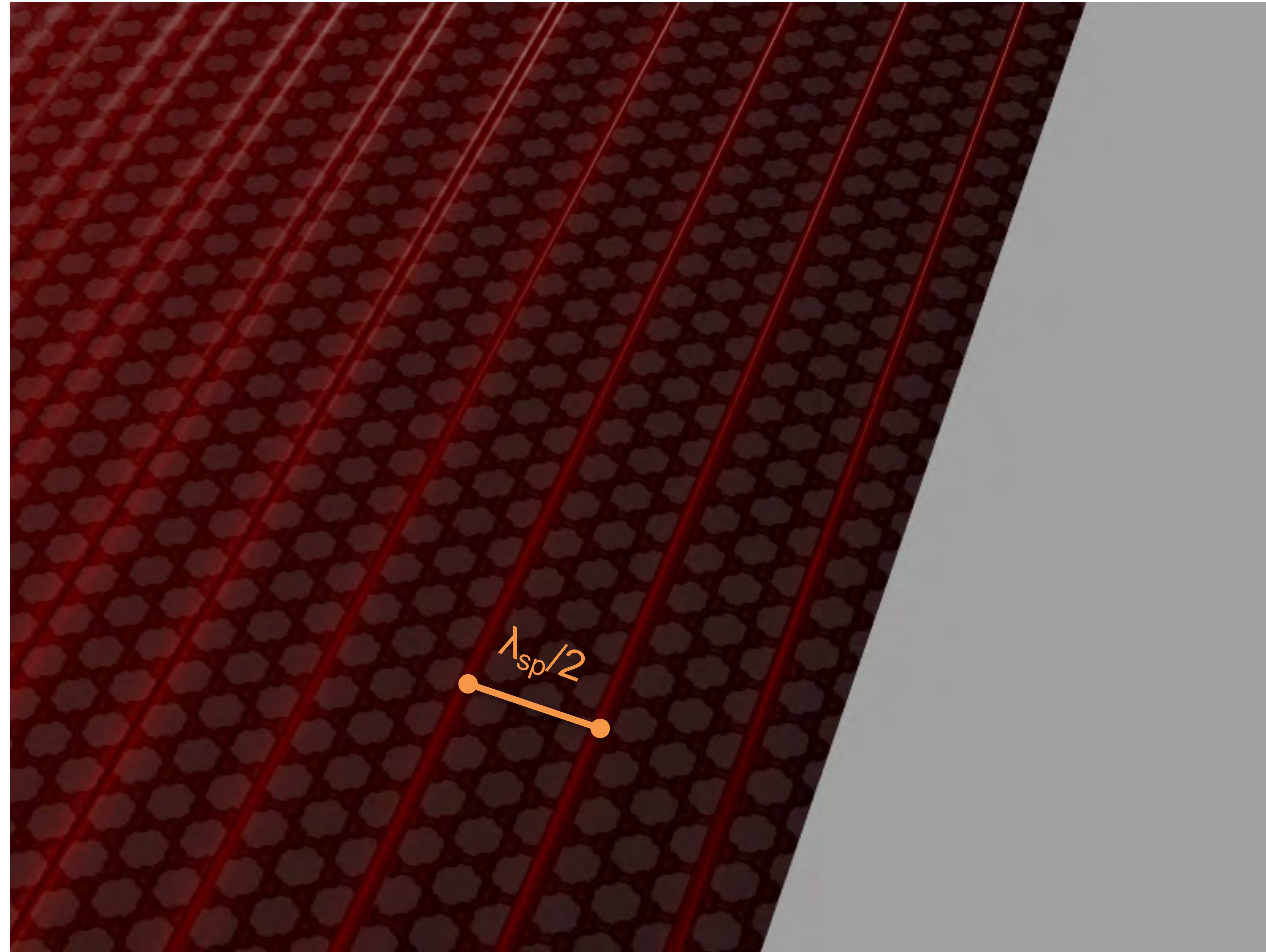
Pioneered by groups of Hillenbrand, Koppens, Basov
See e.g. Chen et al, Nature 2012. Fei et al, Nature 2012

The device is moved and the plasmon is excited at a different position



Pioneered by groups of Hillenbrand, Koppens, Basov
See e.g. Chen et al, Nature 2012. Fei et al, Nature 2012

Scattered light is recorded mapping a standing wave pattern



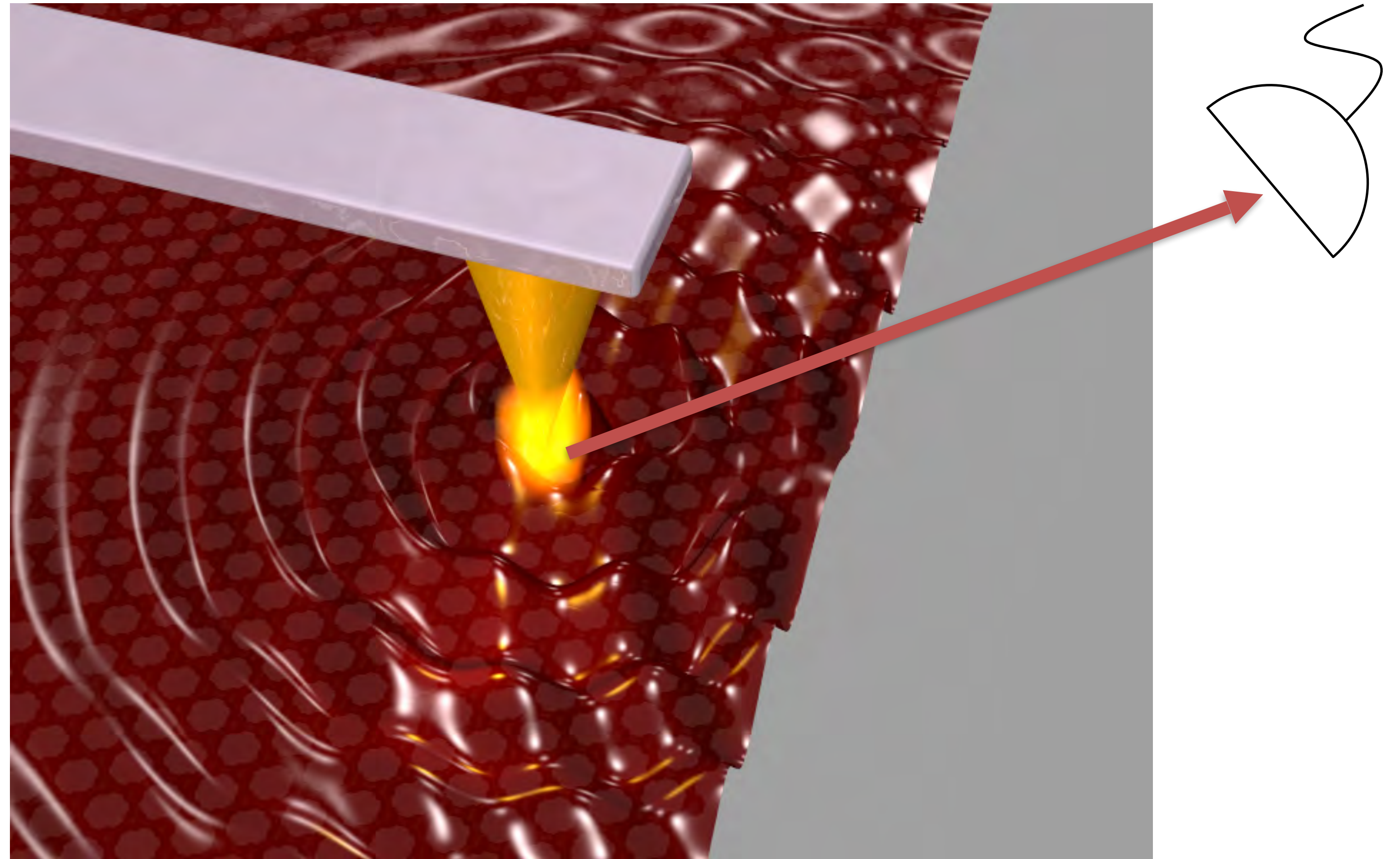
Pioneered by groups of Hillenbrand, Koppens, Basov
See e.g. Chen et al, Nature 2012. Fei et al, Nature 2012

Scattering near-field microscopy: probe light of $\lambda=6-100\mu\text{m}$ with 20nm resolution

Probe local $\text{Real}(\epsilon)$, $\text{Imag}(\epsilon)$
with 20nm resolution
(e.g. intersubband transitions)

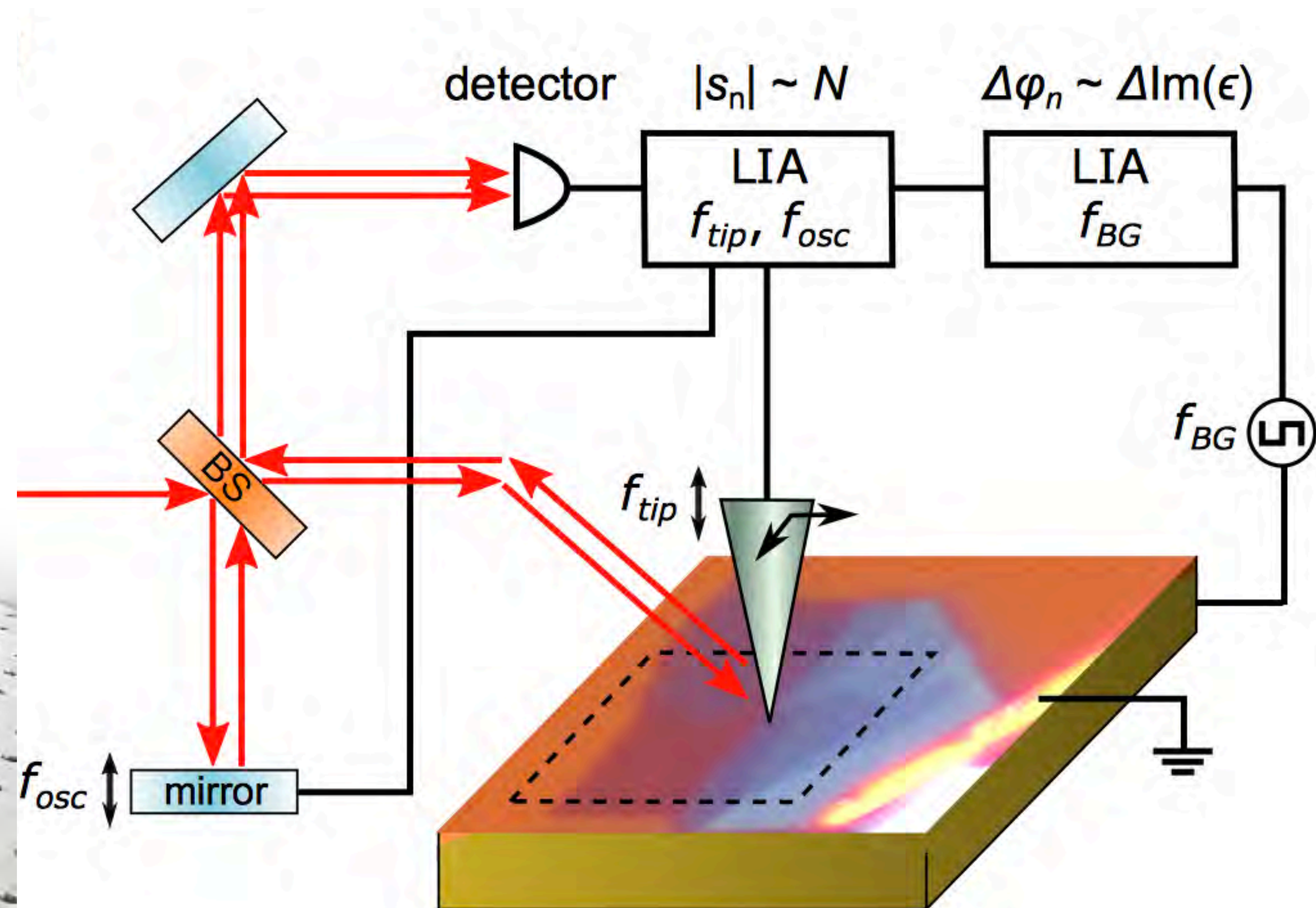
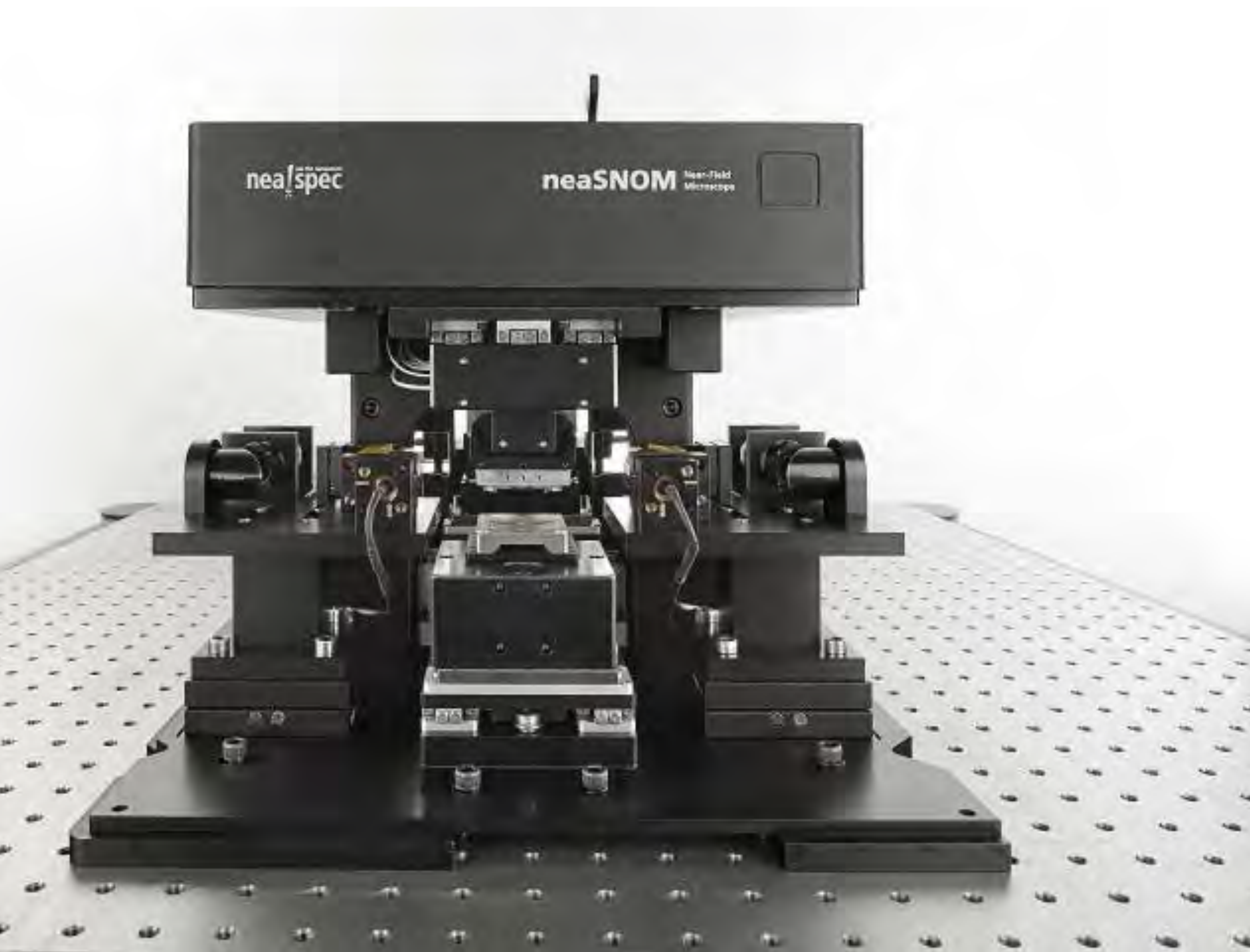
Probe propagating collective
excitations

e.g. plasmons
phonon polaritons

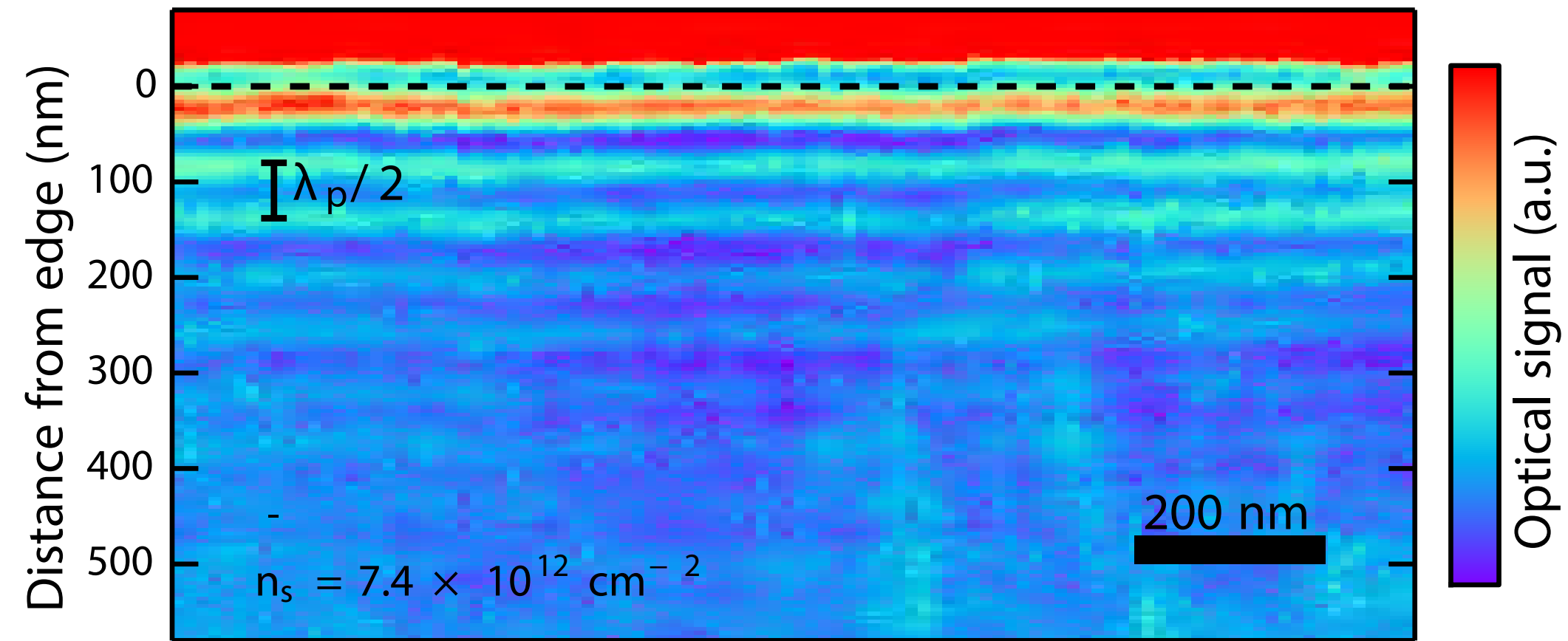


See also groups of Hillenbrand, Basov, ...

See e.g. Chen et al, Nature 2012. Fei et al, Nature 2012

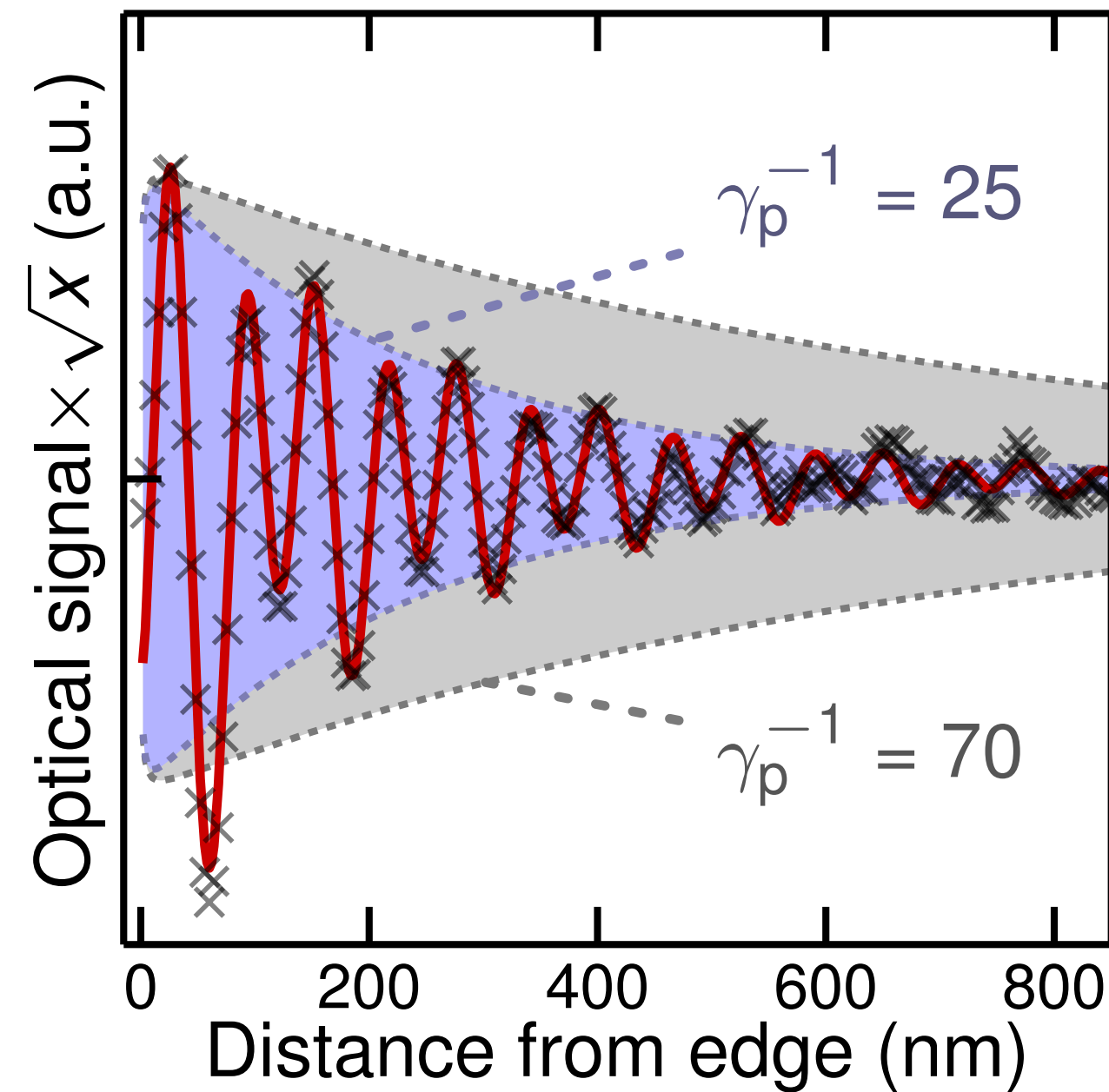


Plasmons in graphene



Plasmon confinement $\sim \lambda/200$

Plasmon quality factor ~ 30

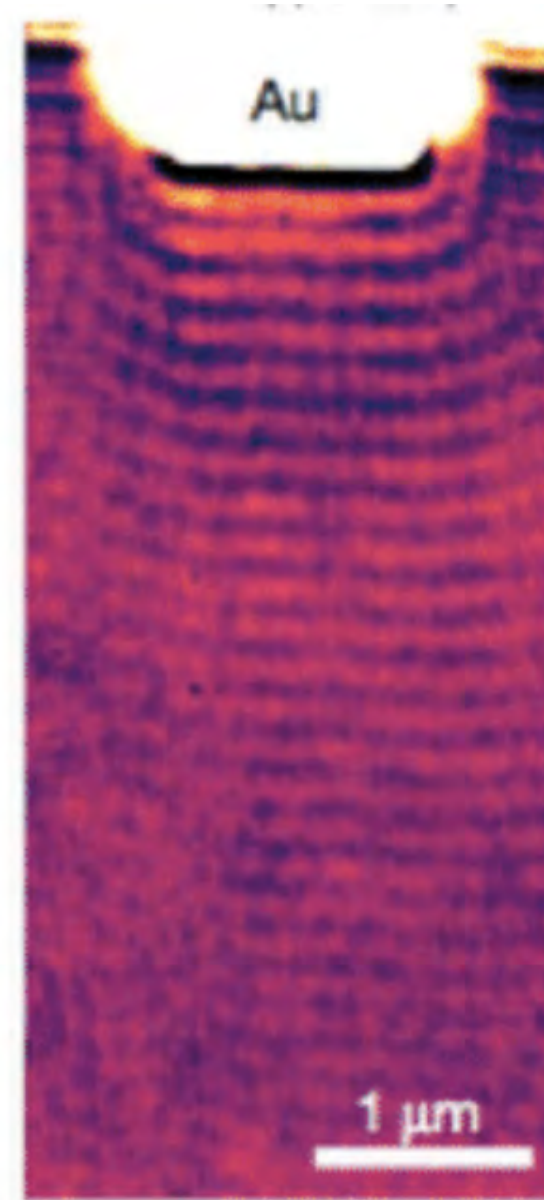


Woessner et al, Nature Materials 2014, Chen Nature 2012, Fei Nature 2012

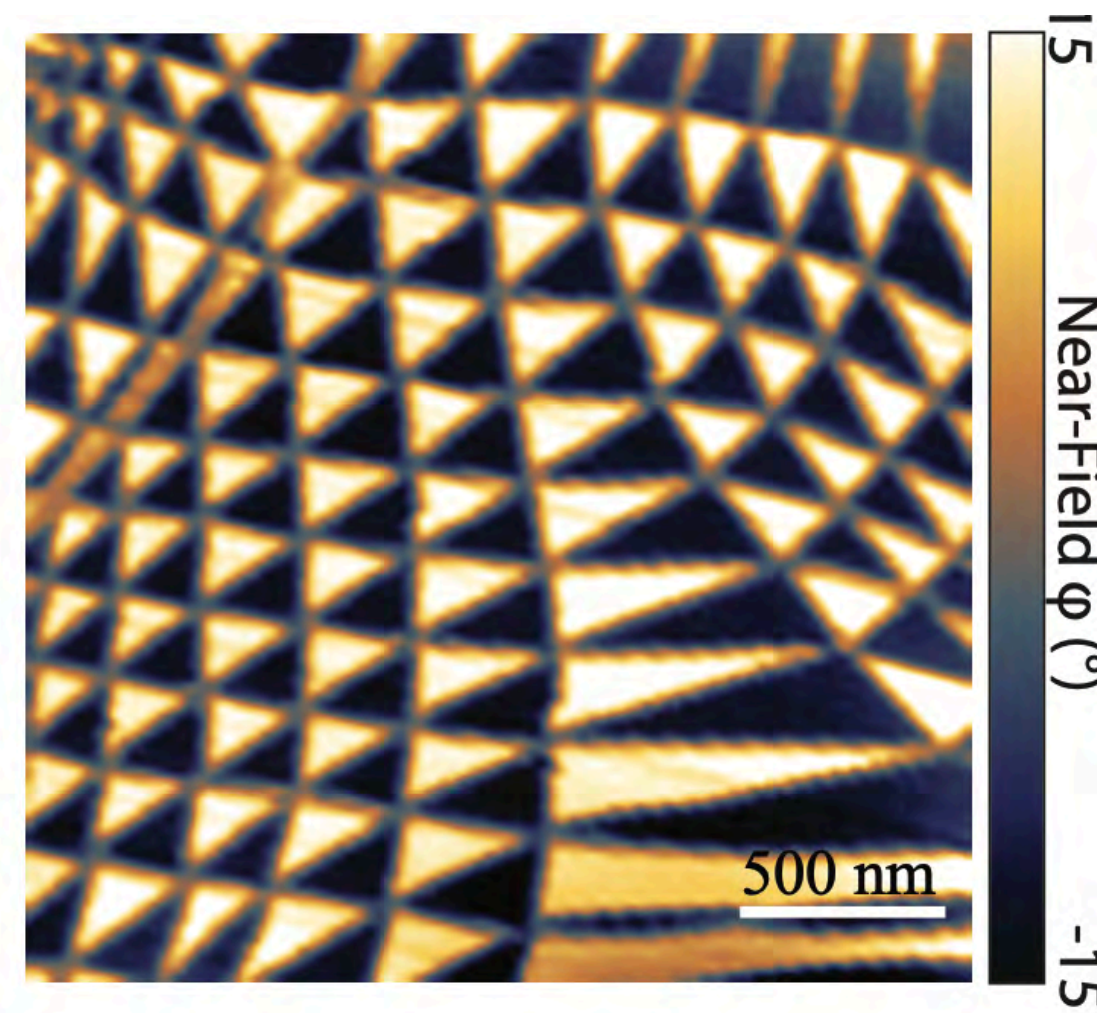
See also work from Basov Group

Near-field microscopy

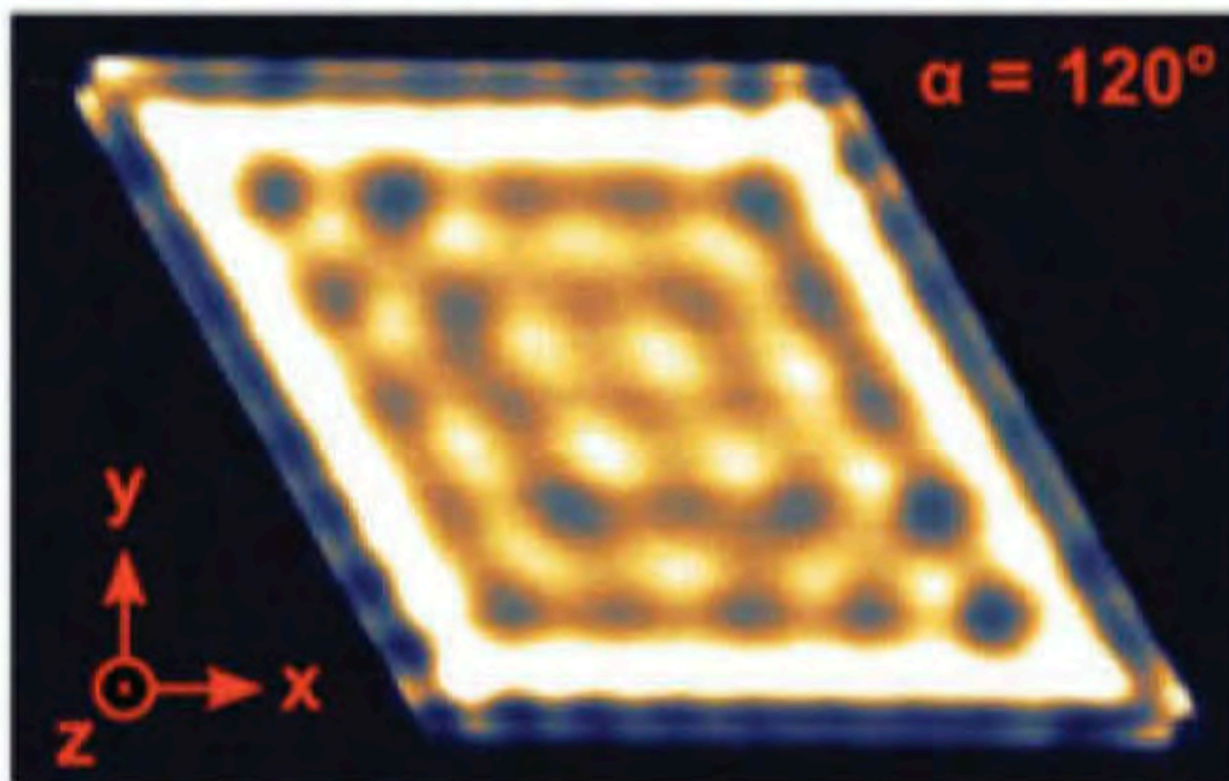
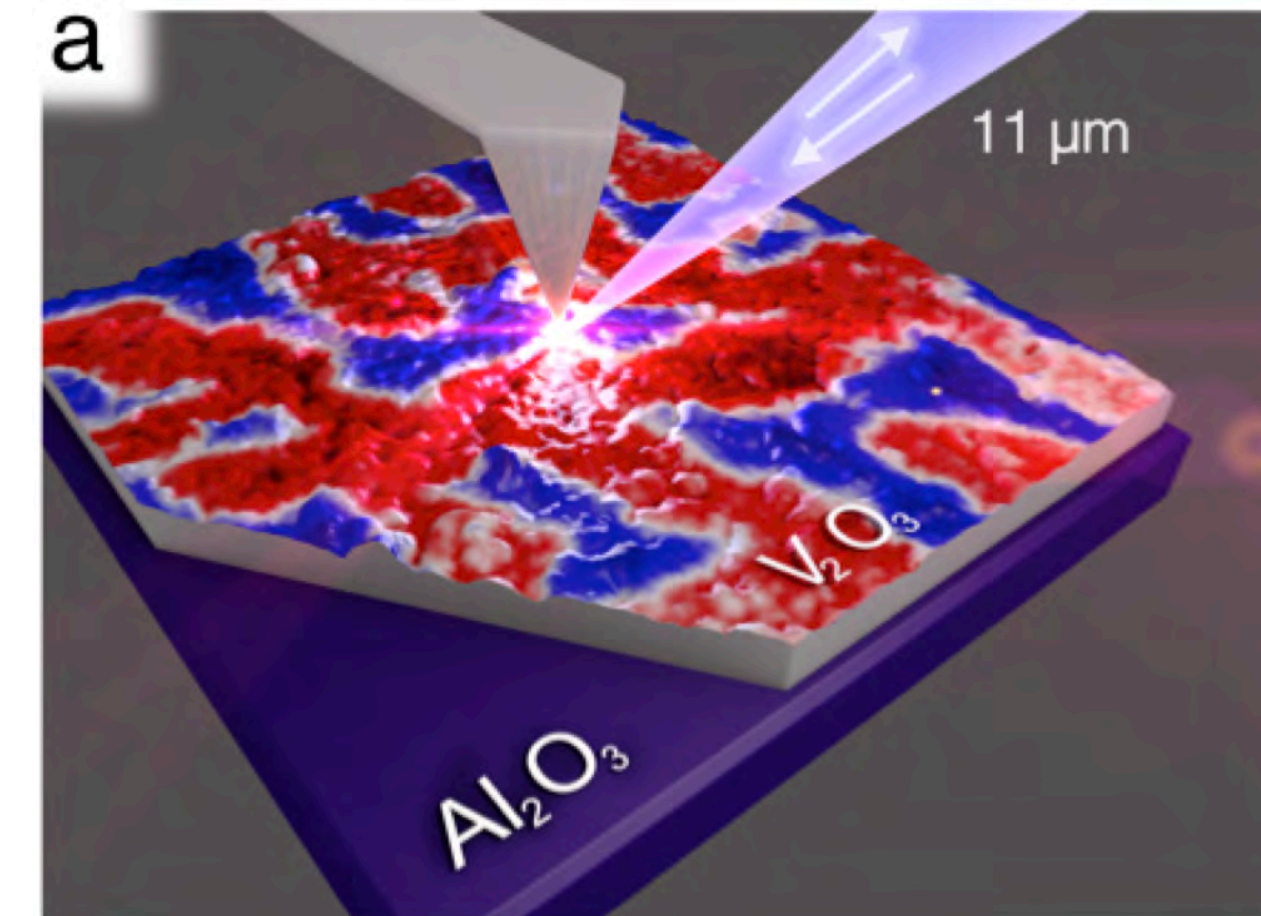
Propagating plasmons



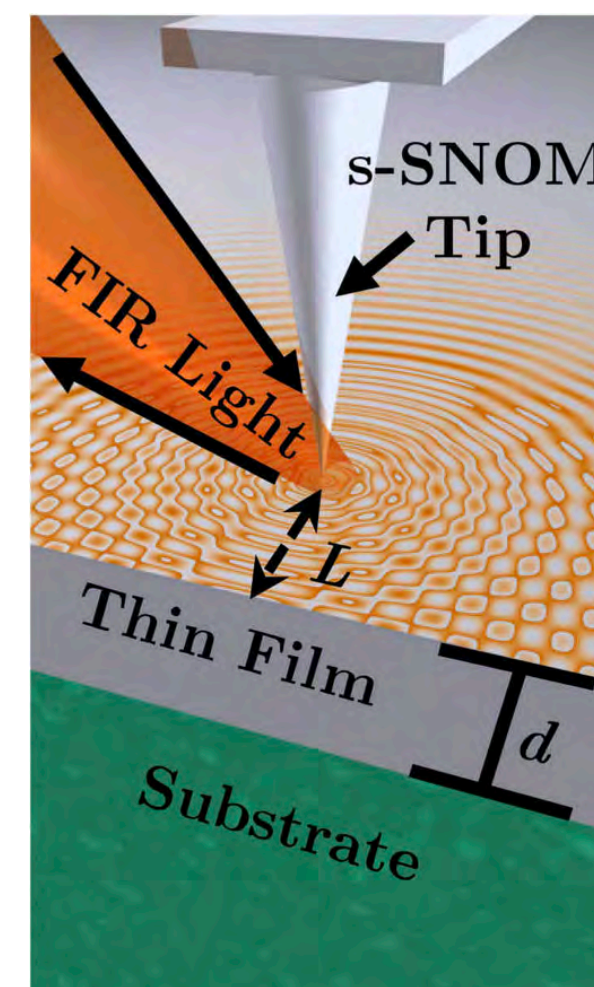
Twisted graphene



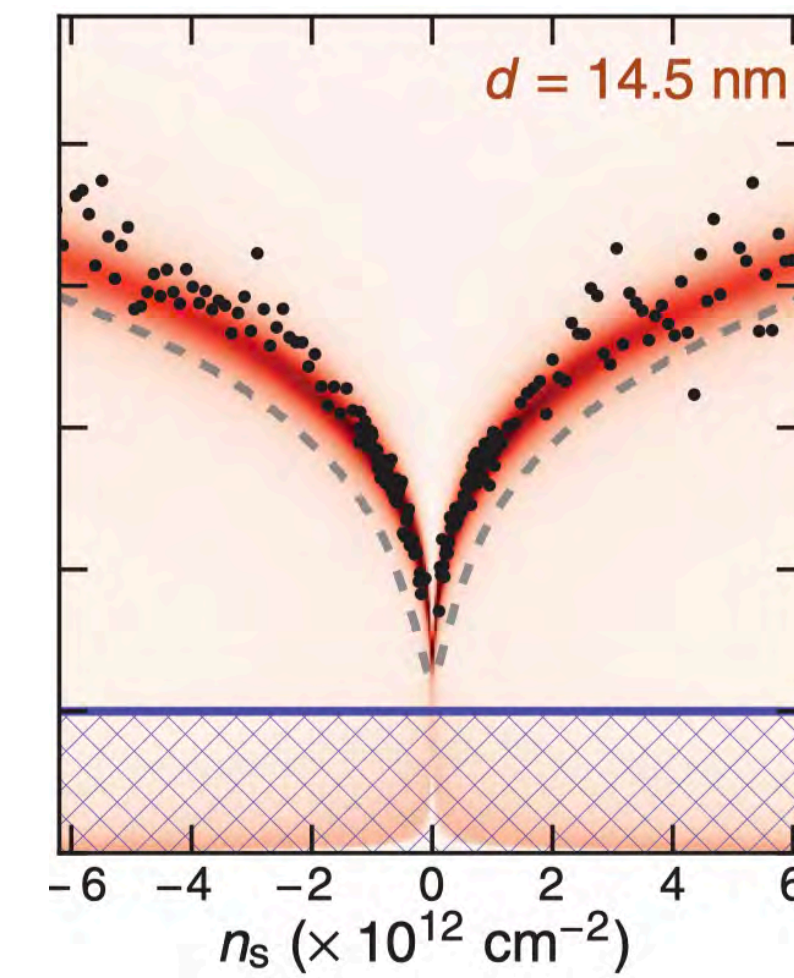
Correlated materials



Propagating phonon polaritons



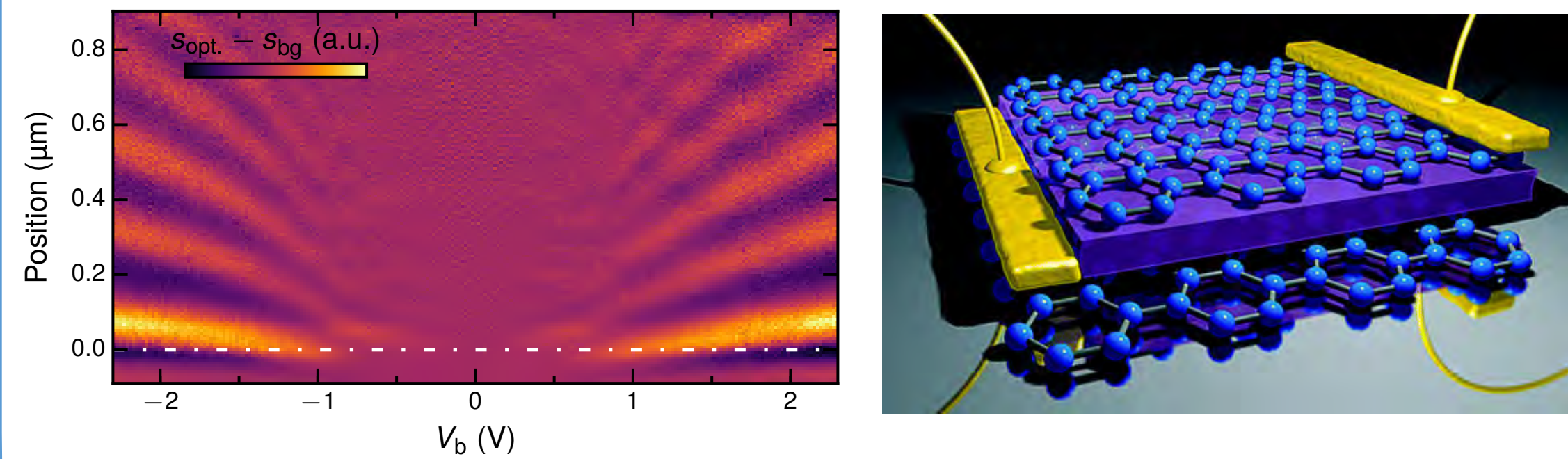
Superconductors



Quantum non-local
Electron interactions

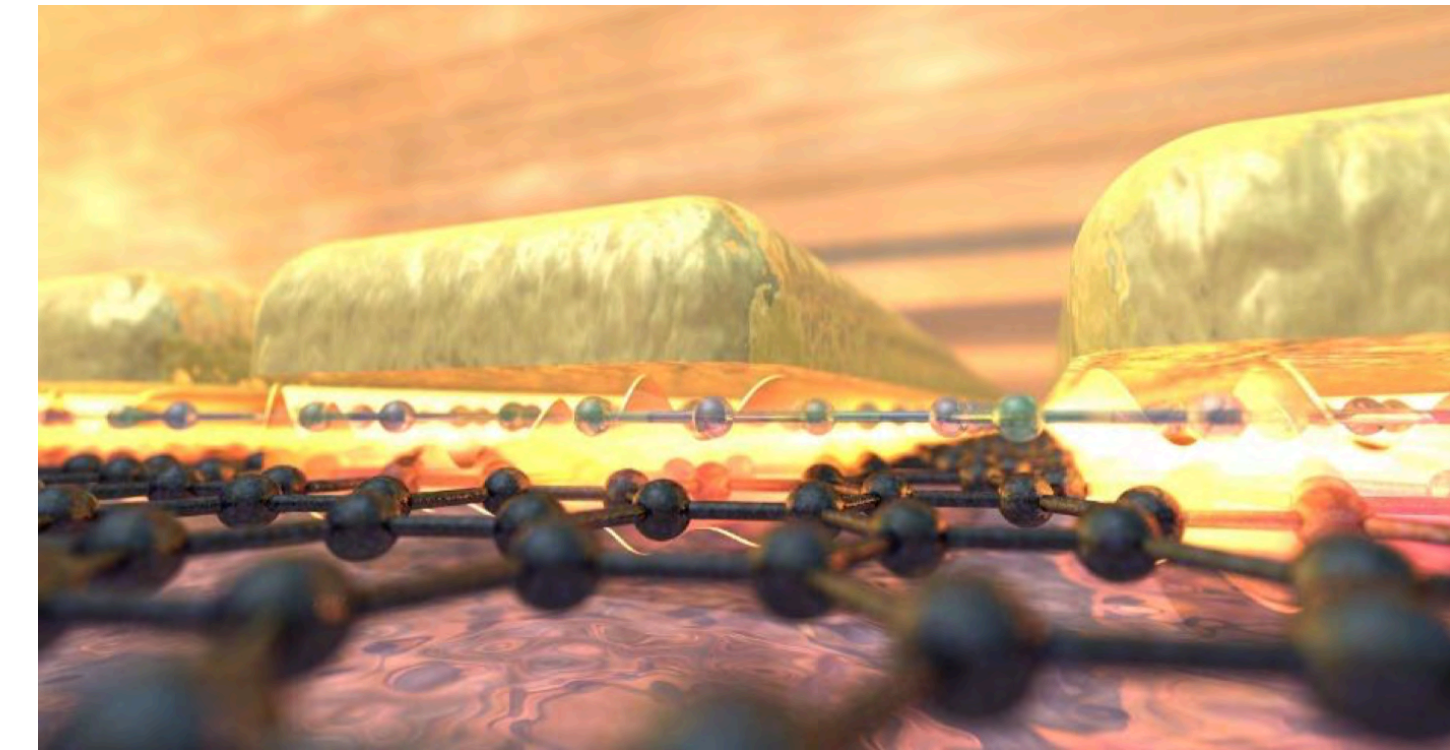
Plasmons: Lego toolbox for light manipulation at atomic scale

Plasmons in double layer graphene quantum tunnelling device



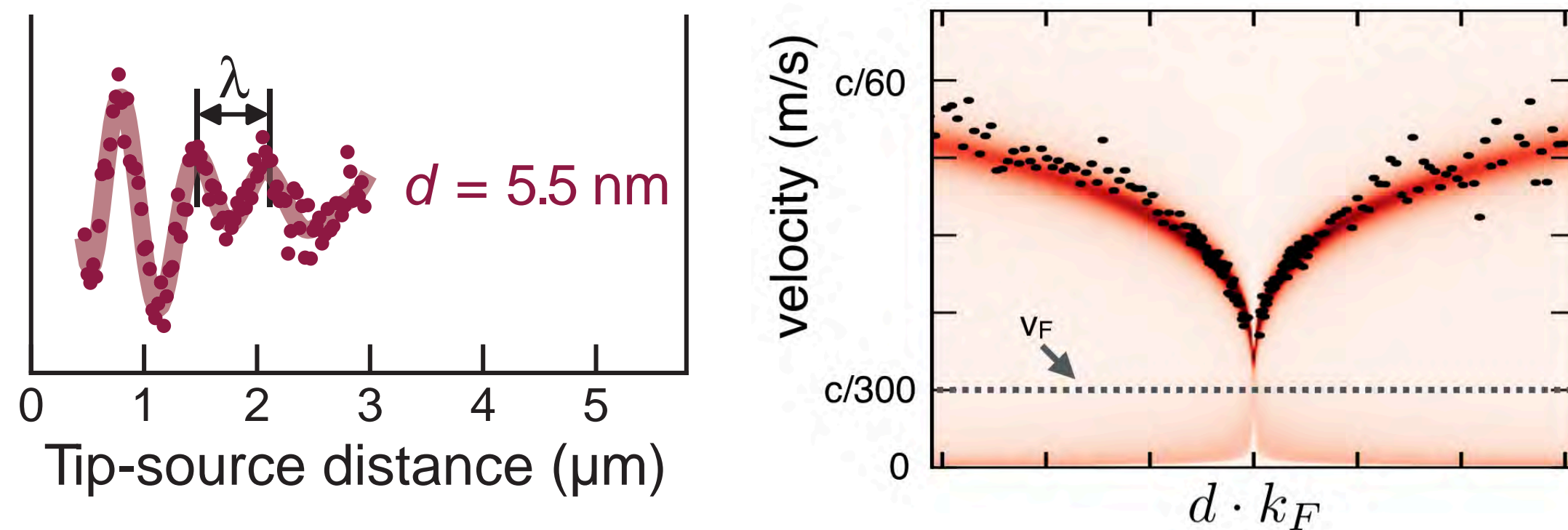
Woessner et al., ACS Photonics 2017

Confine plasmons to one atom



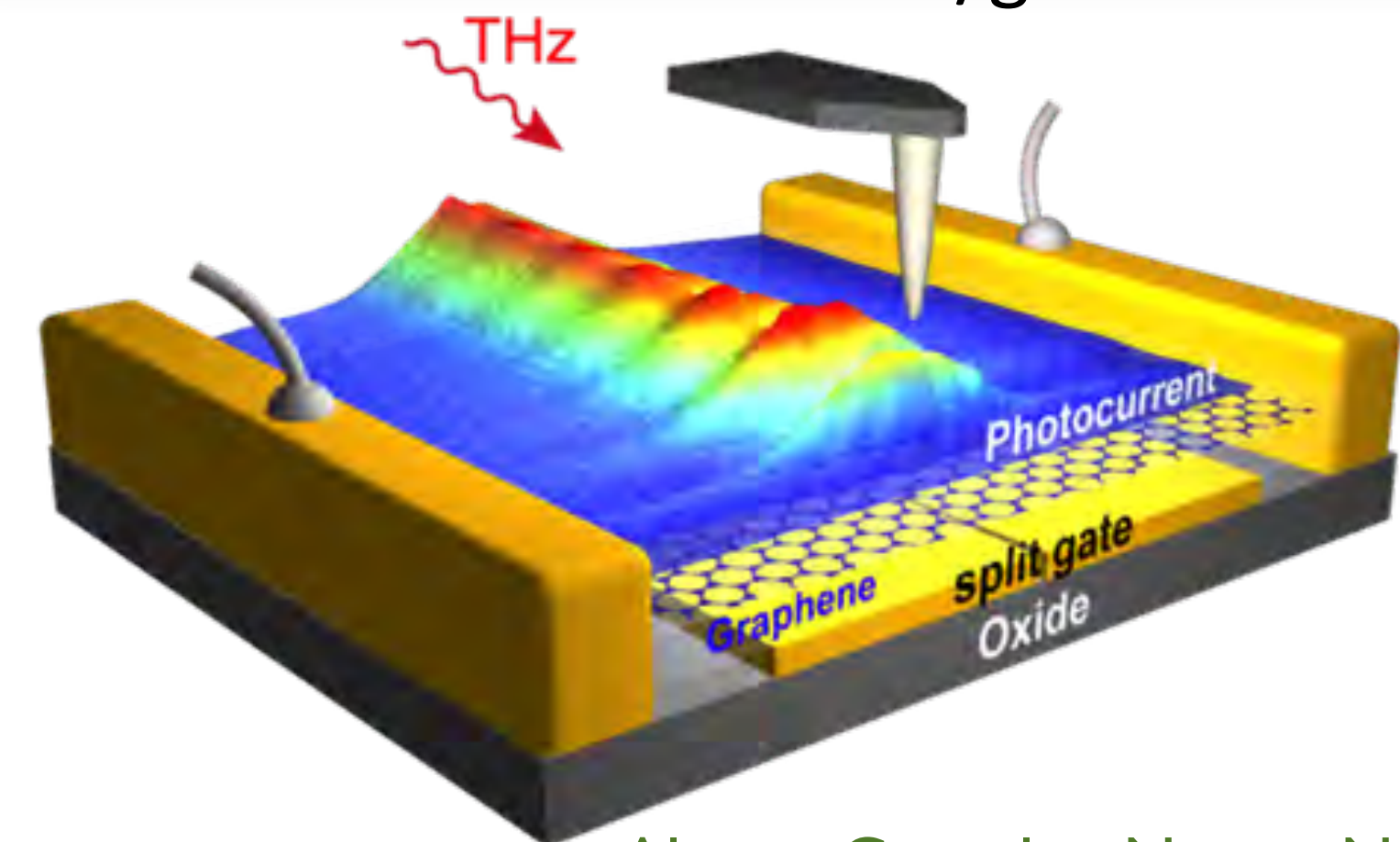
Alcaez et al. Science 2018

Acoustic THz plasmons in graphene:
Extreme non-local effects. Electron interaction effects.



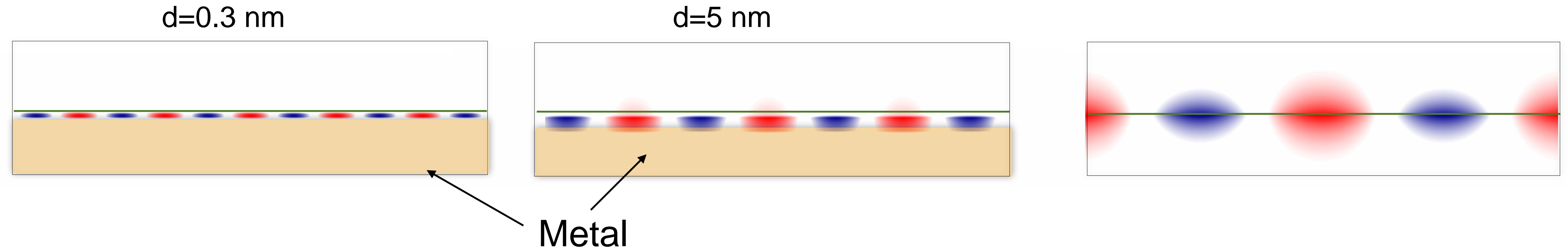
Lundeberg et al., Science 2017

Infrared+THz detection/generation



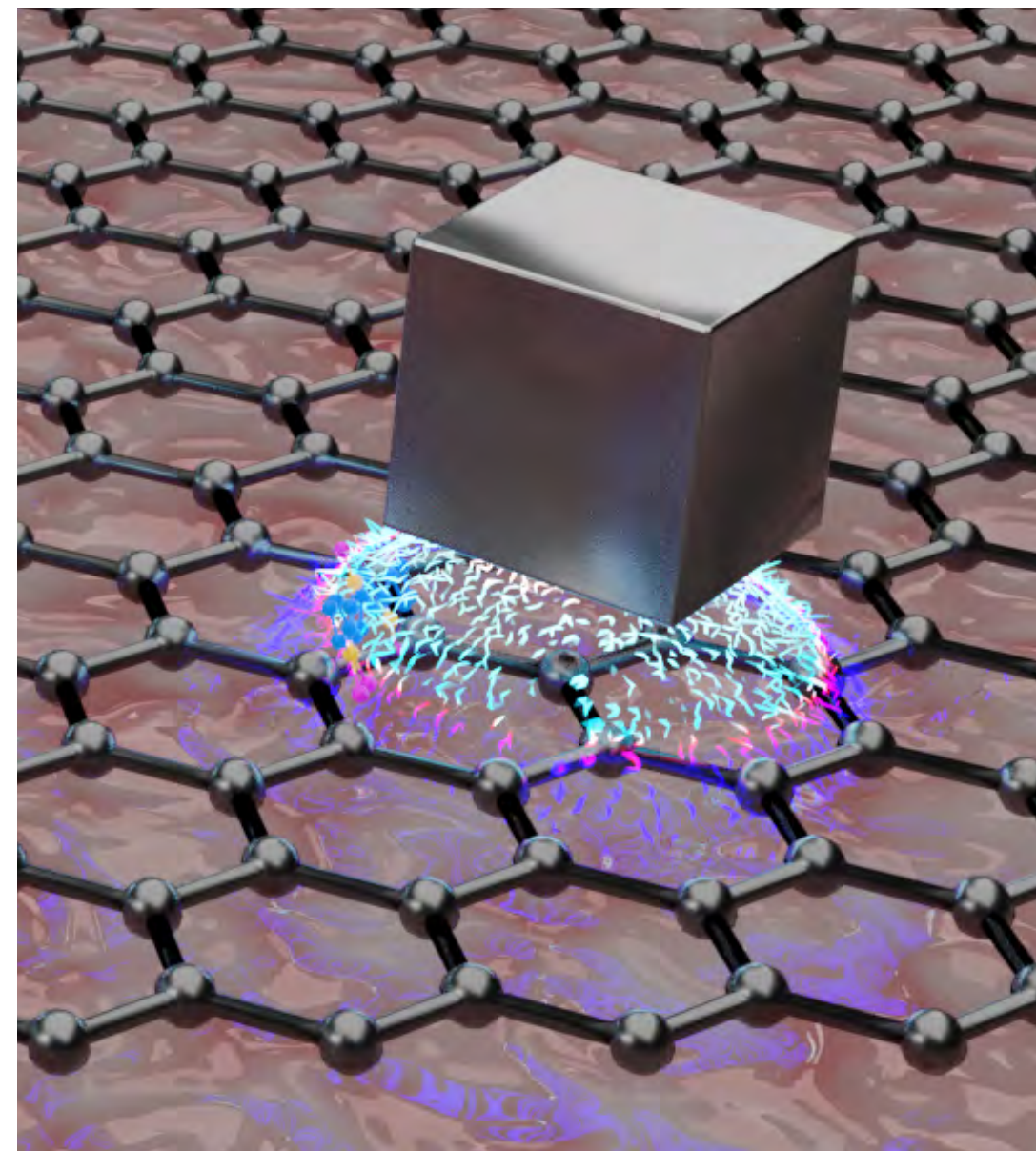
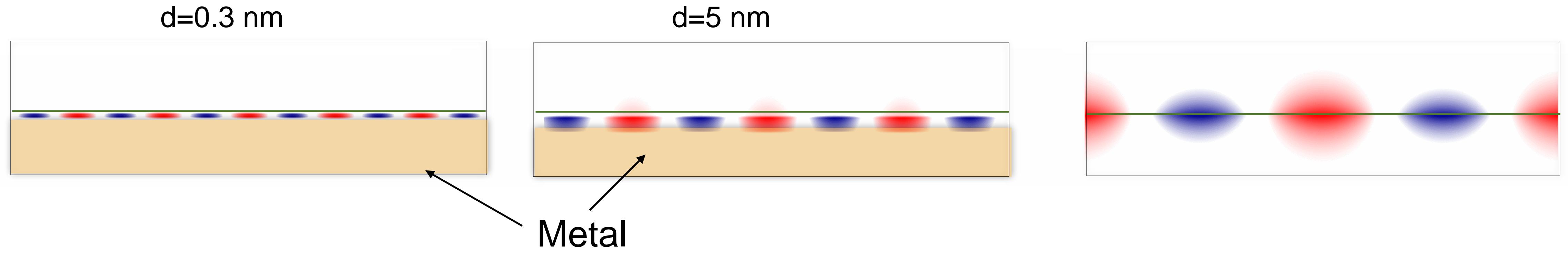
Alonso-Gonzalez, Nature Nanotech 2016
Lundeberg, Nature Materials 2016

Graphene - insulator - metal



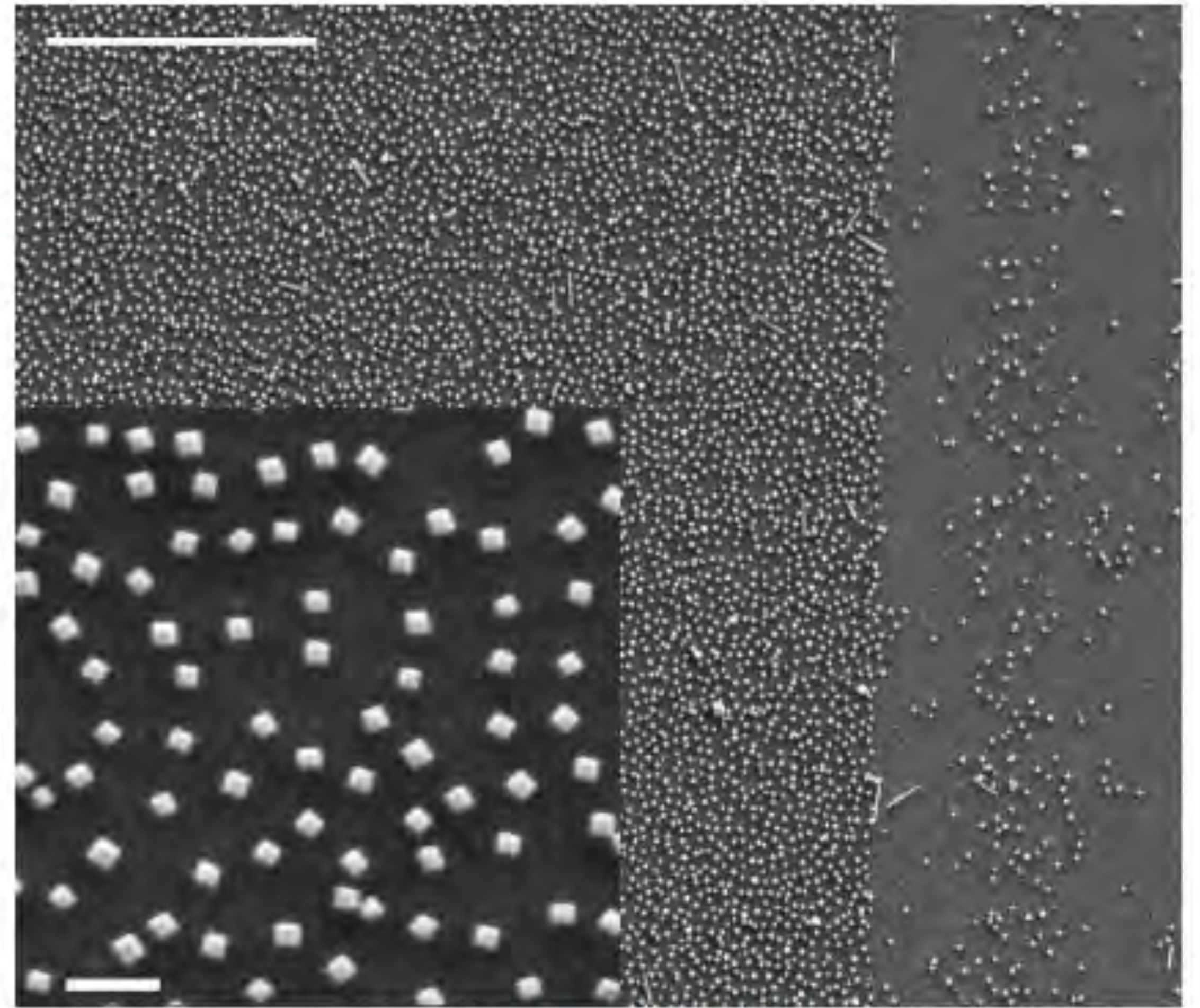
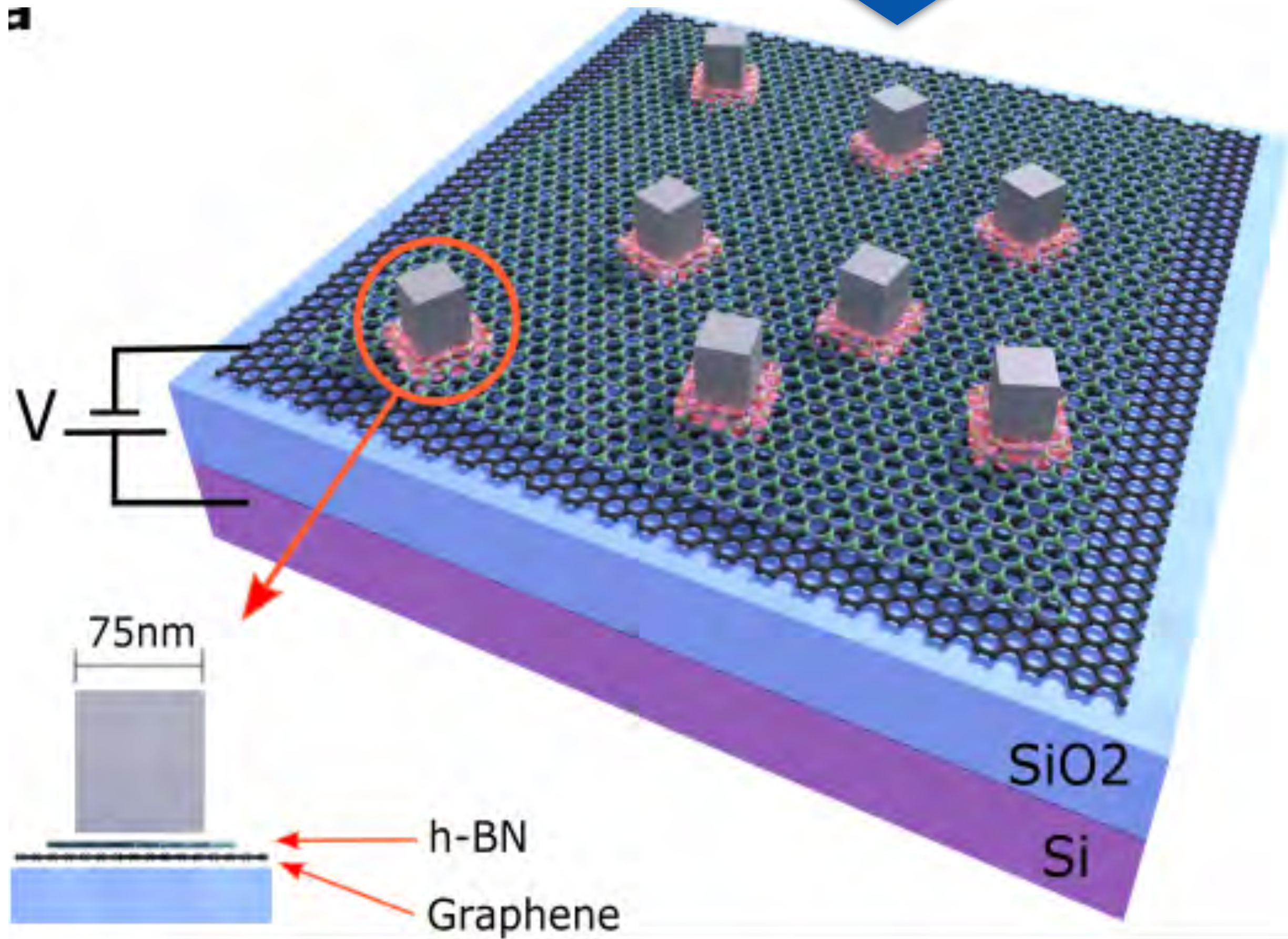
More confinement but no additional loss!!!

Graphene - insulator - metal



Plasmonic nanocavities

Illuminate with IR light: $\lambda_0 = 8 - 11 \mu\text{m}$



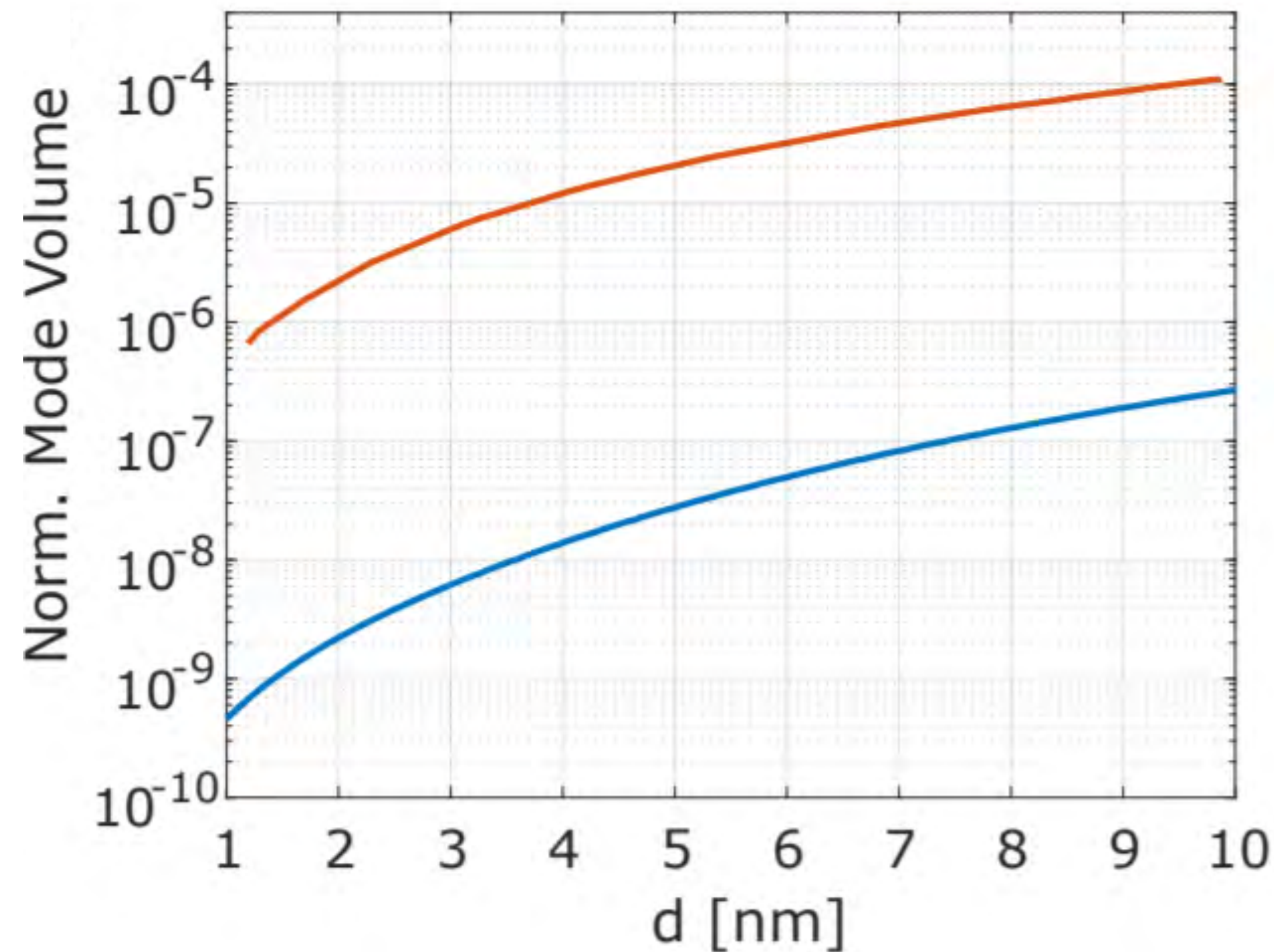
Graphene edge ▲

Fill-factor: 3-10%

Extremely small-volume cavity

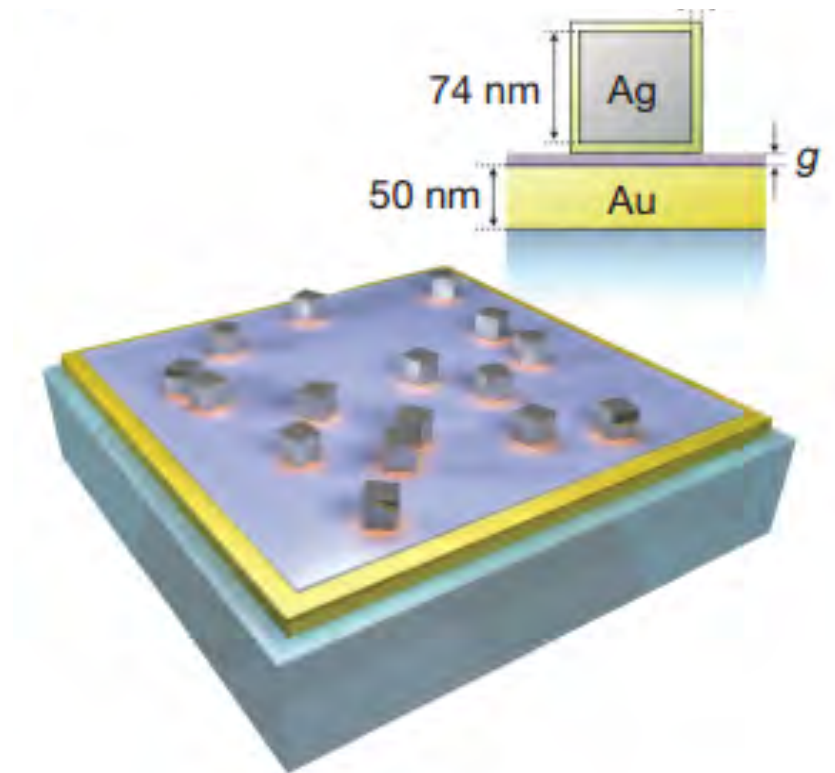
Confine infrared light (10.000 nm) into a volume of 1nm x 75nm x 75nm

Purcell factors of $\sim 10^8$

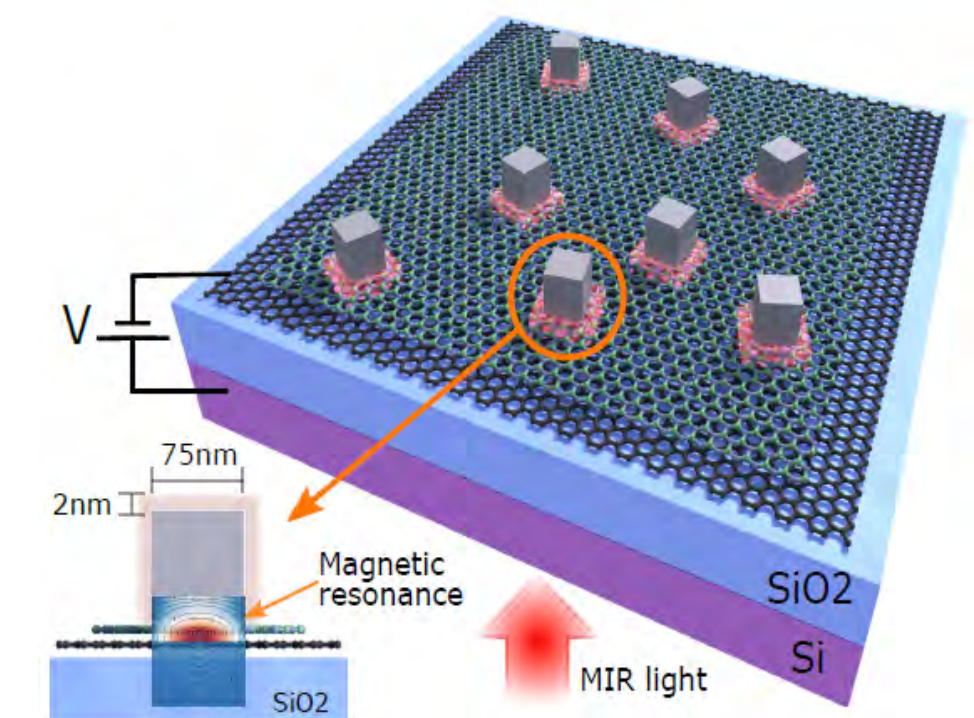


SPP patch antennas (VIS)
 $\lambda_0 \approx 700\text{nm}$

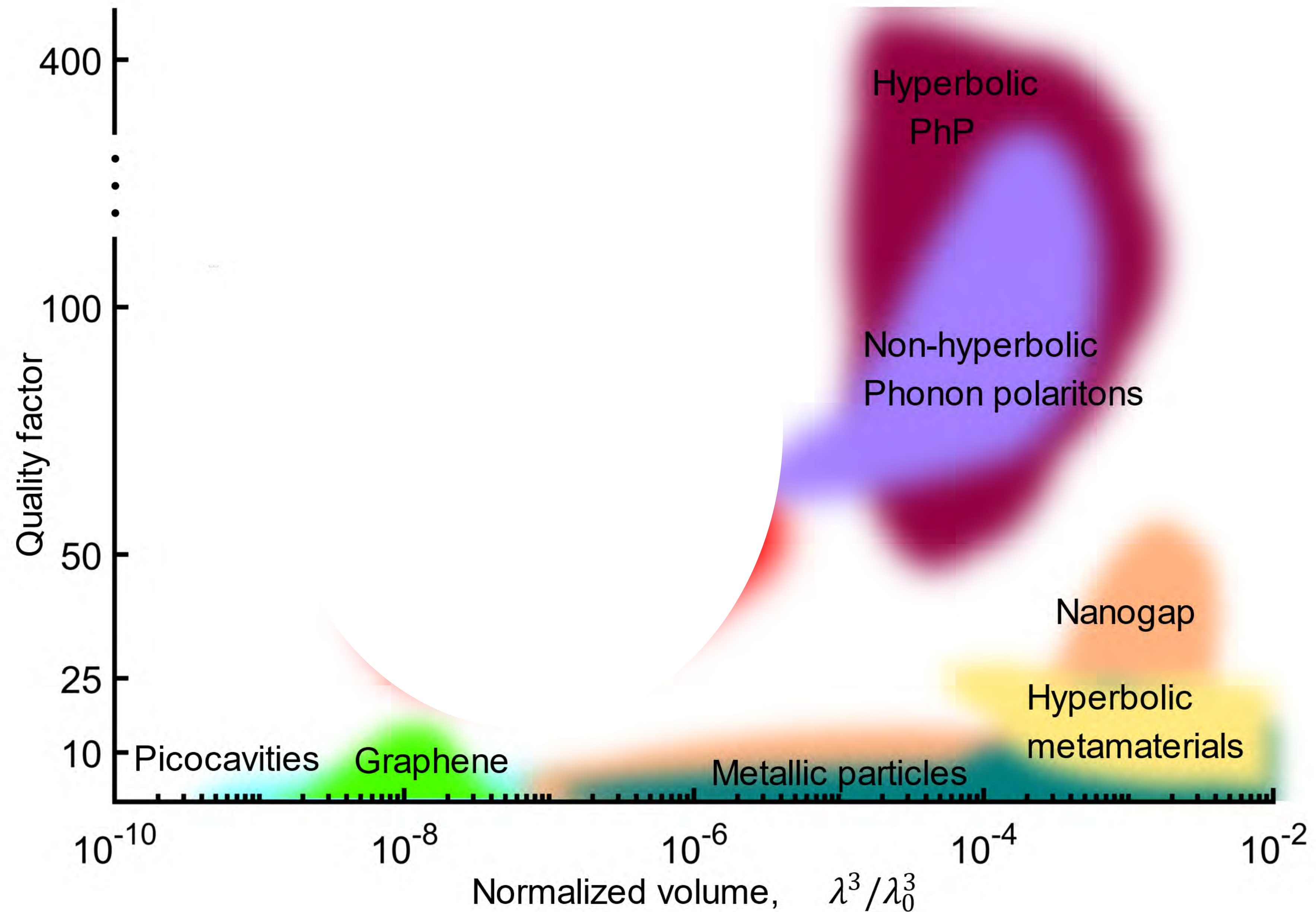
AGP patch antennas (MIR)
 $\lambda_0 \approx 10\mu\text{m}$



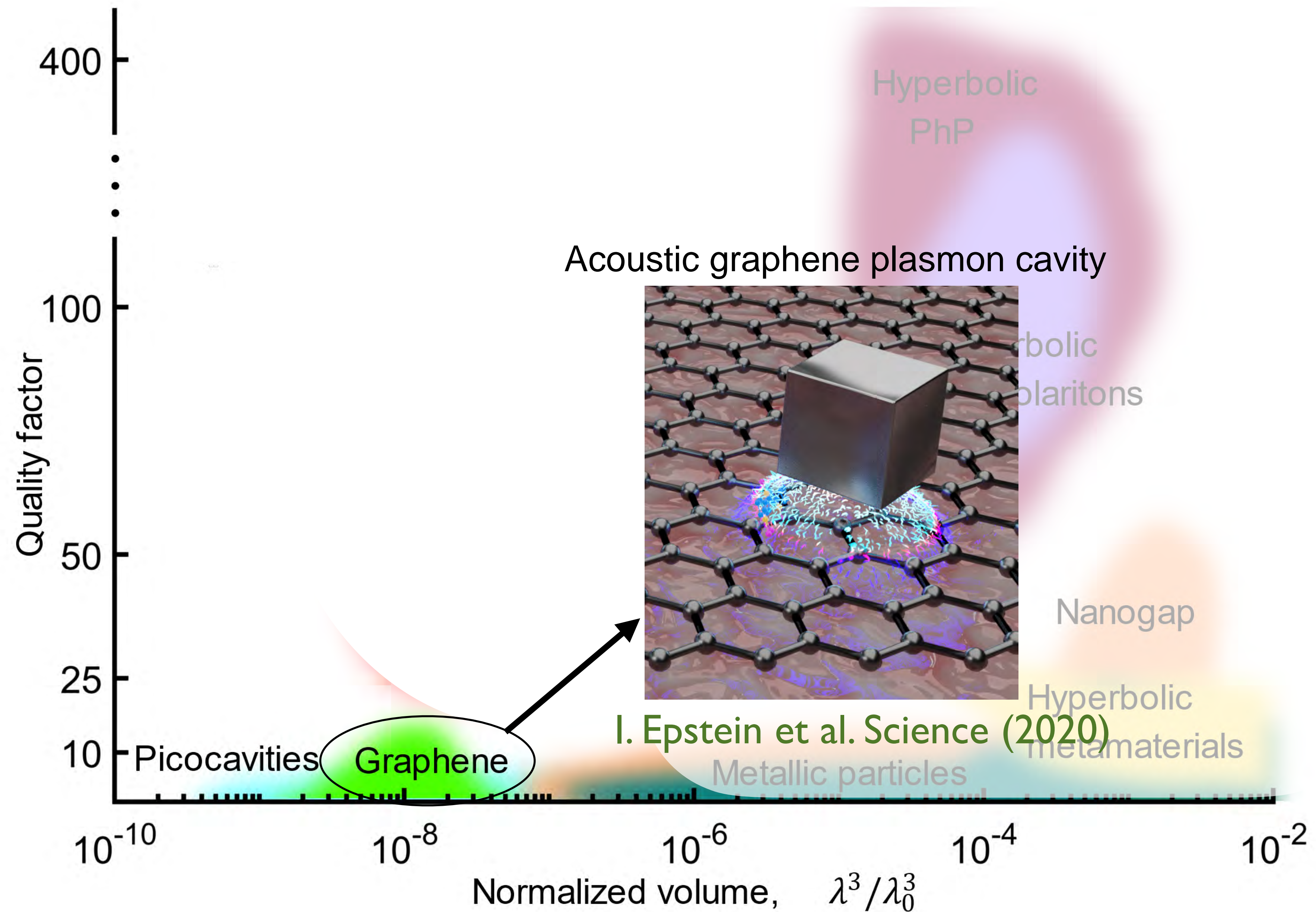
Nature 492, (2012) – David R. Smith group



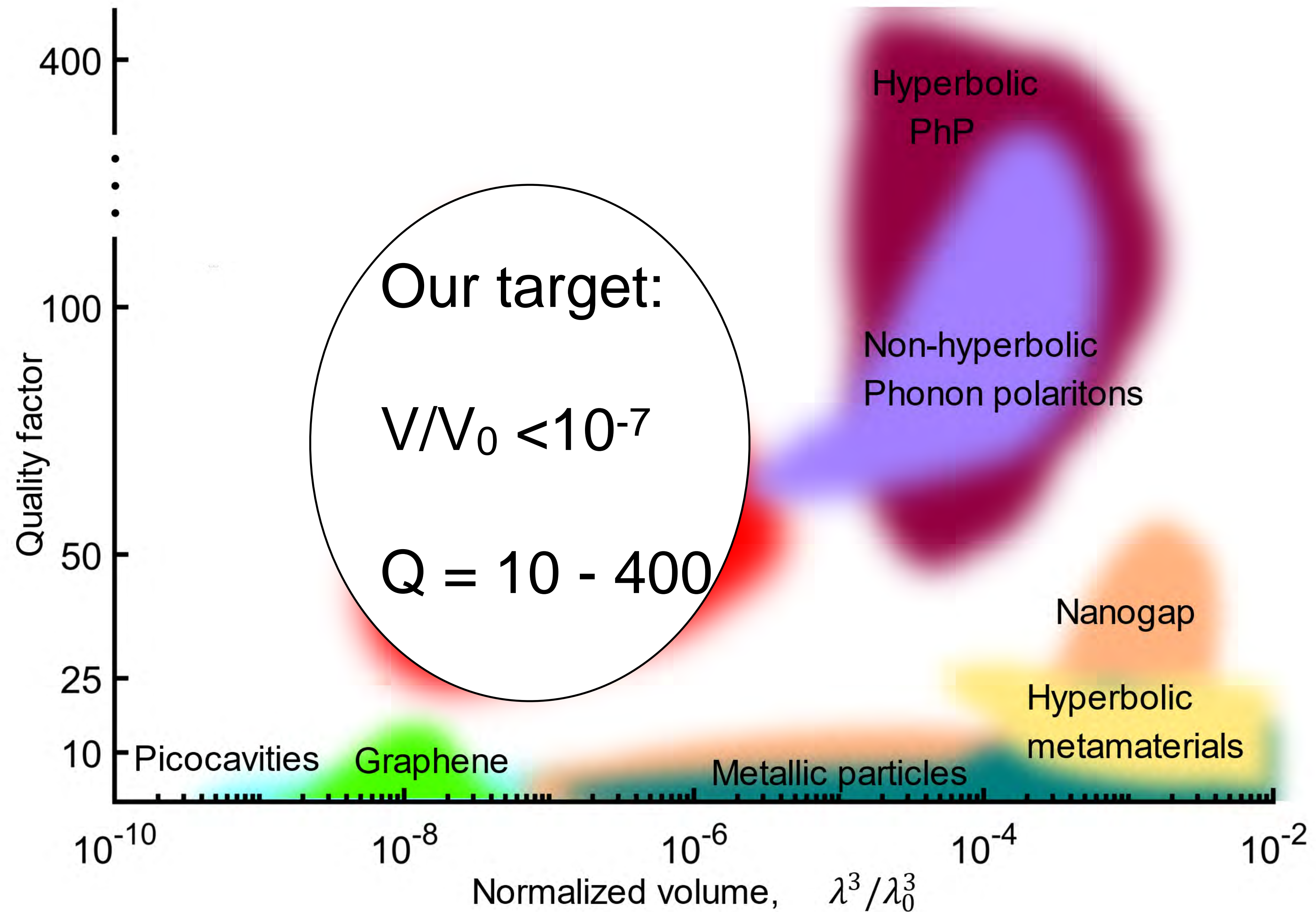
Nanocavities



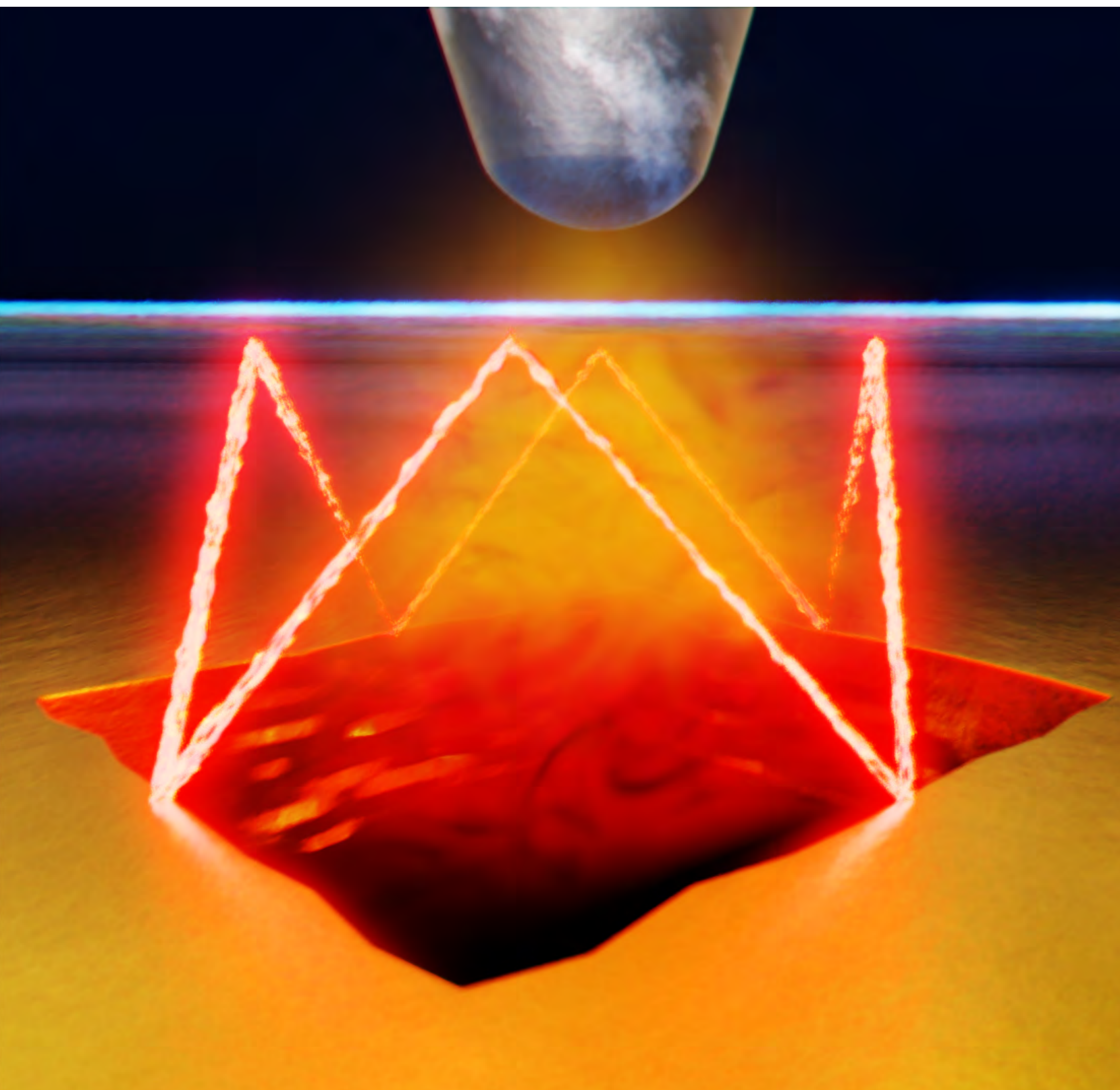
Nanocavities



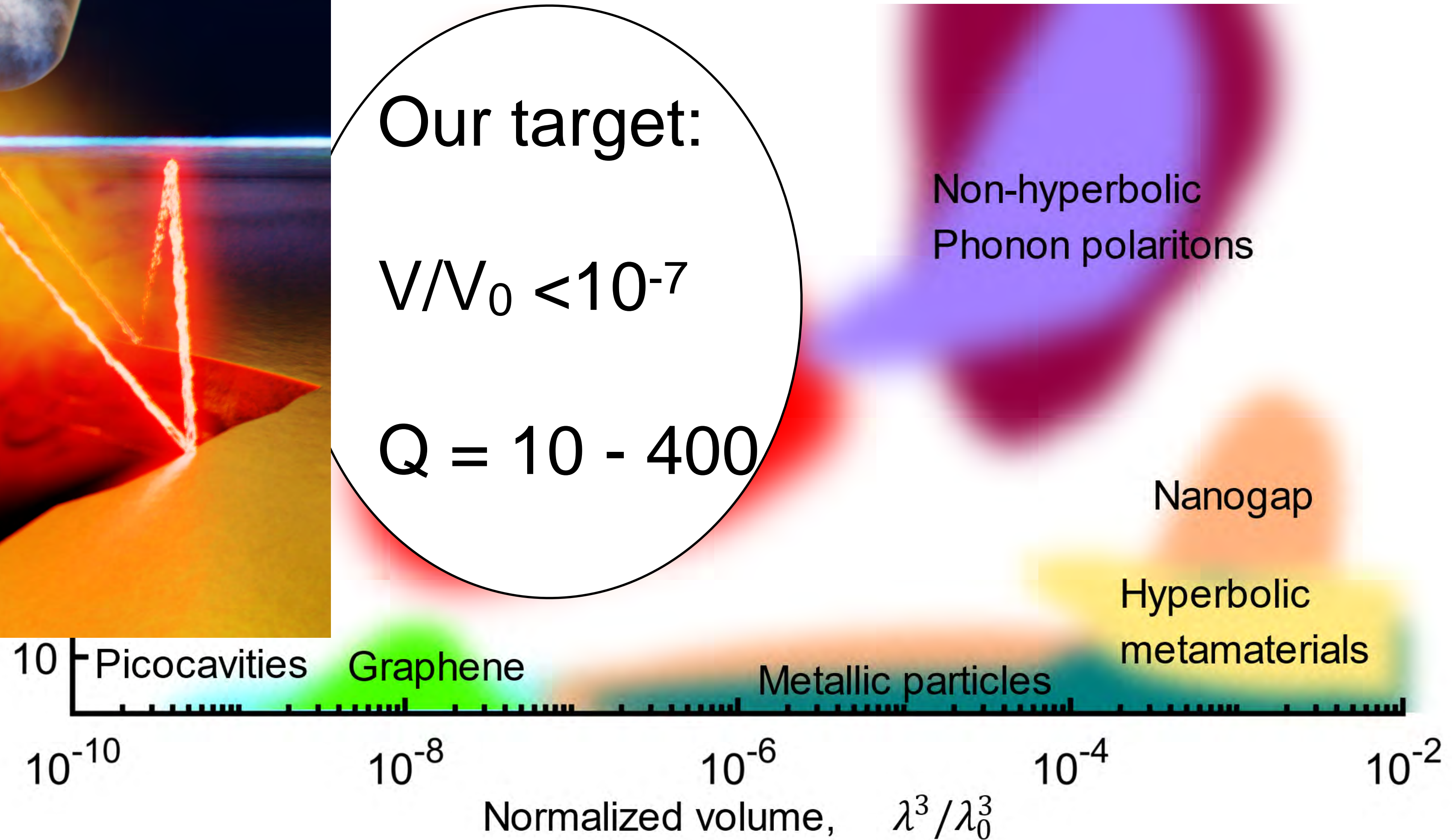
Nanocavities



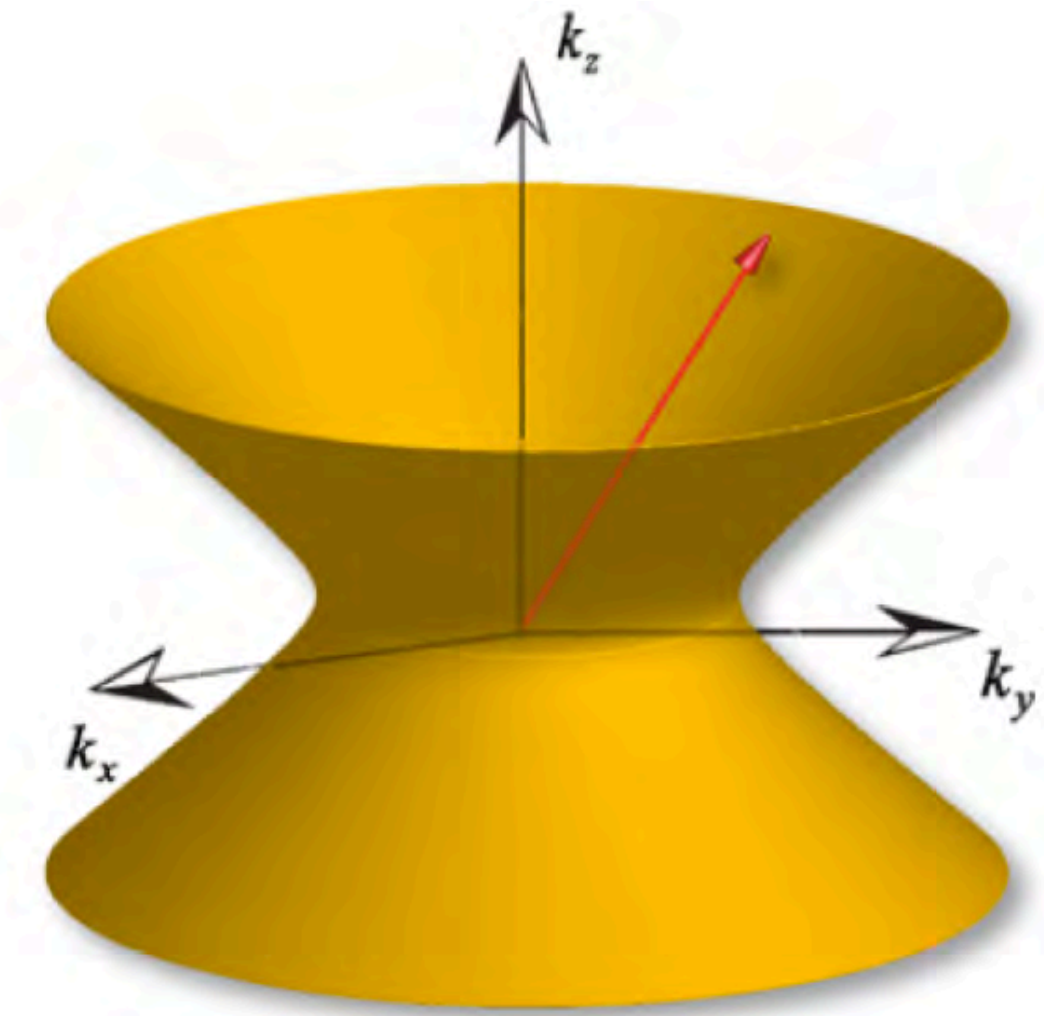
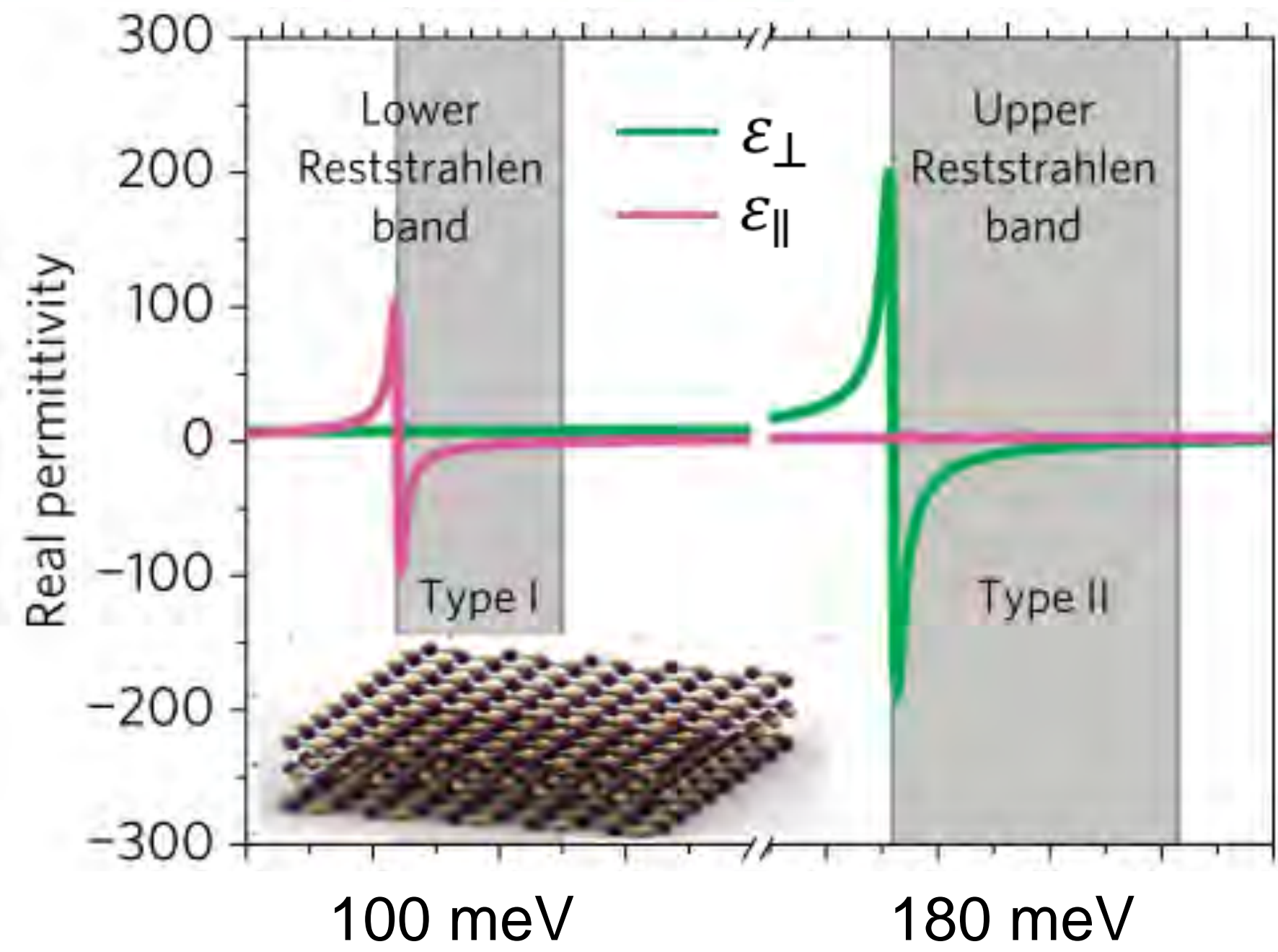
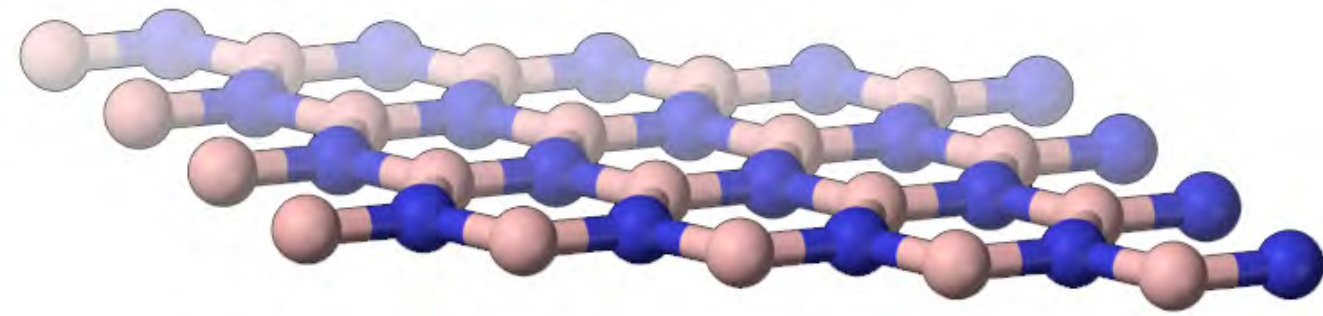
Hyperbolic
Bound-state-in-continuum
Herzig-Sheinfux (in preparation).



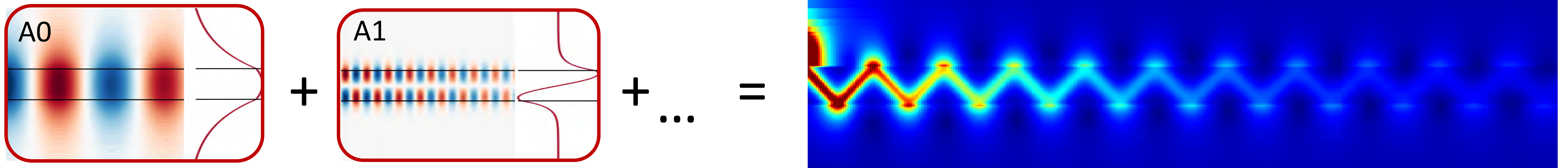
Our target:
 $V/V_0 < 10^{-7}$
 $Q = 10 - 400$



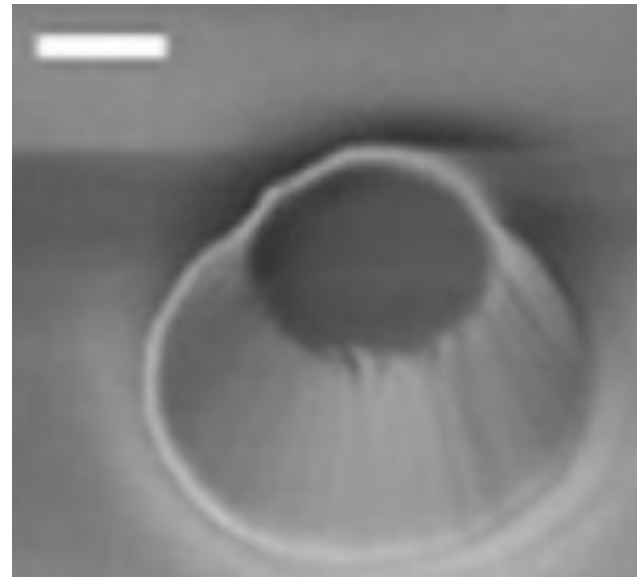
Hyperbolic phonons in hBN



Slab of 100nm thickness



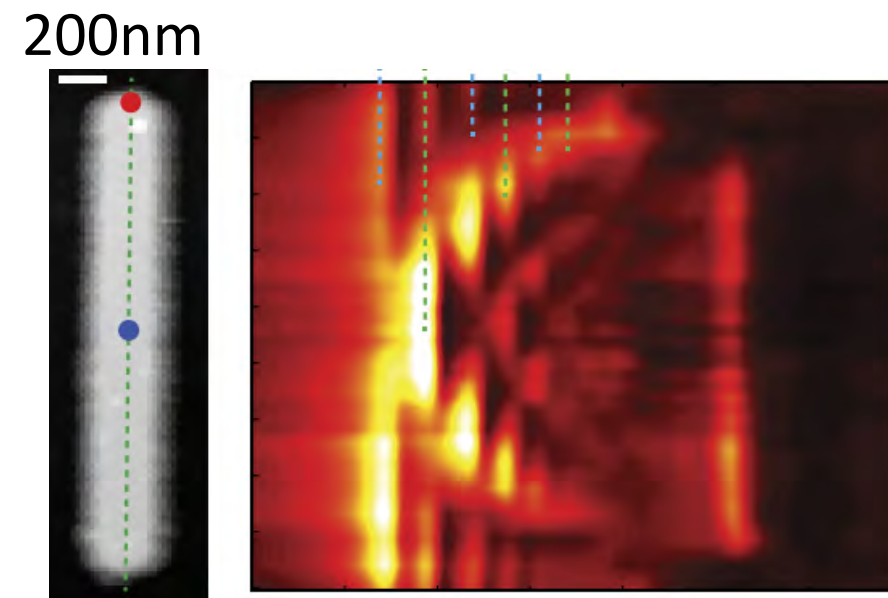
Shrinking down



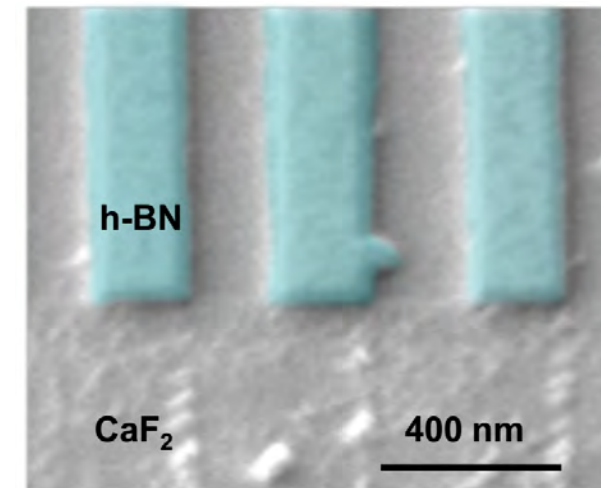
Caldwell, Novoselov,
Nat Comm 2014



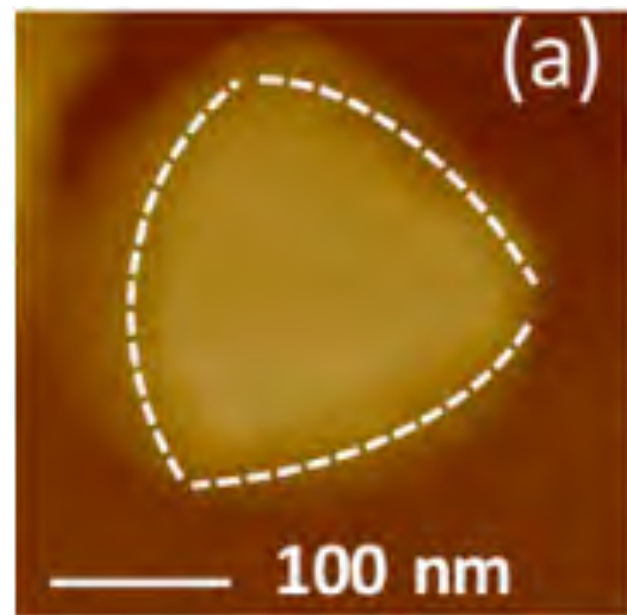
Basov, Caldwell,
nano lett 2016



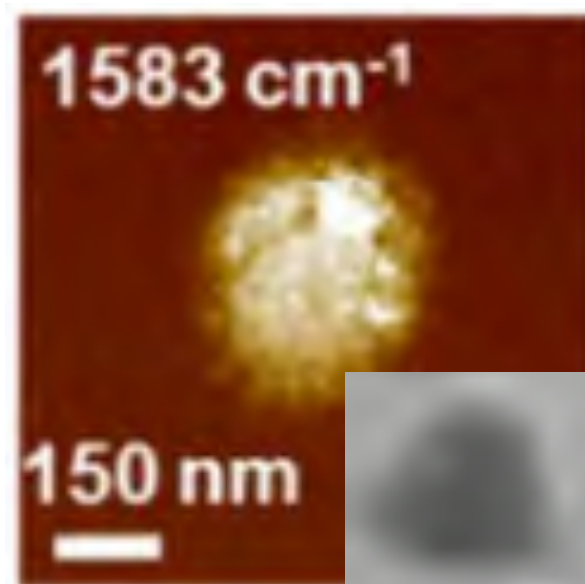
Hillenbrand,
Nat. Comm. 2017



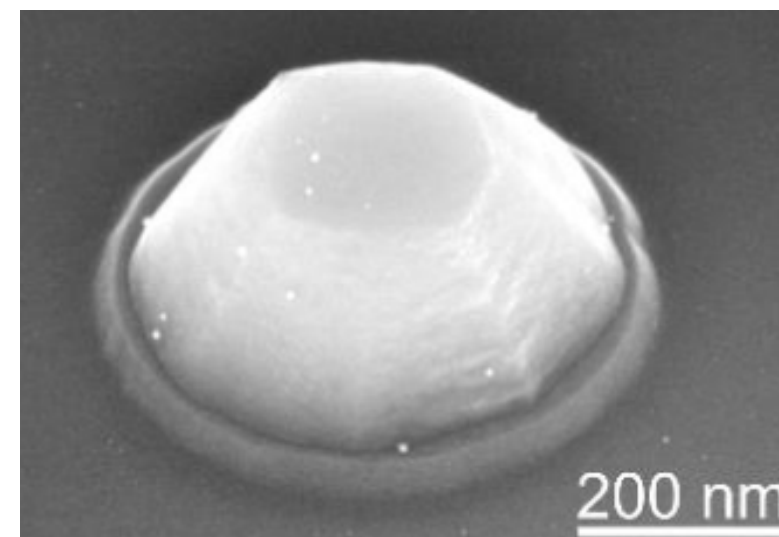
Hillenbrand,
Light S&A 2017



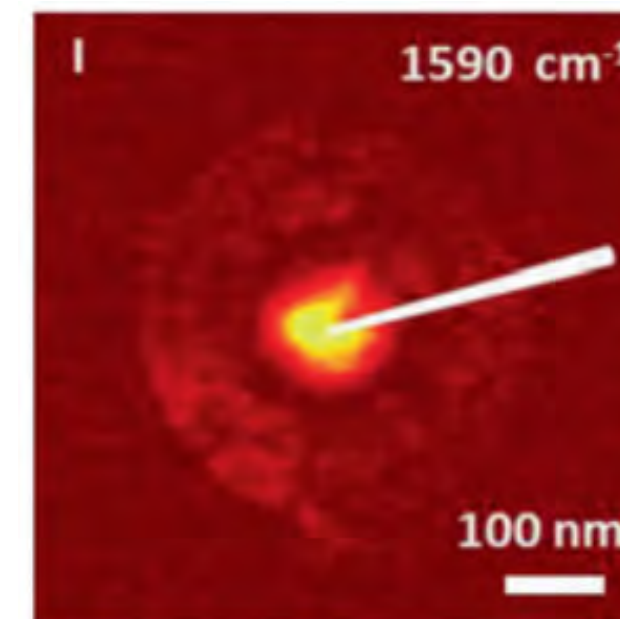
Baldassarre,
APL 2018



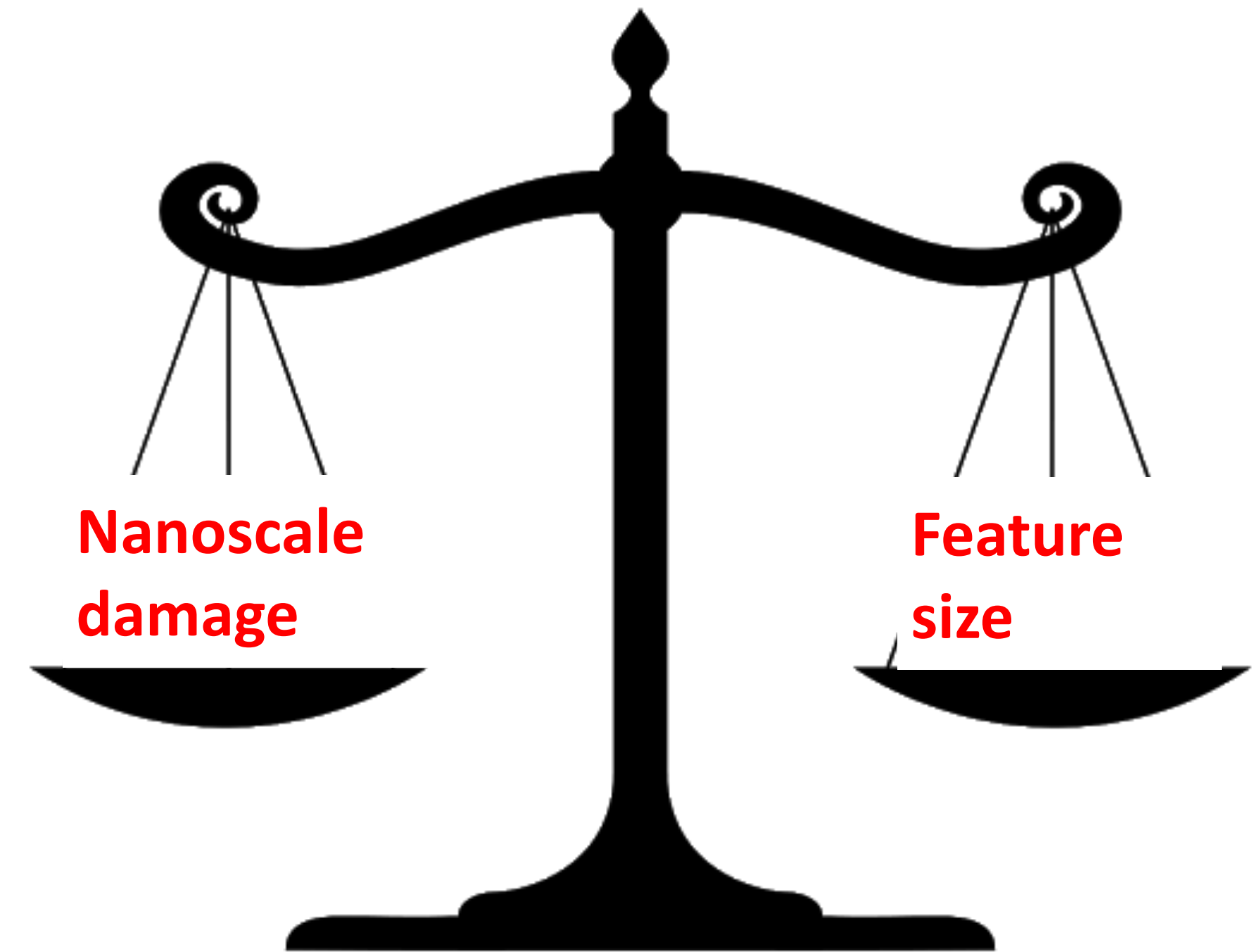
Centrone, Caldwell
nanoletters 2020

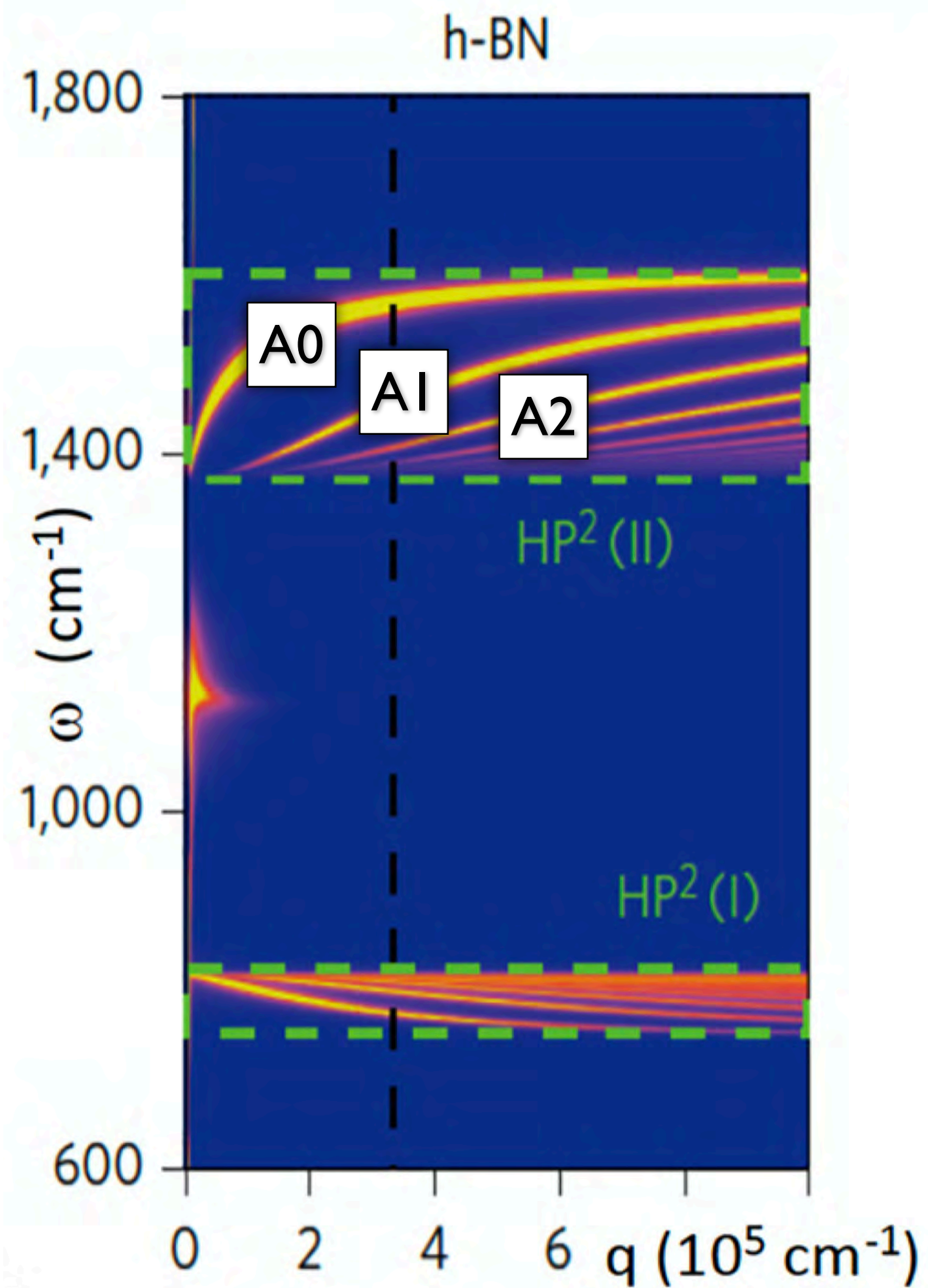


Tamagnone, Capasso,
Arxiv 2019



Caldwell, Centrone,
nanophotonics 2020



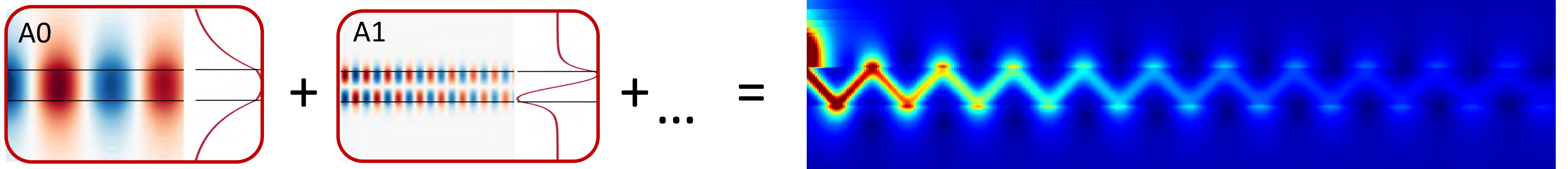


Basov, Polariton panorama, Nanophotonics 2020

Phonon polaritons:

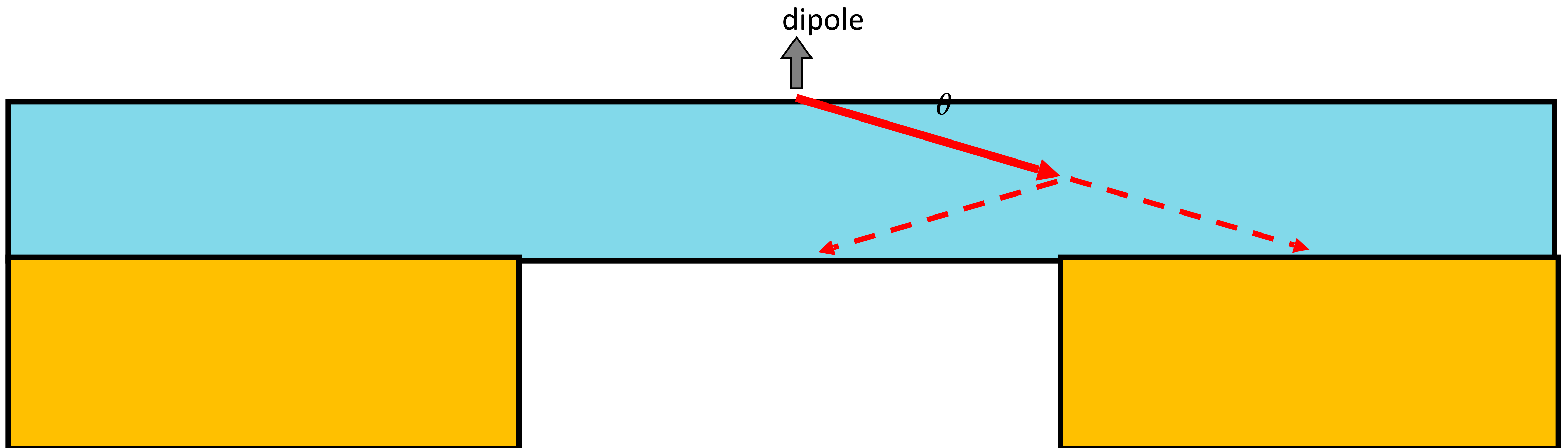
Many high-momentum modes
(A0,A1,A2)

Can we make cavity for all modes at the same time?



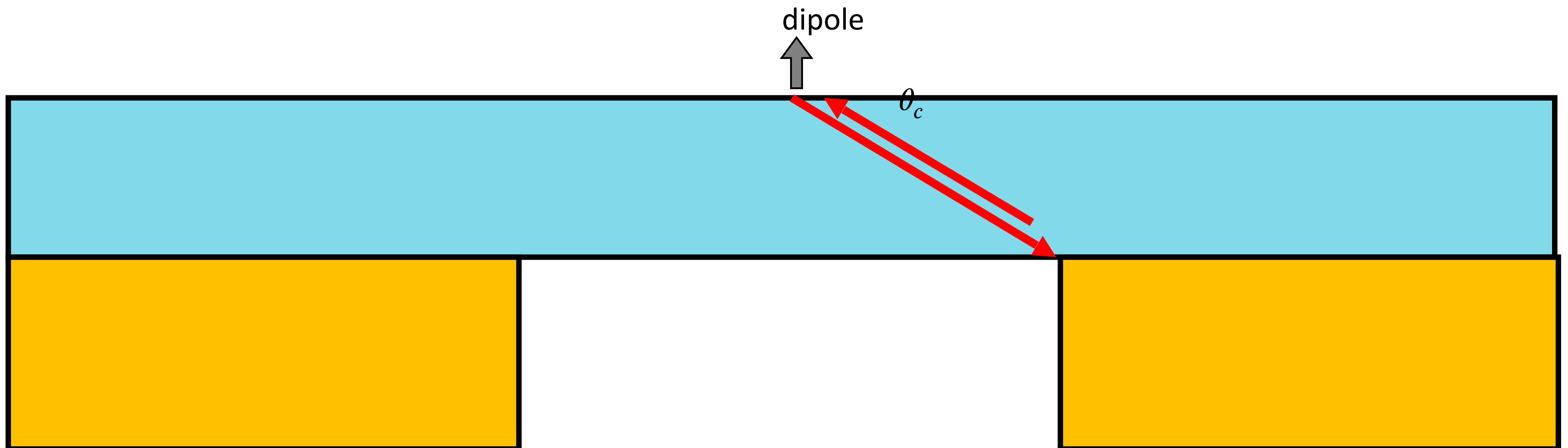
Substrate defined properties

Propagation angle : frequency dependent



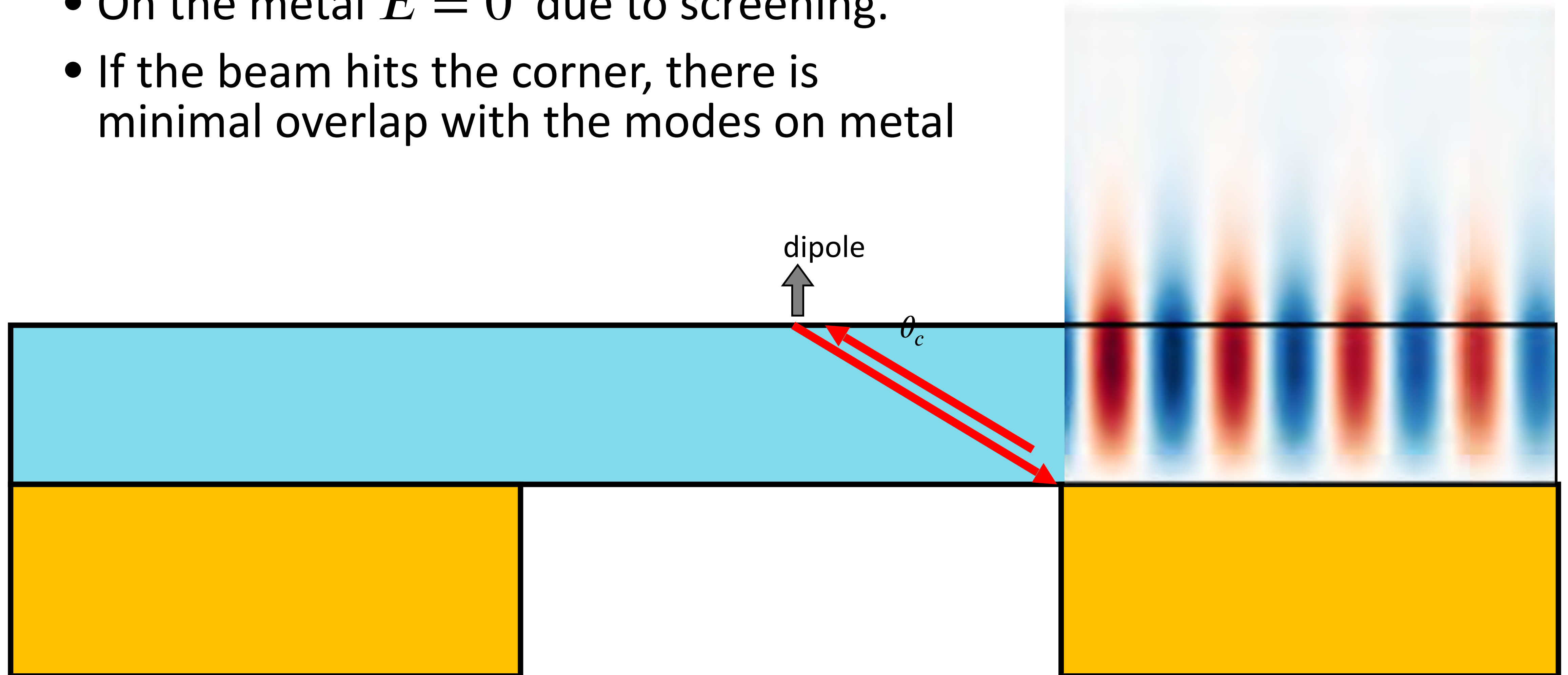
Substrate defined properties

Propagation angle : frequency dependent

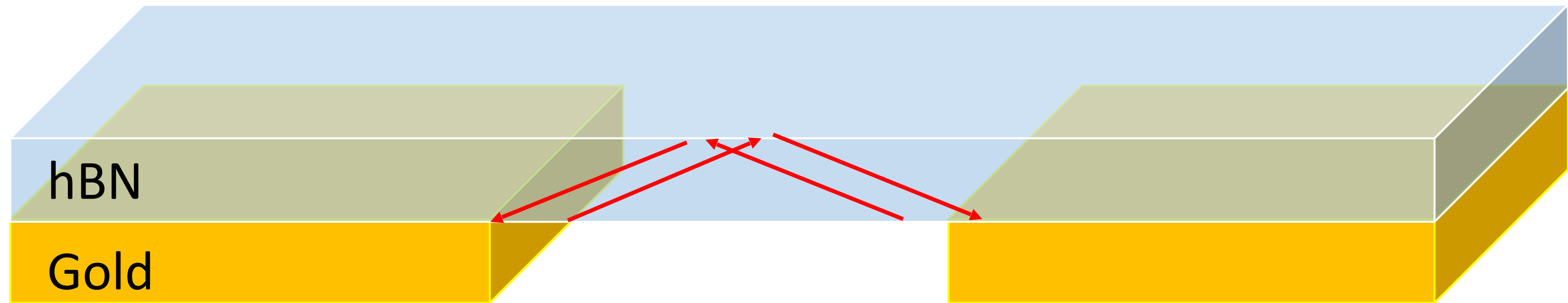


Ray reflection - critical incidence

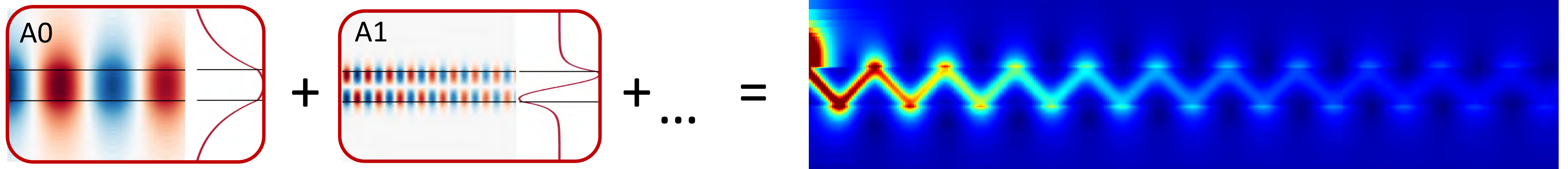
- On the metal $E = 0$ due to screening.
- If the beam hits the corner, there is minimal overlap with the modes on metal



Cavity of phonon polariton

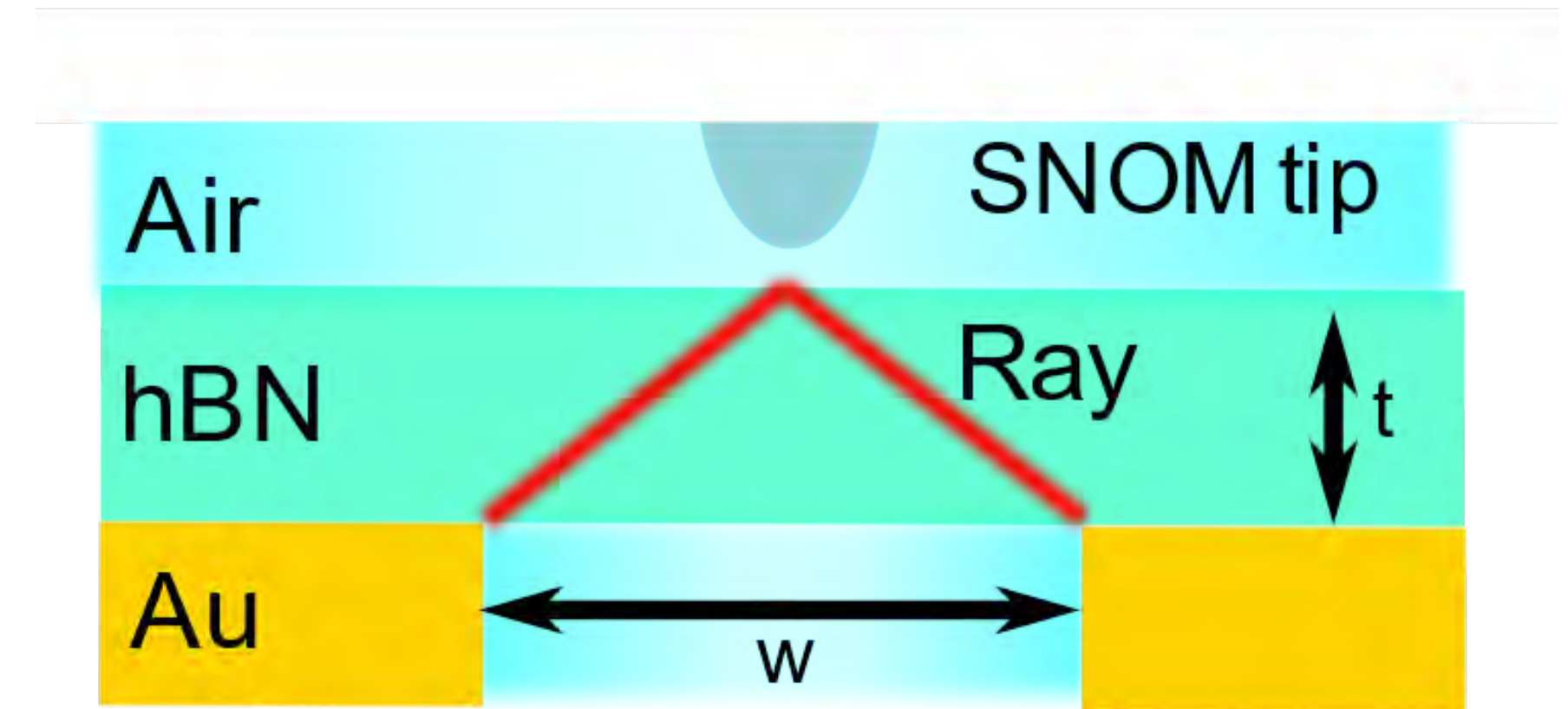


- Start with ultraflat gold (roughness ≈ 350 pm RMS)
- NTransfer isotopically pure hBN
- Reflection for all the modes (A0, A1, A2, etc.)

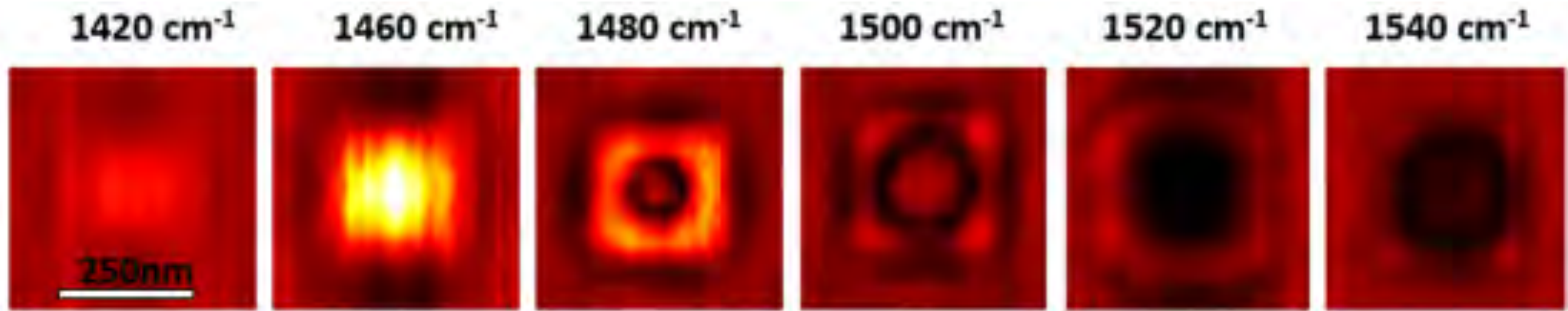


s-SNOM measurements

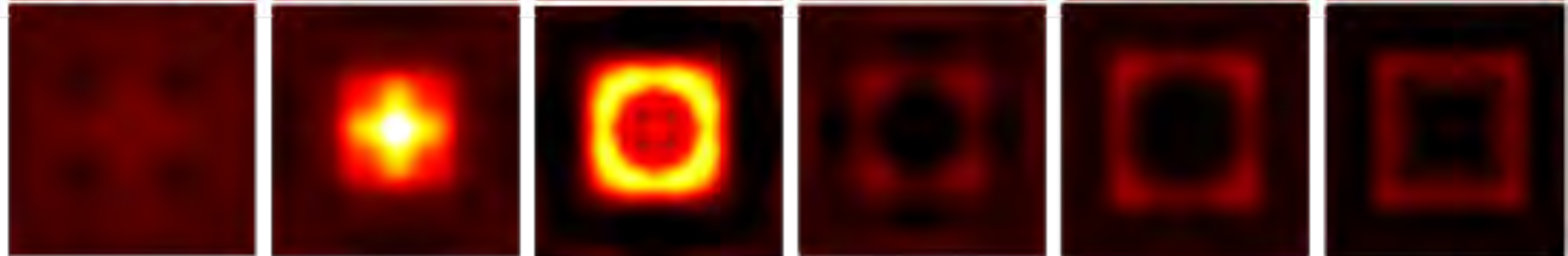
Cavity: 250nm
Thickness: 25nm



Experiment:

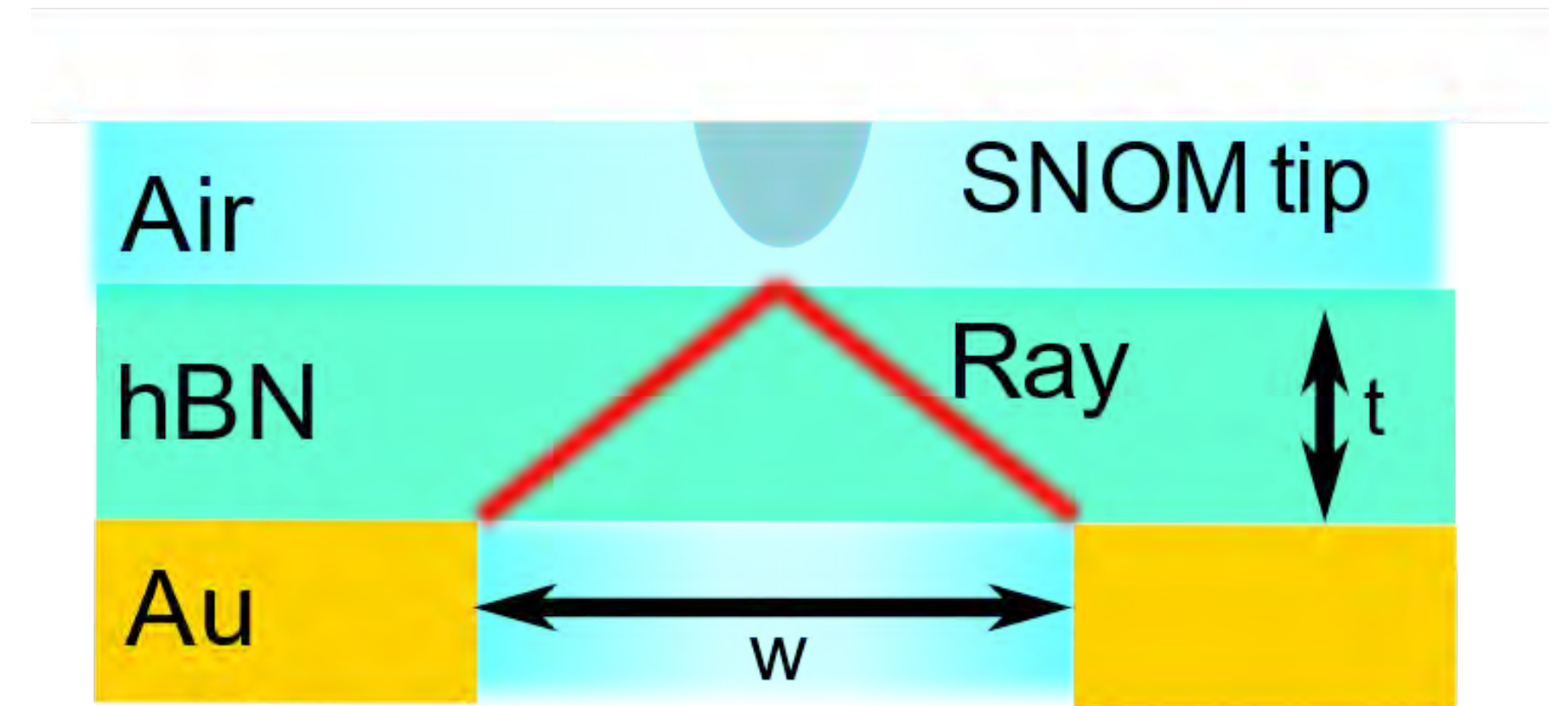


Simulation:

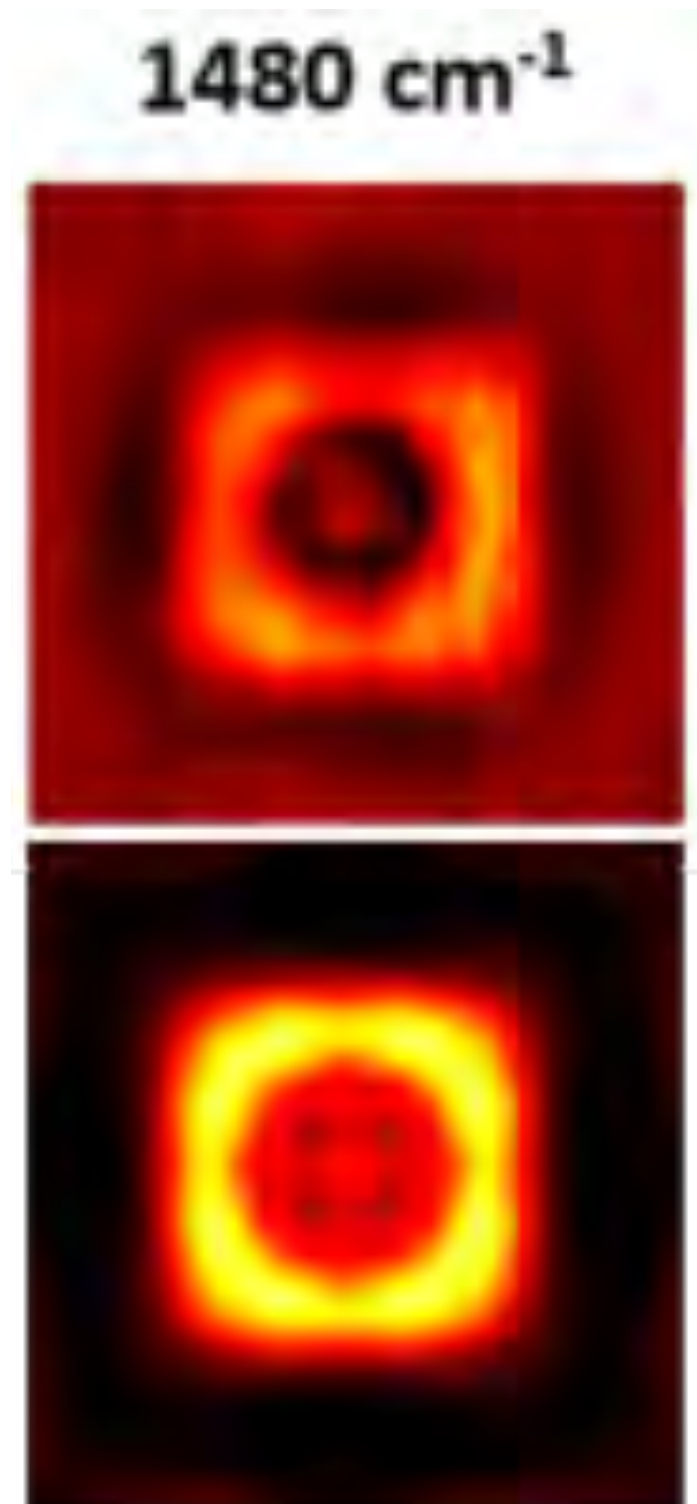


s-SNOM measurements

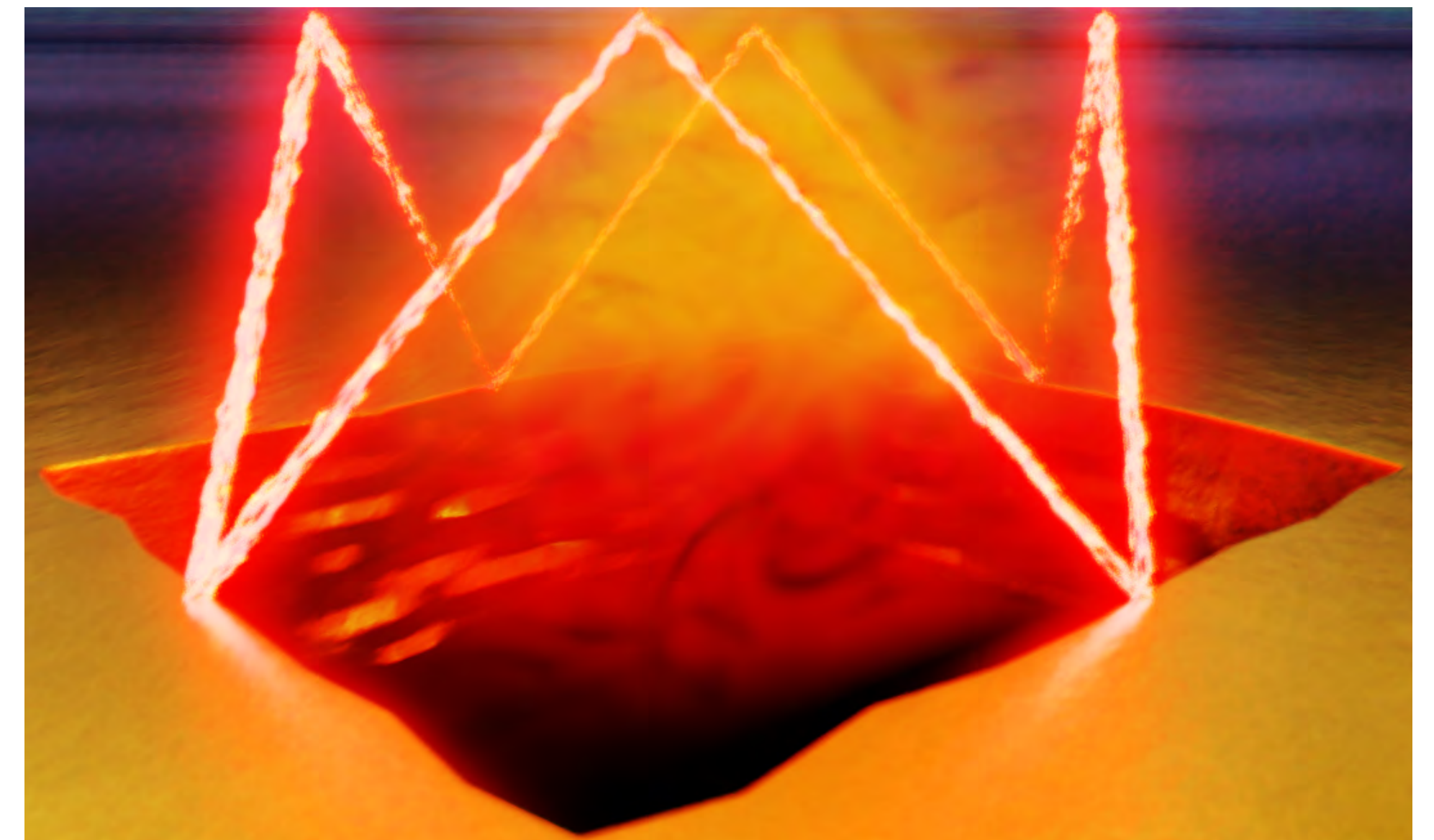
Cavity: 250nm
Thickness: 25nm



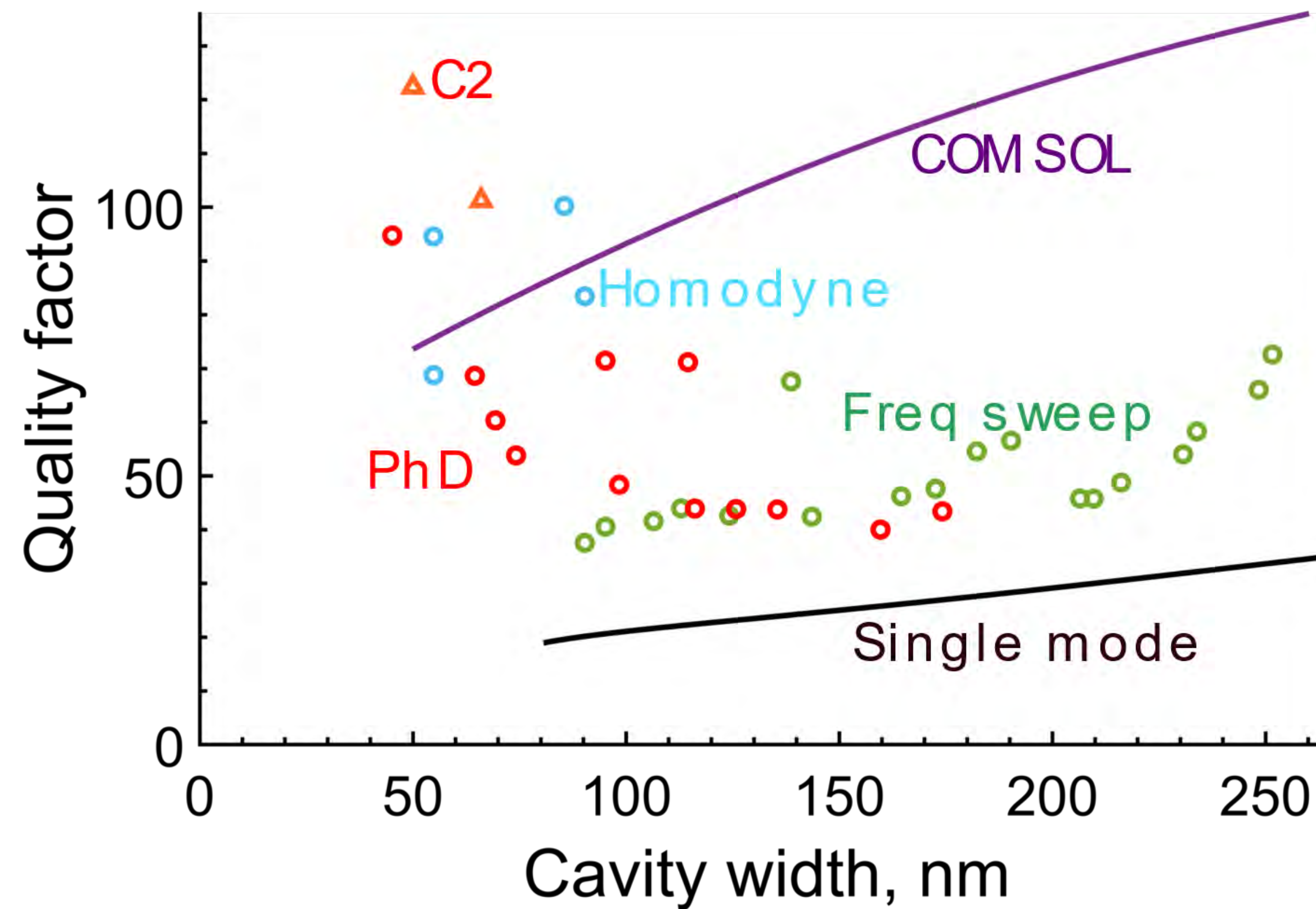
Experiment:



Simulation:



Quality factors > 100

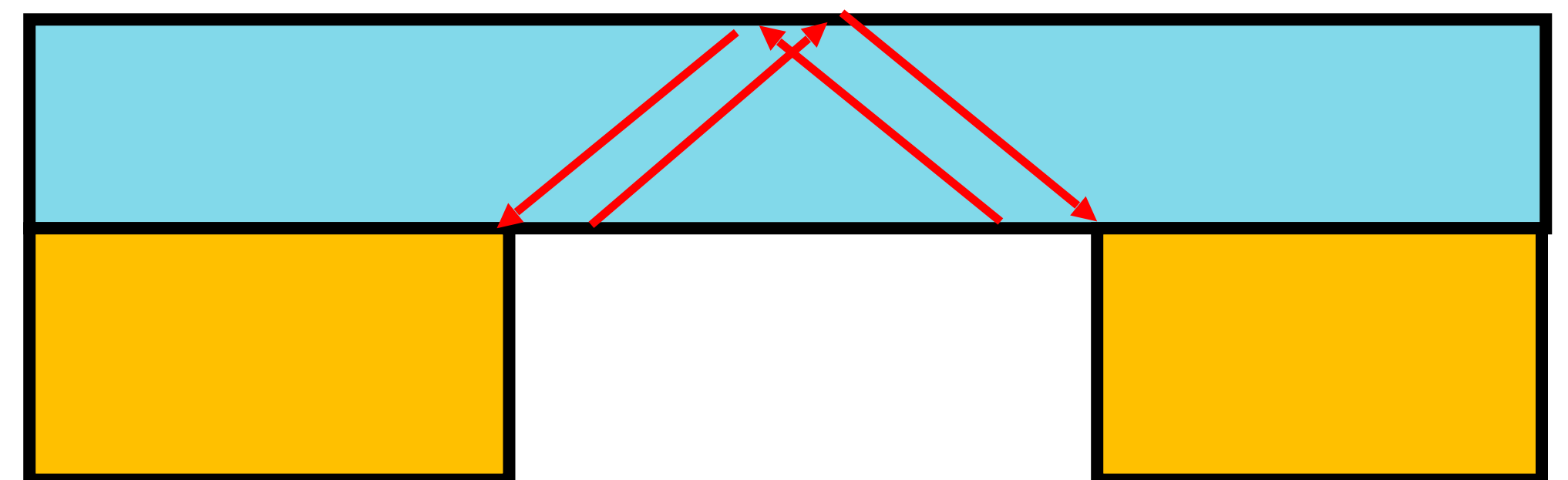
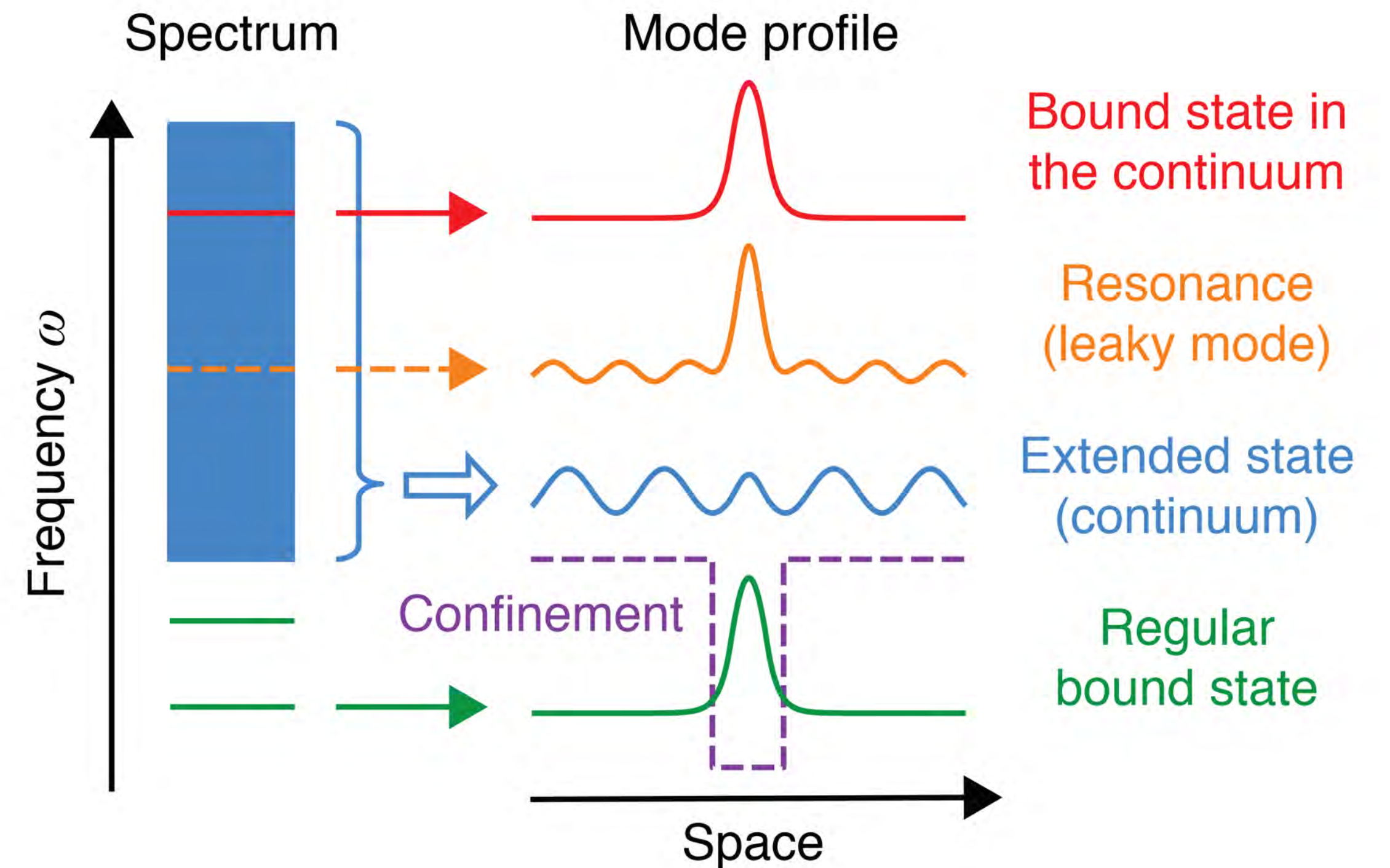


Q is much higher than from single mode theory

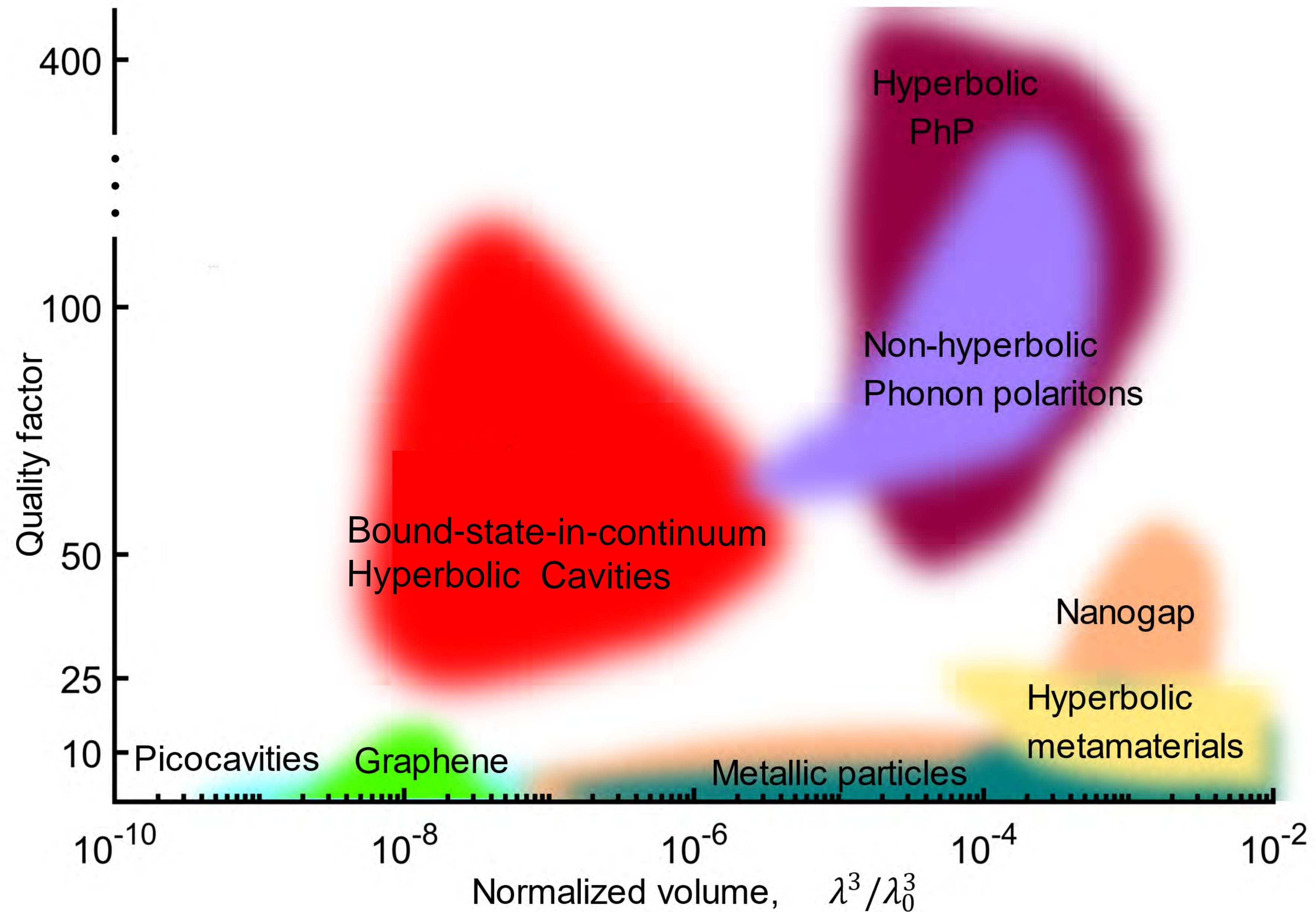
Bound State in continuum

- First hypothesized by Wigner
- no leakage due to **interference**
- usually ~ 2 interfering channels
- In the theory limit (no loss, etc...) a BIC mode exists due to **infinite** interfering channels
- ...and it can be confined in 3D, supposed to be impossible...

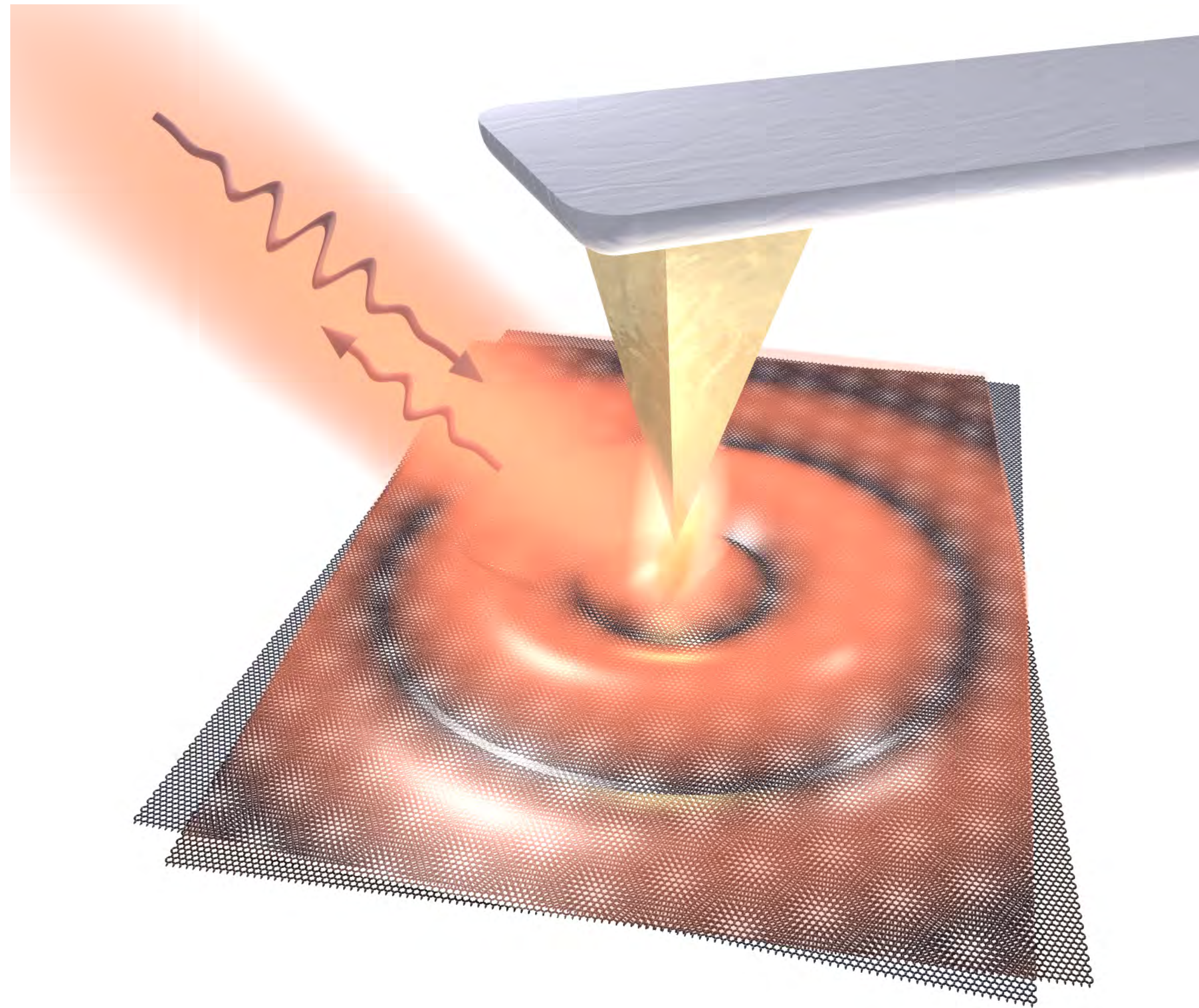
Review on BICs in: Zhen, Solajcic, et al., Nat rev mat 2016



Nanocavities



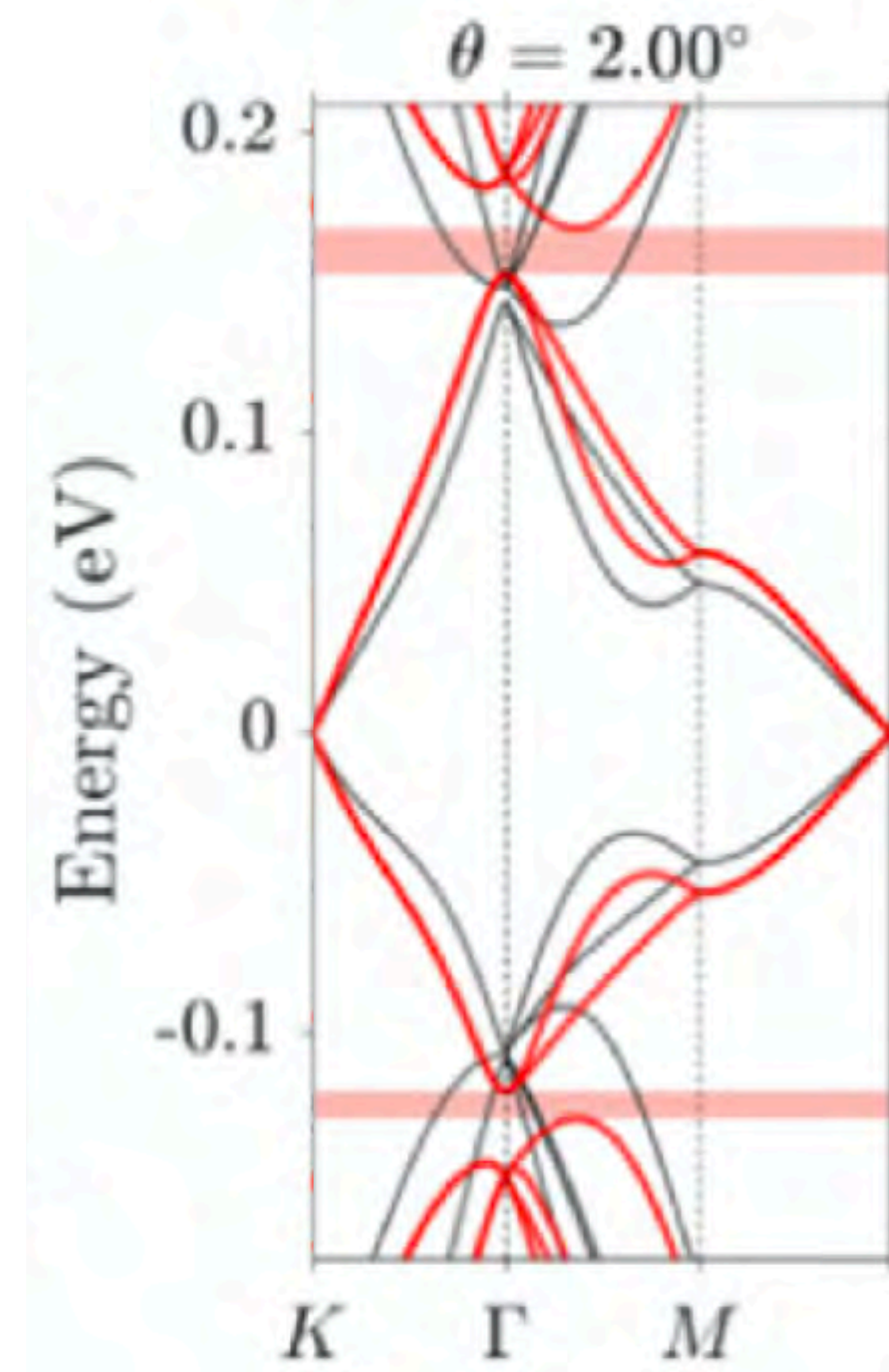
Interband plasmons in undoped twisted bilayer graphene



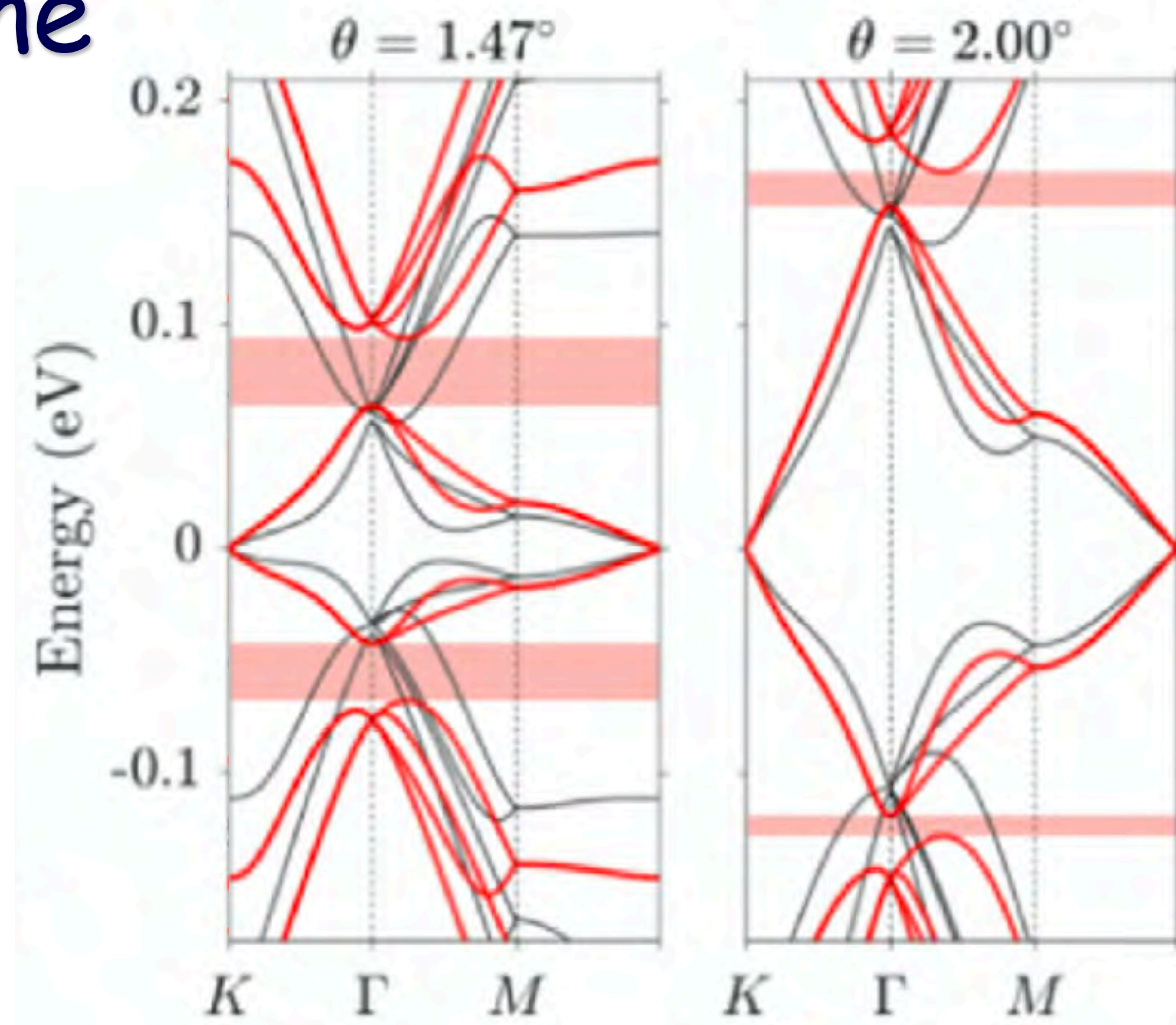
N. C. H. Hesp, I. Torre, et al., arXiv:1910.07893

P. Novelli, I. Torre, F.H.L. Koppens, F. Taddei, and M. Polini, Phys. Rev. B 2020

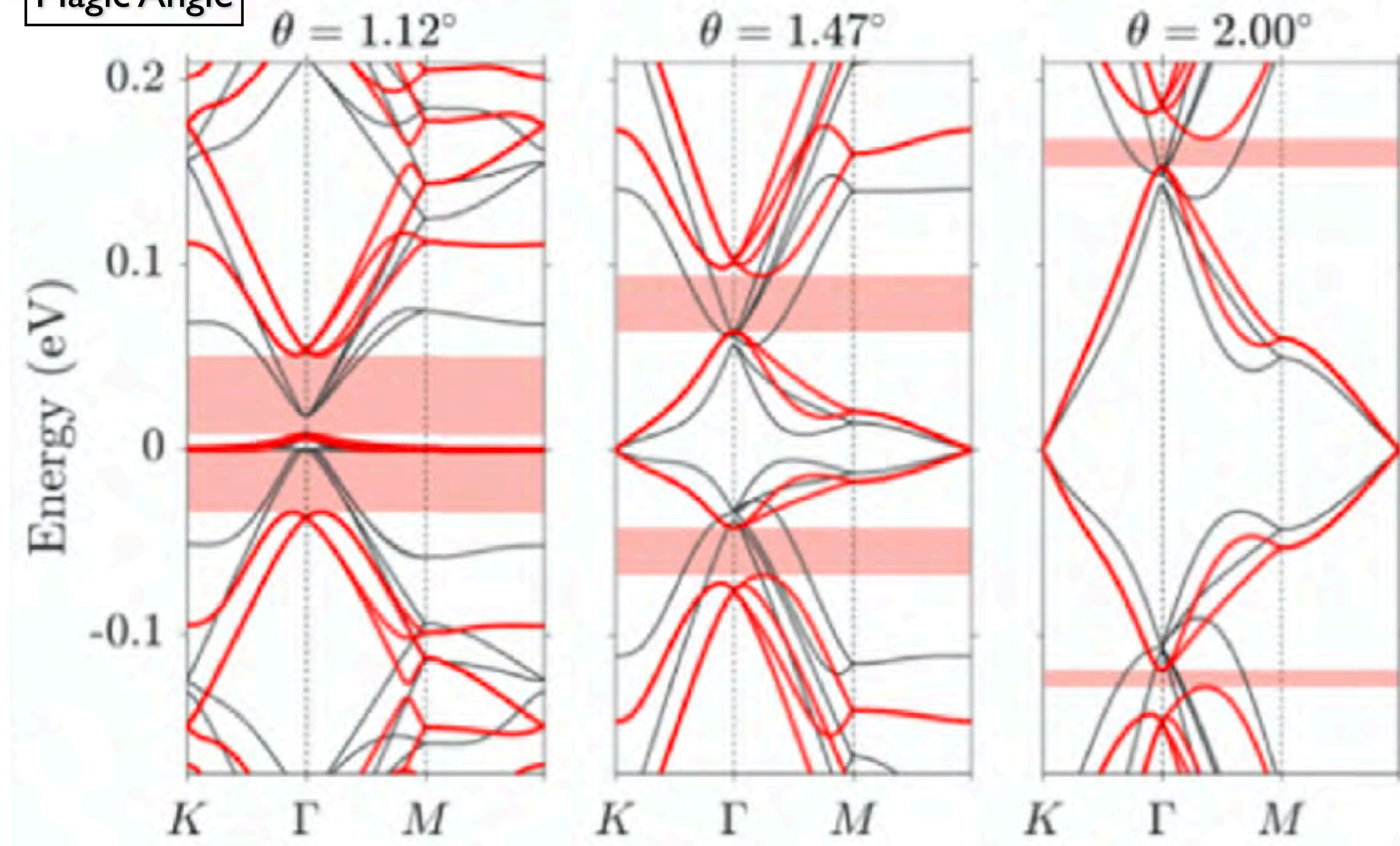
twisted bilayer graphene



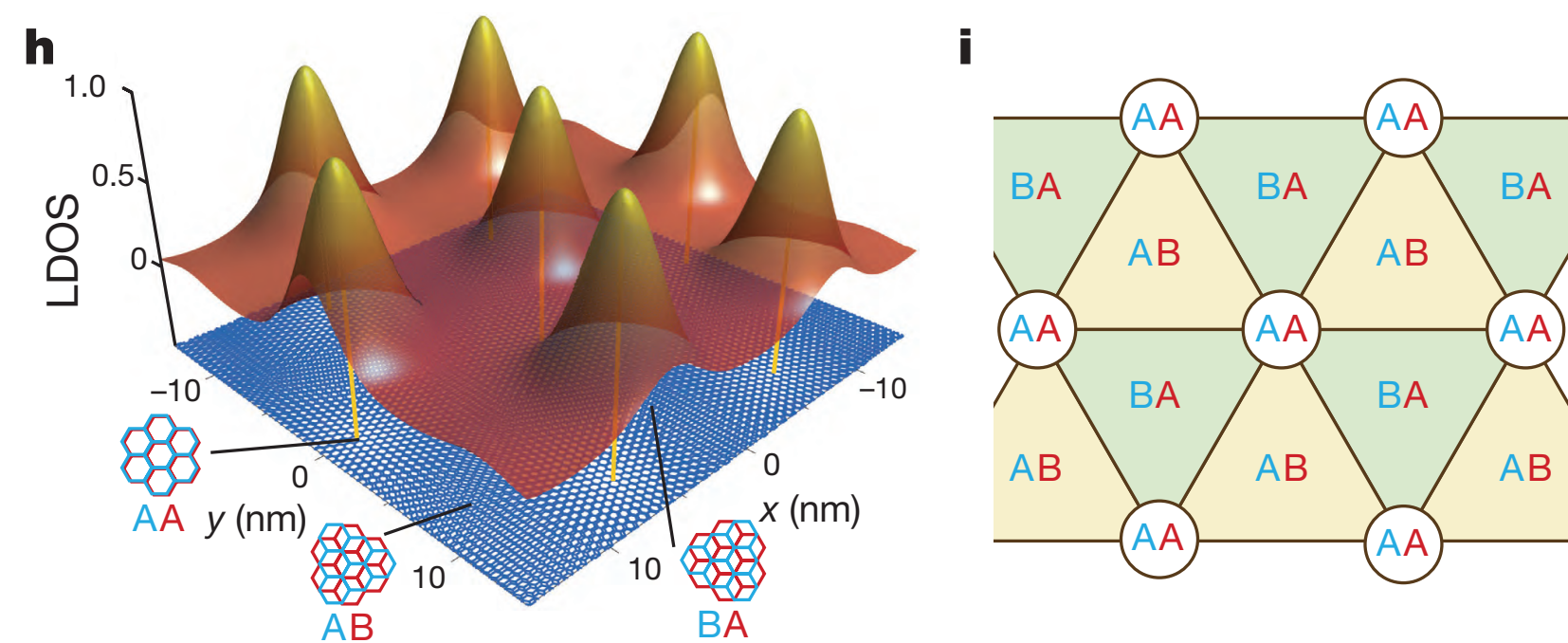
twisted bilayer graphene



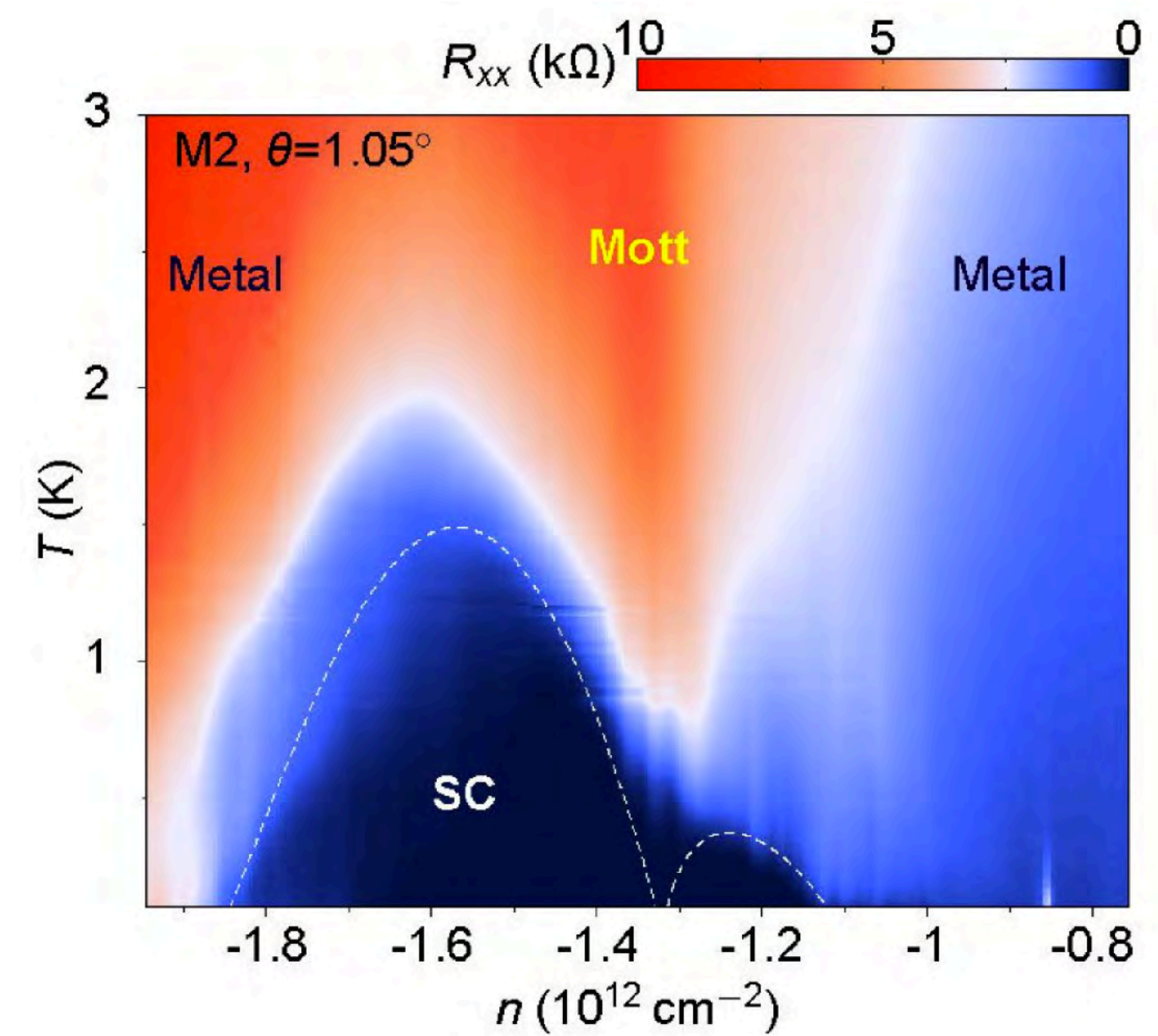
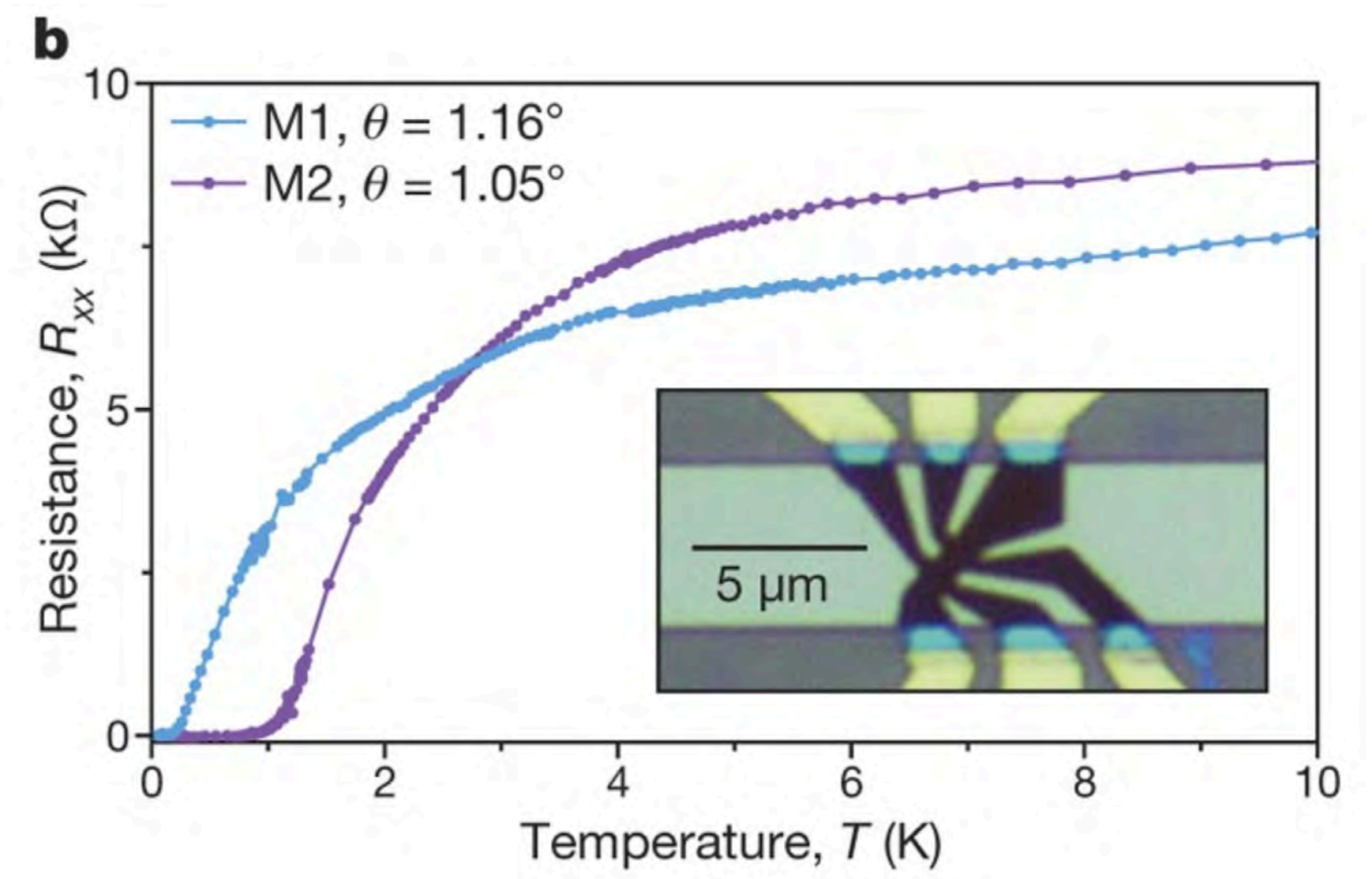
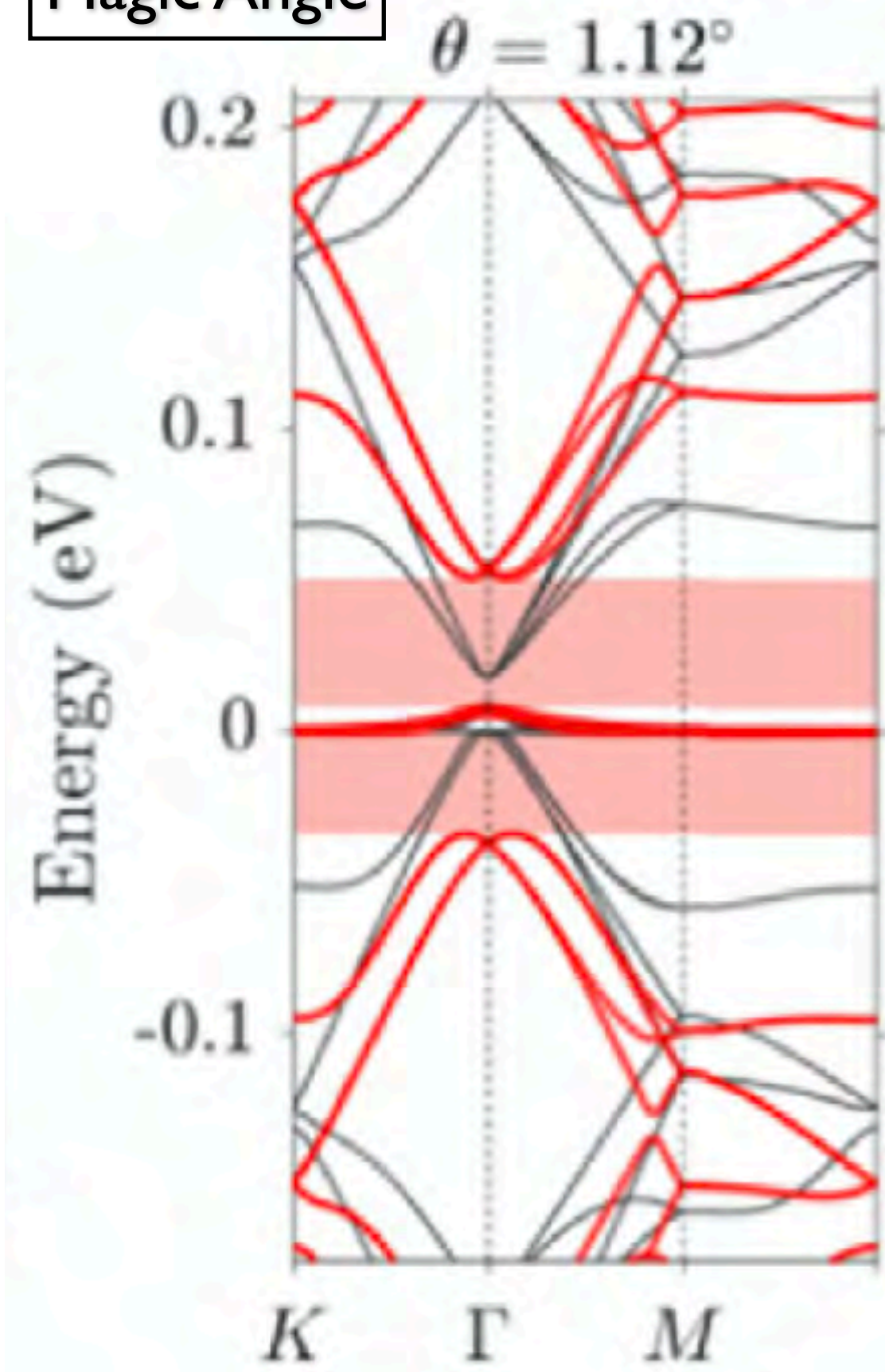
Magic Angle



Density of states

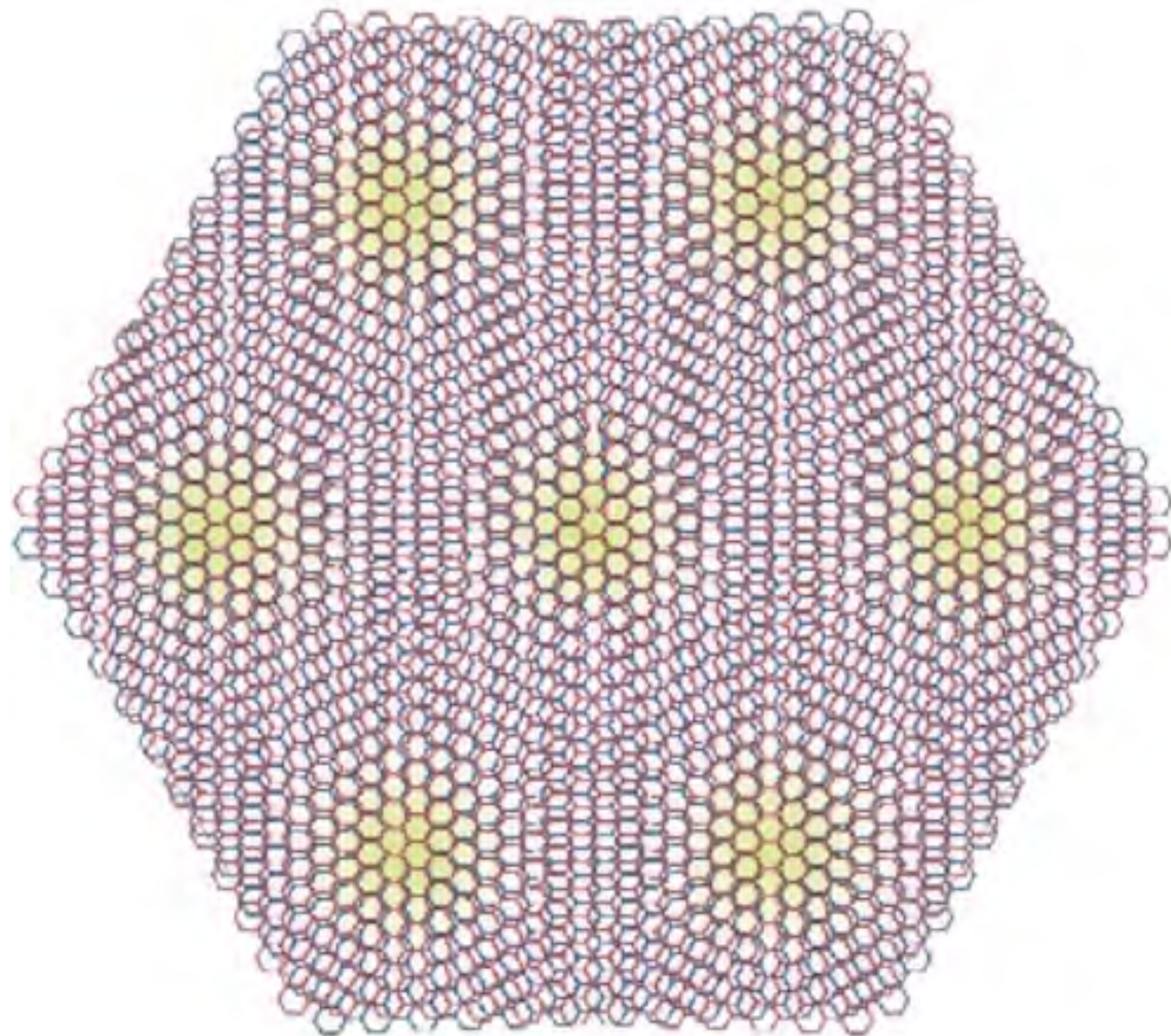


Magic Angle

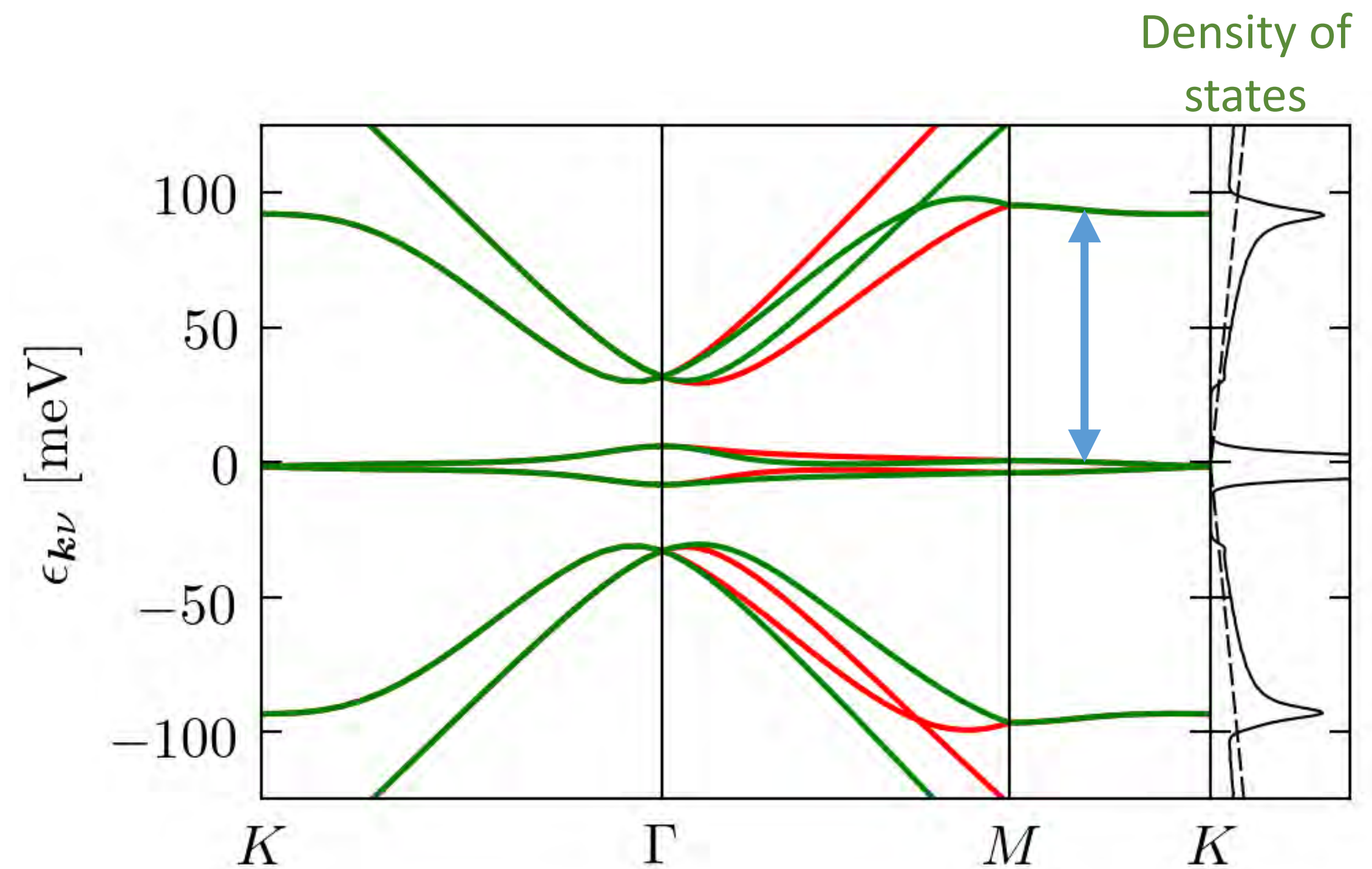


What about optical and collective excitations?

Twist angle $\sim 1.3^\circ$
Moire period $\sim 15\text{nm}$

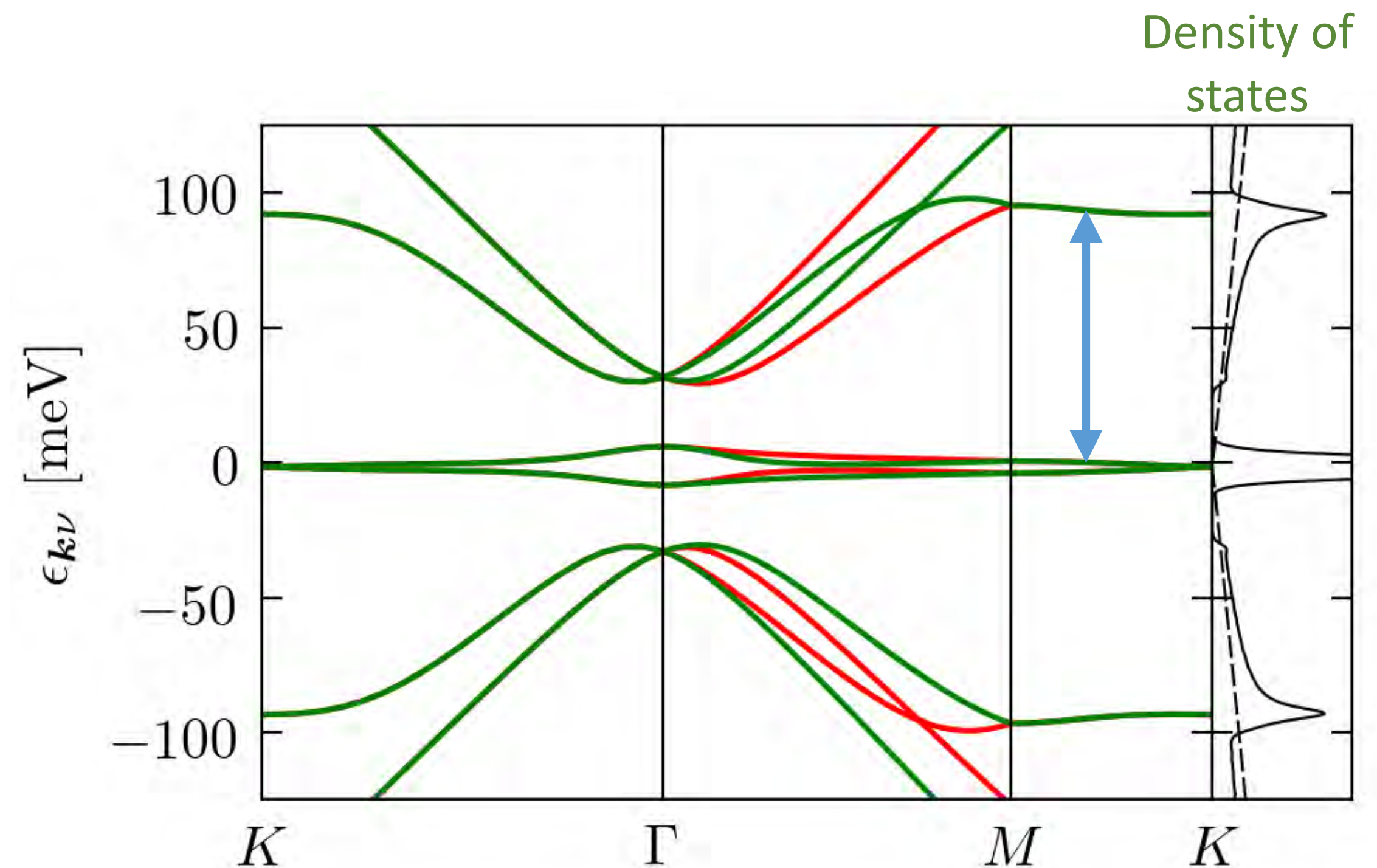
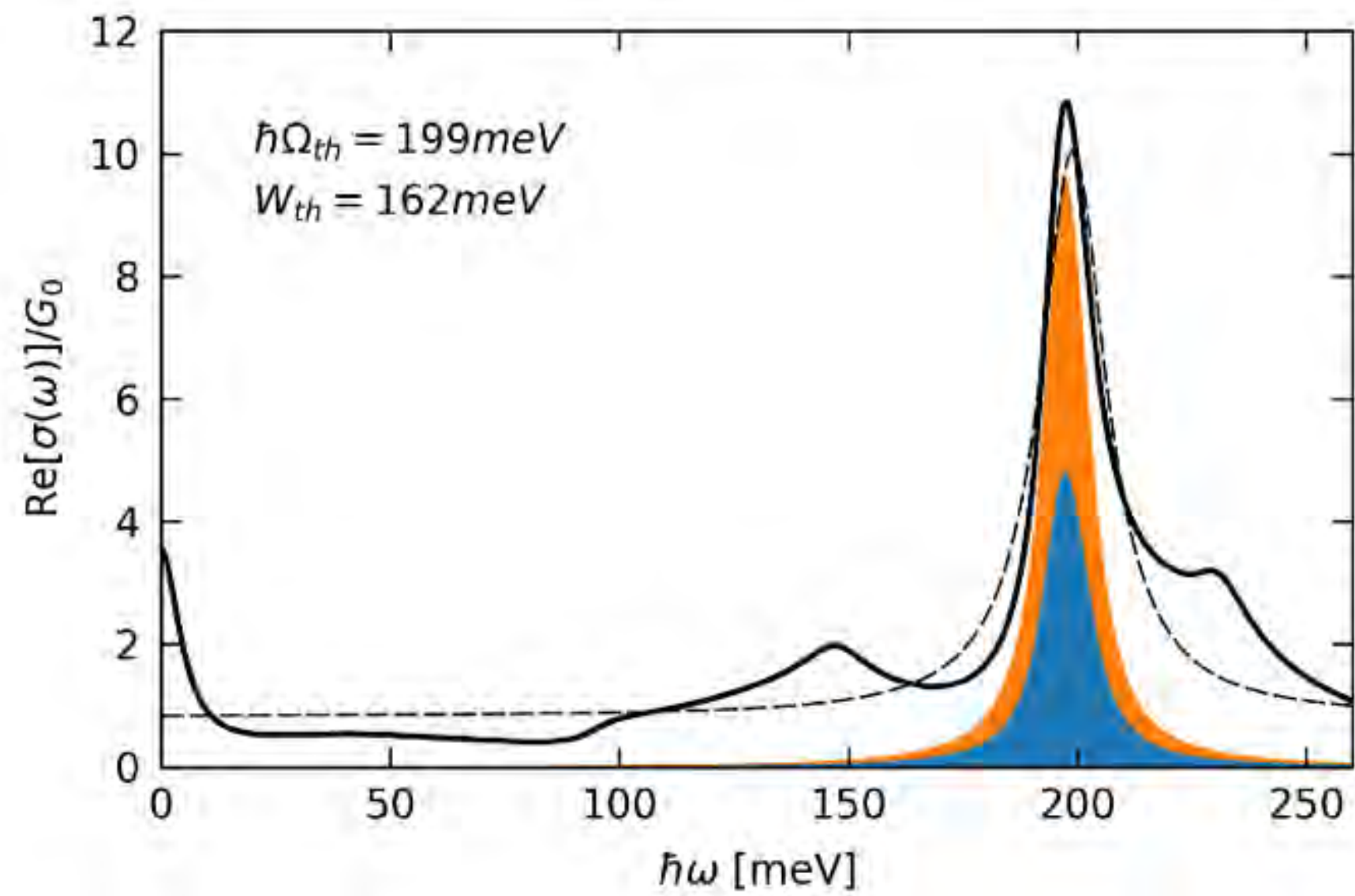


Accessible with infrared light

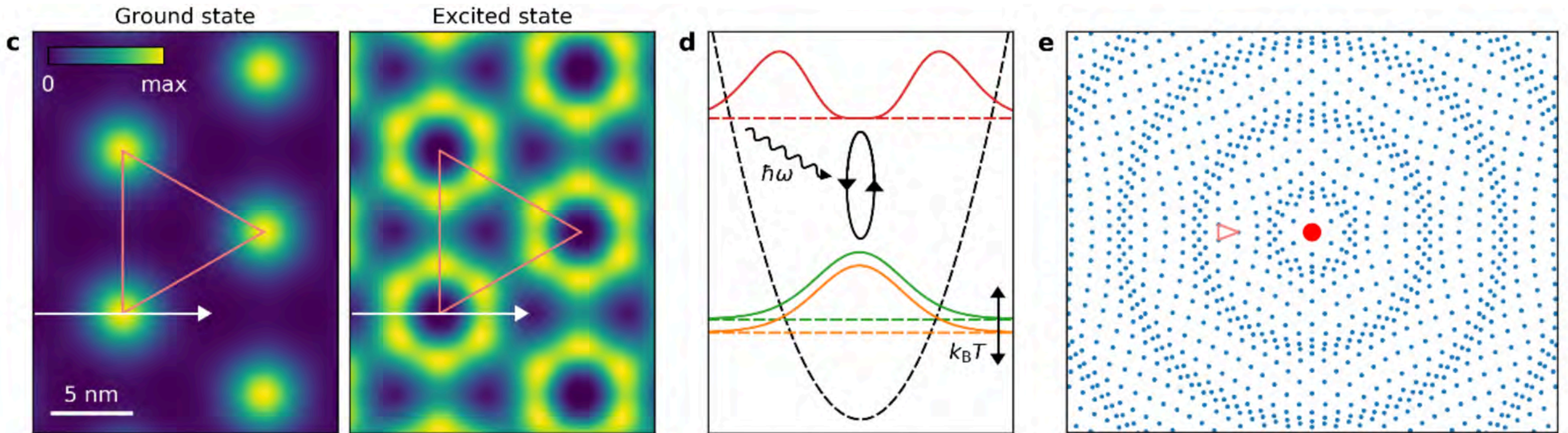


What about optical and collective excitations?

Accessible with infrared light



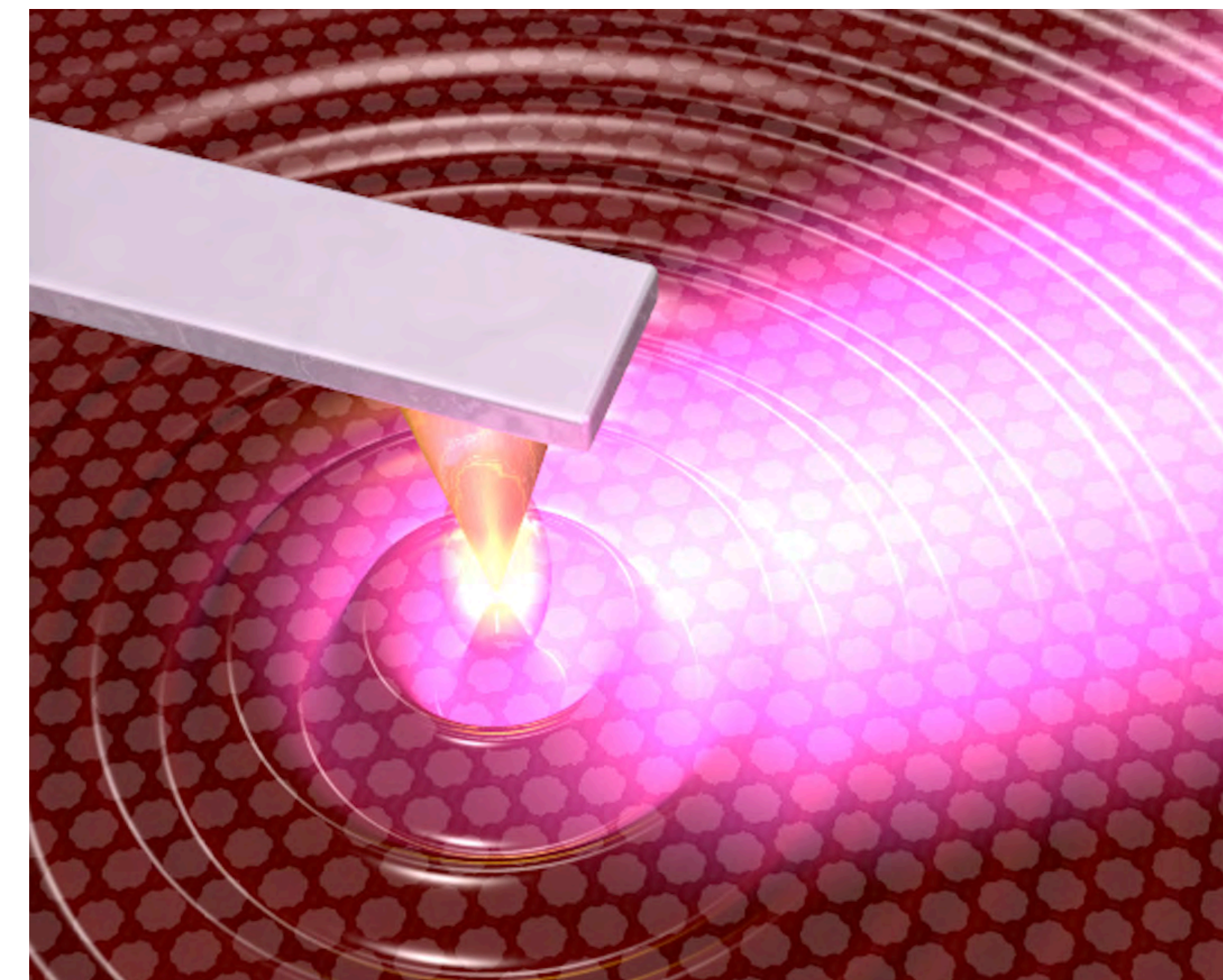
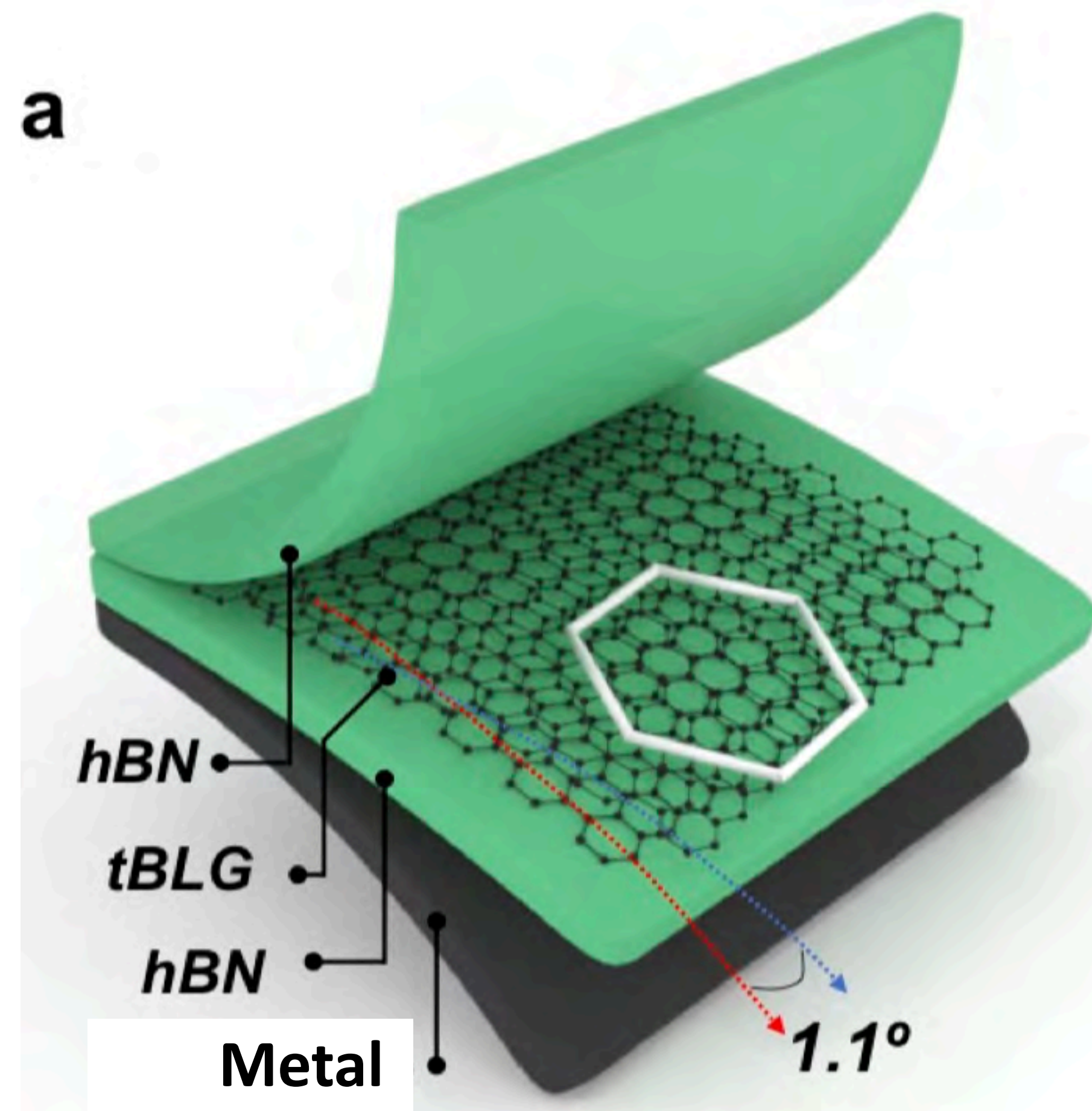
Interband Plasmons in Twisted Graphene



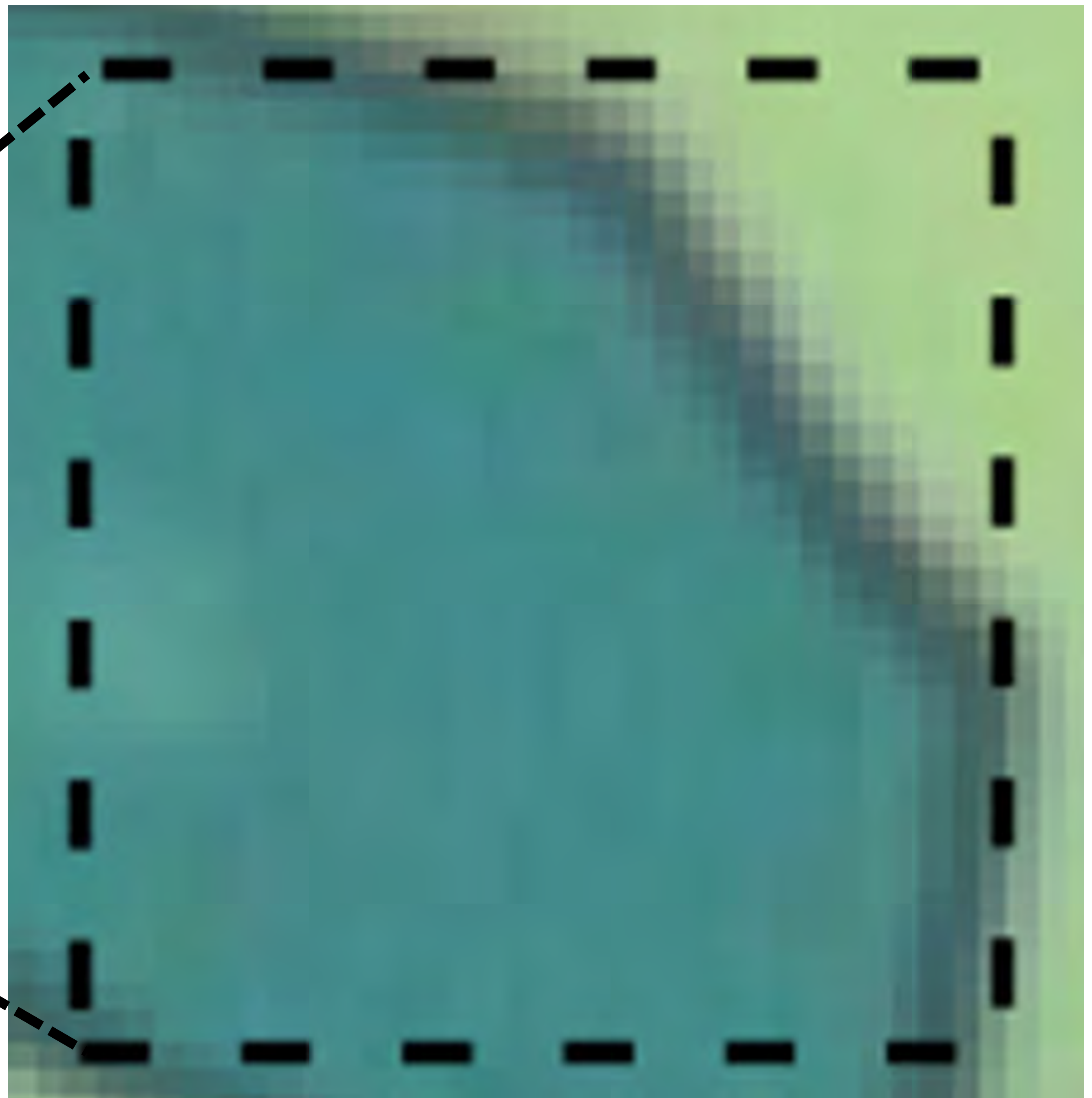
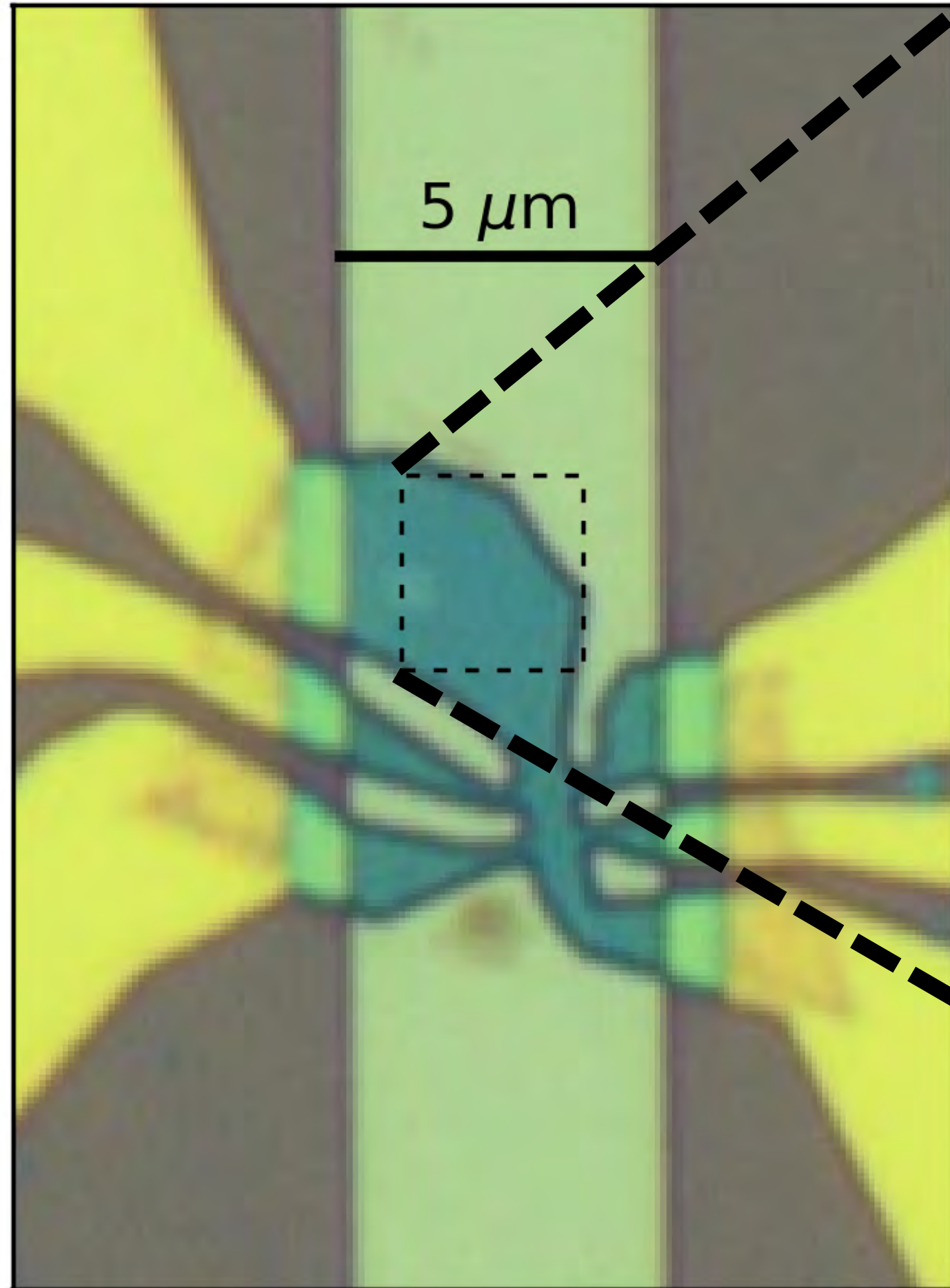
Hesp et al., Arxiv 1910.07893

s-SNOM on magic angle graphene (undoped!!)

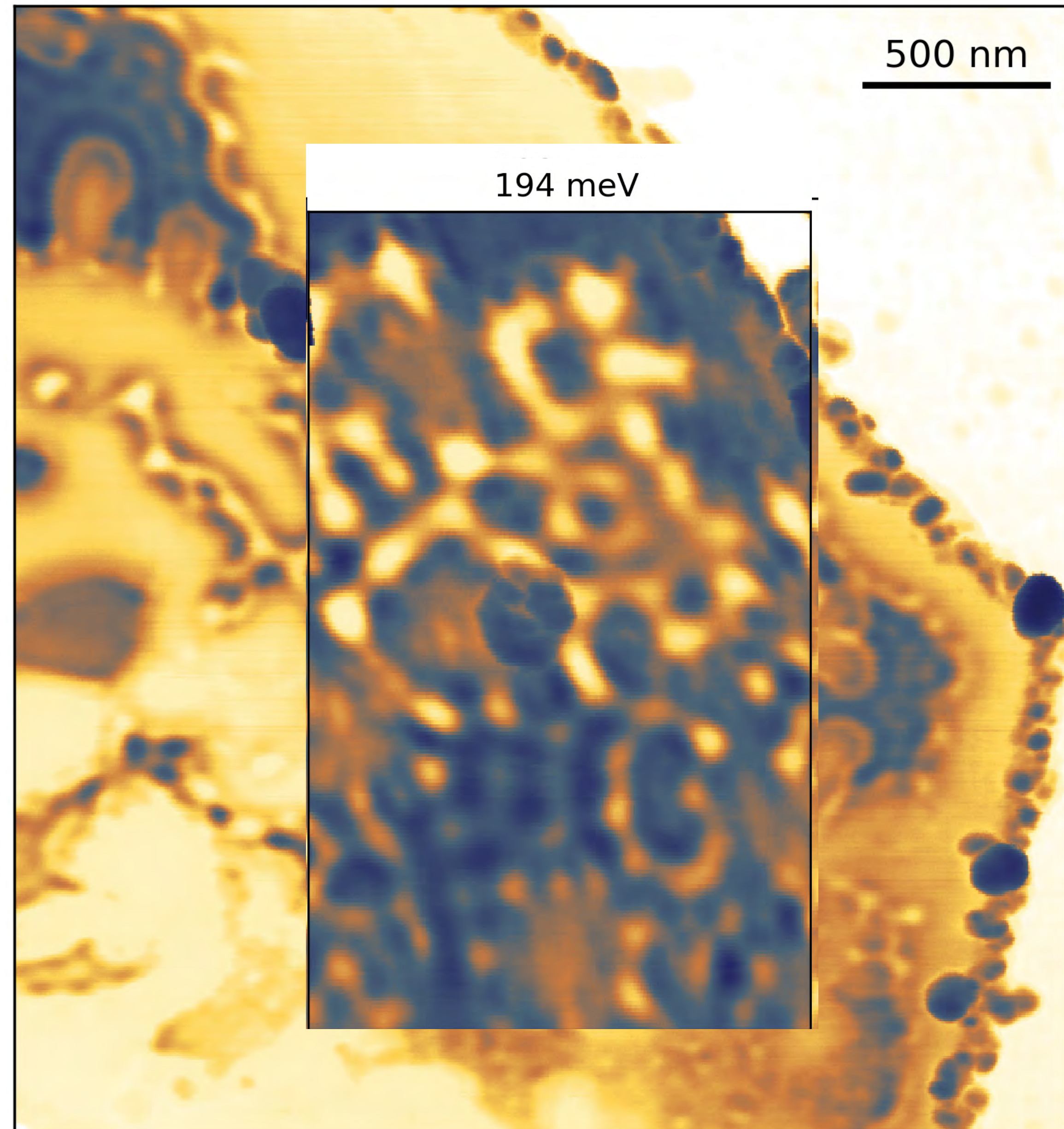
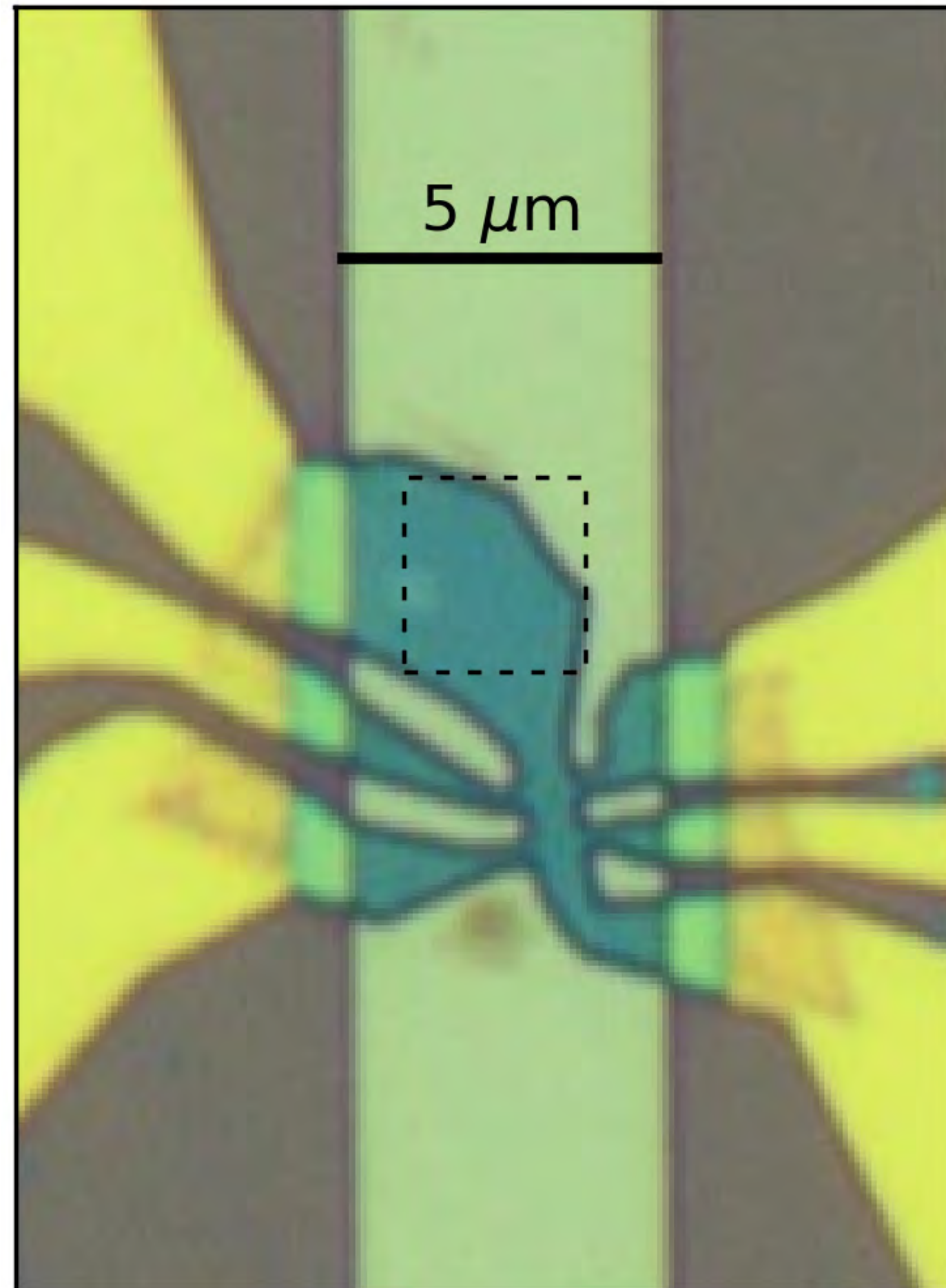
Excitation $\sim 0.2\text{eV}$ ($\sim 6\mu\text{m}$)
Hot spot under tip $\sim 20\text{nm}$



Device: 1.3°

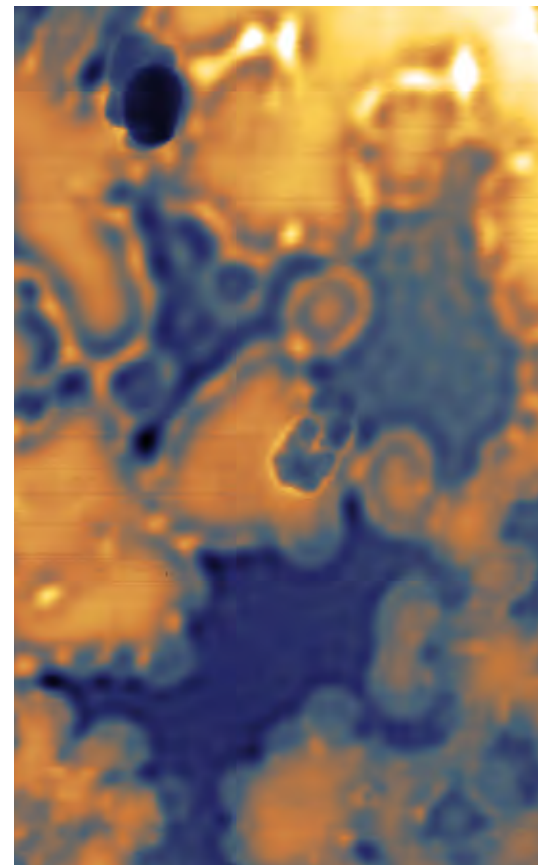


Collective excitations: interband plasmons

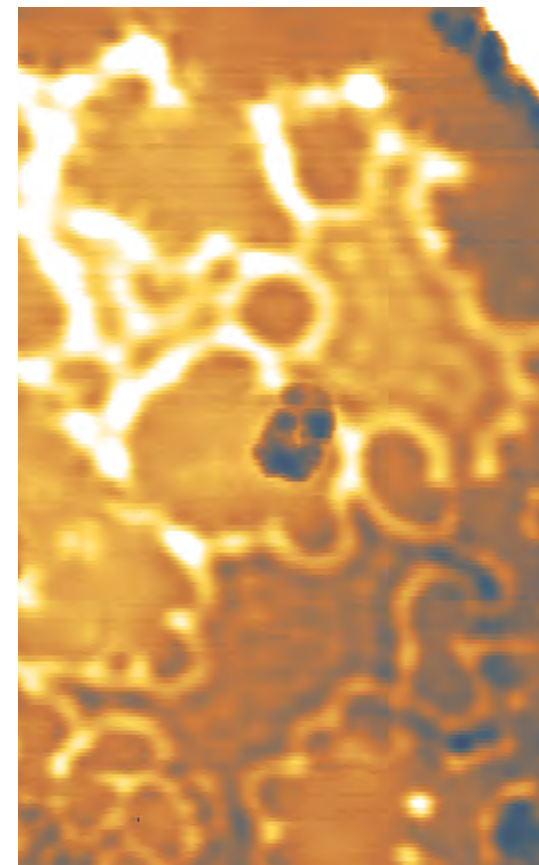


Changing wavelength

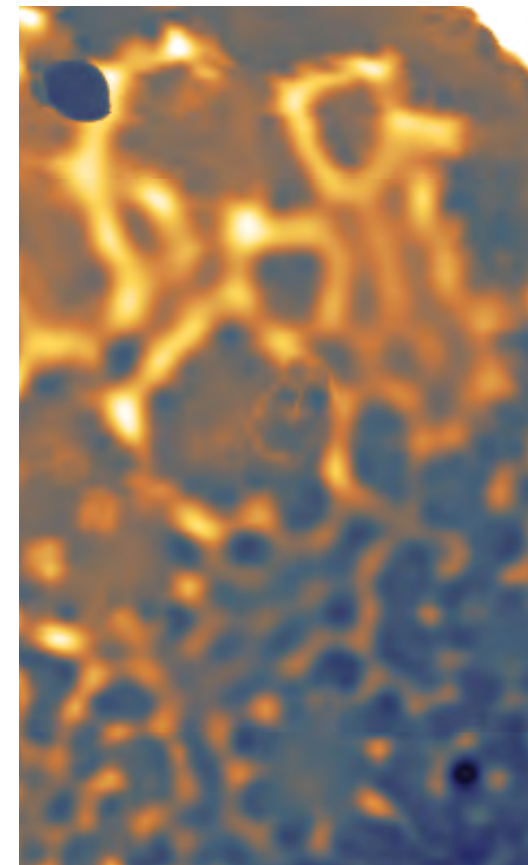
5.67 μm



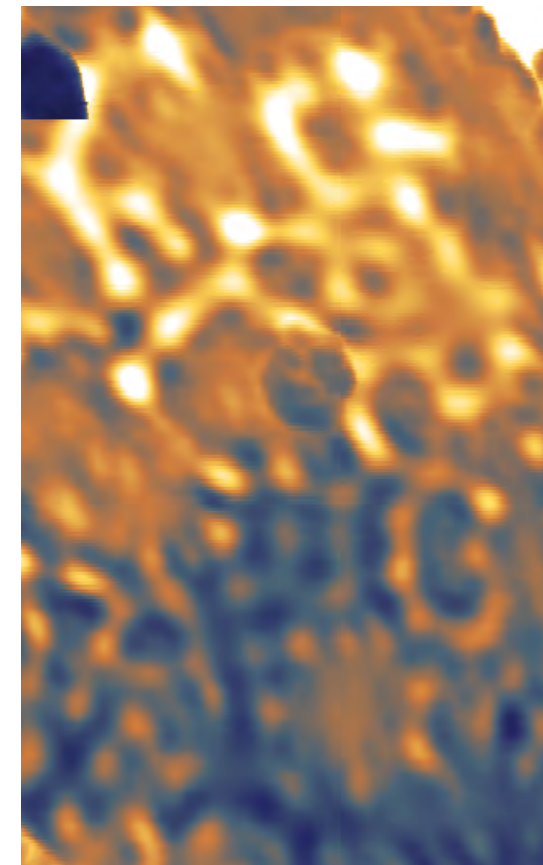
5.87 μm



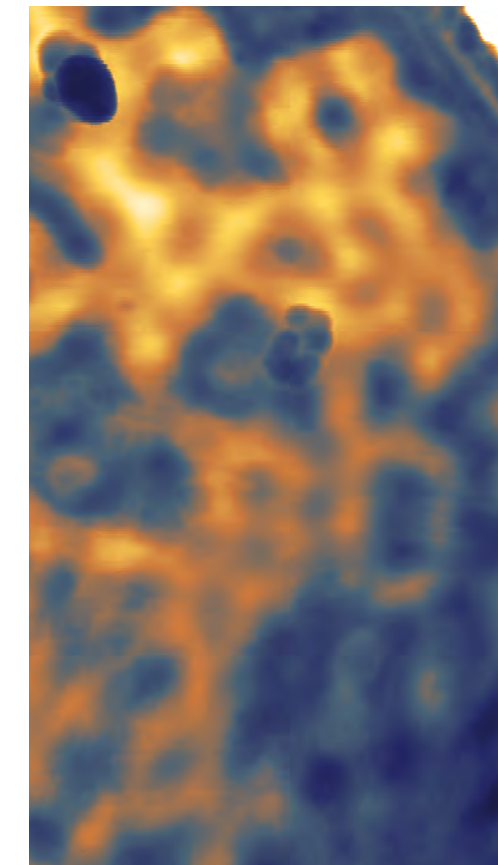
6.26 μm



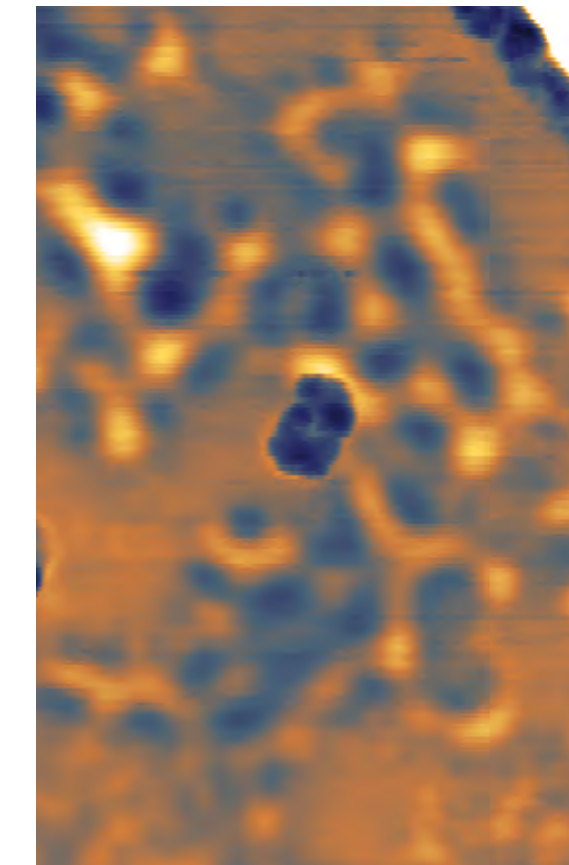
6.39 μm



6.54 μm



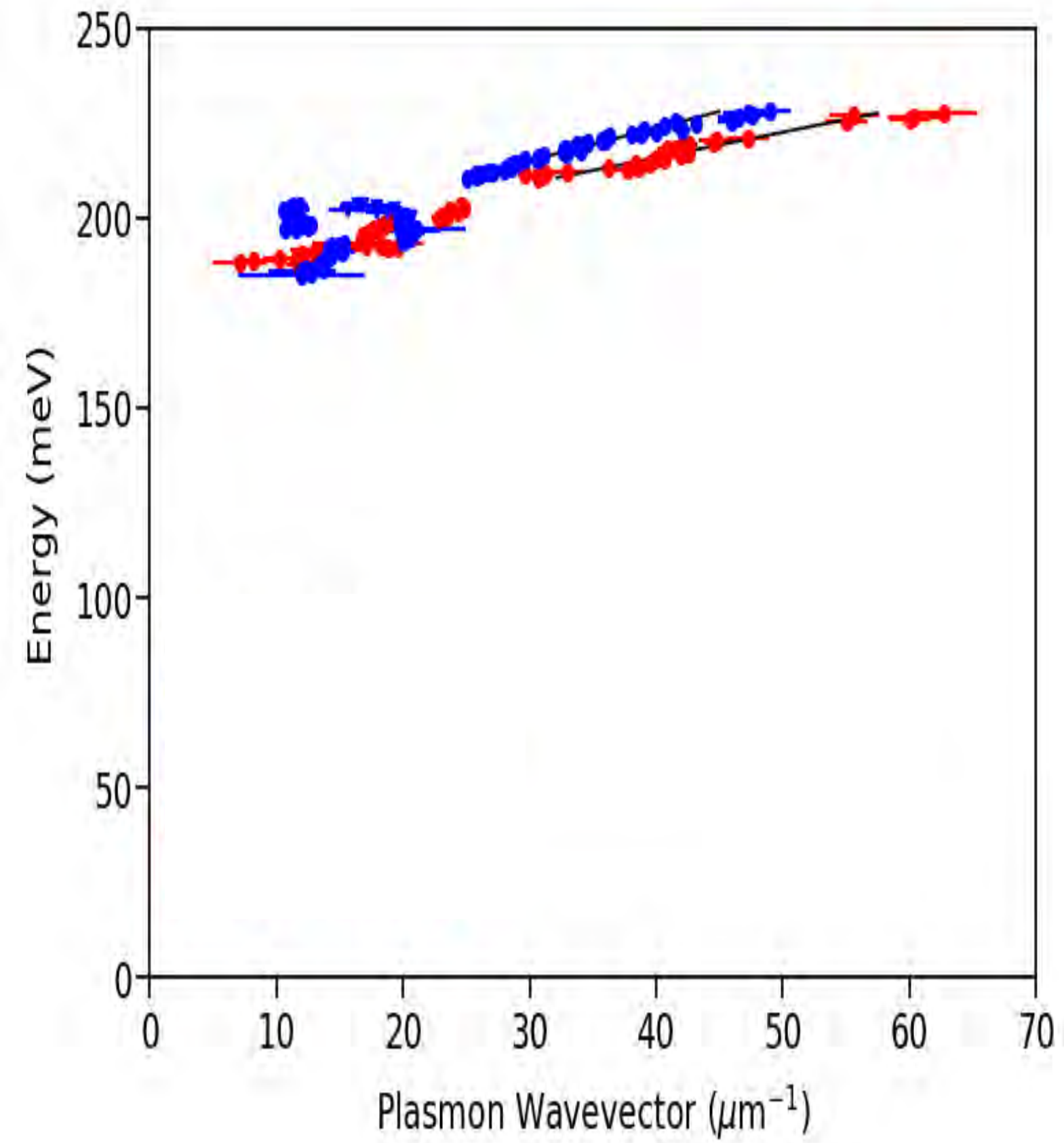
10.6 μm



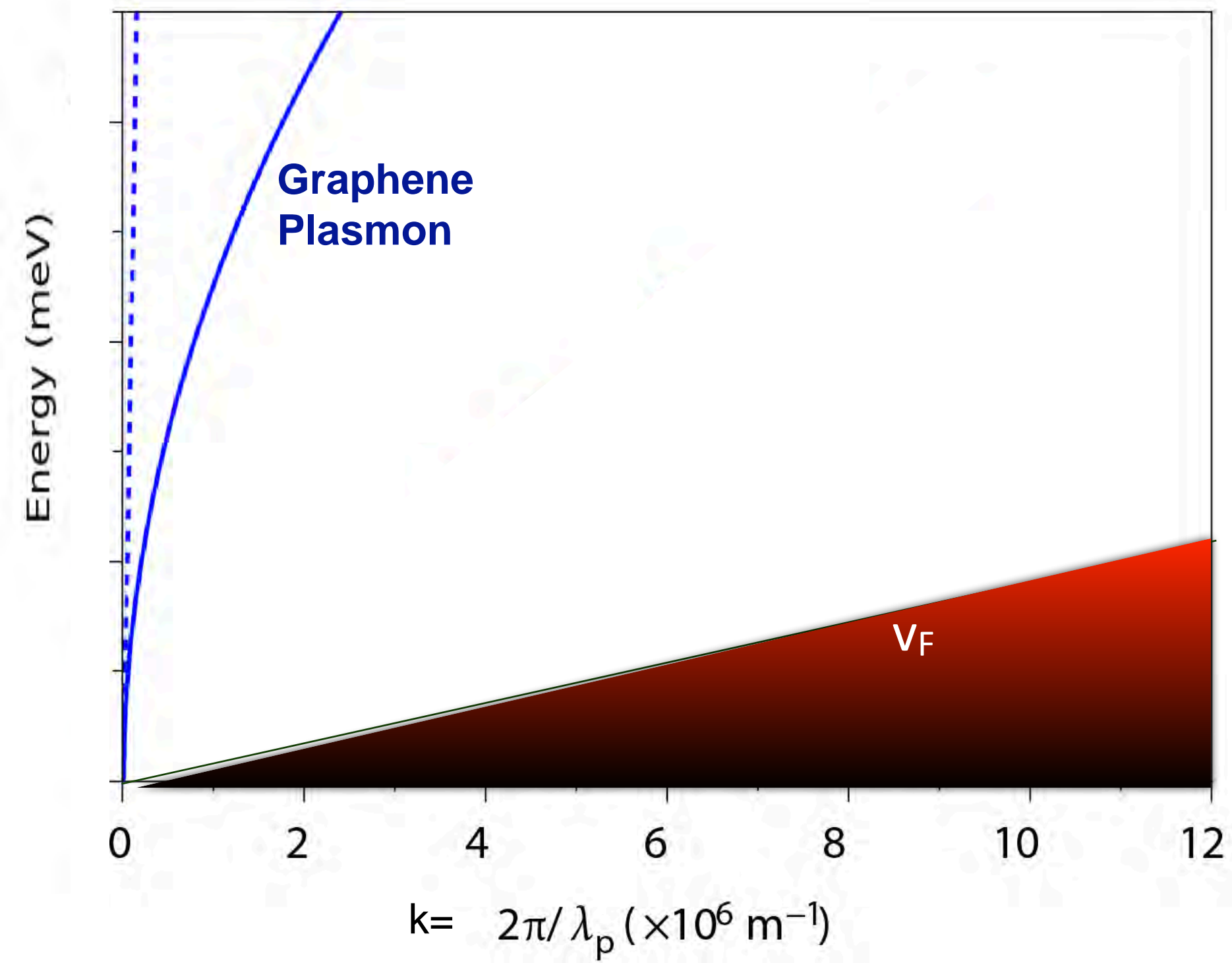
1 μm



Plasmon dispersion

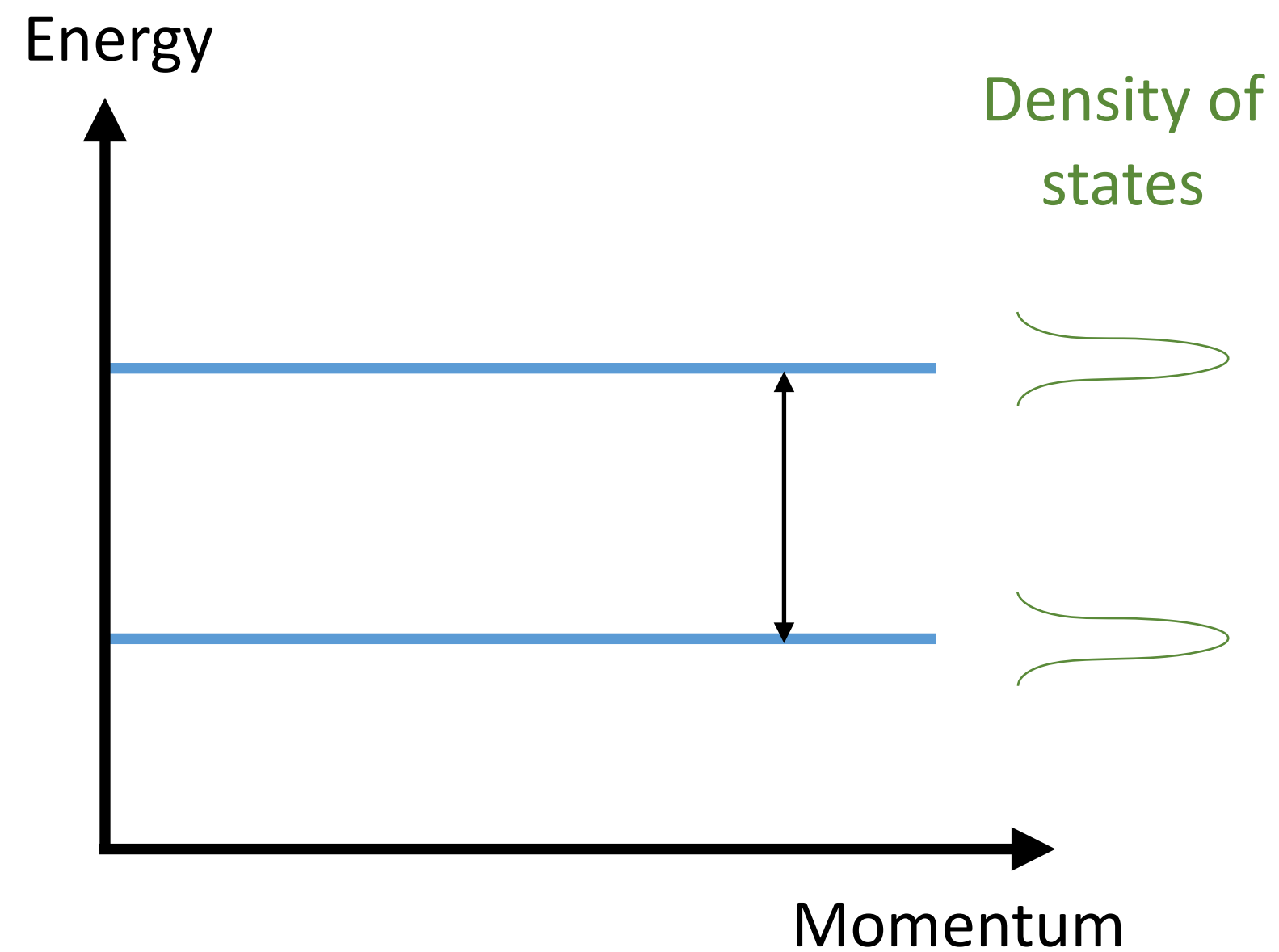


For comparison: Single layer graphene plasmons

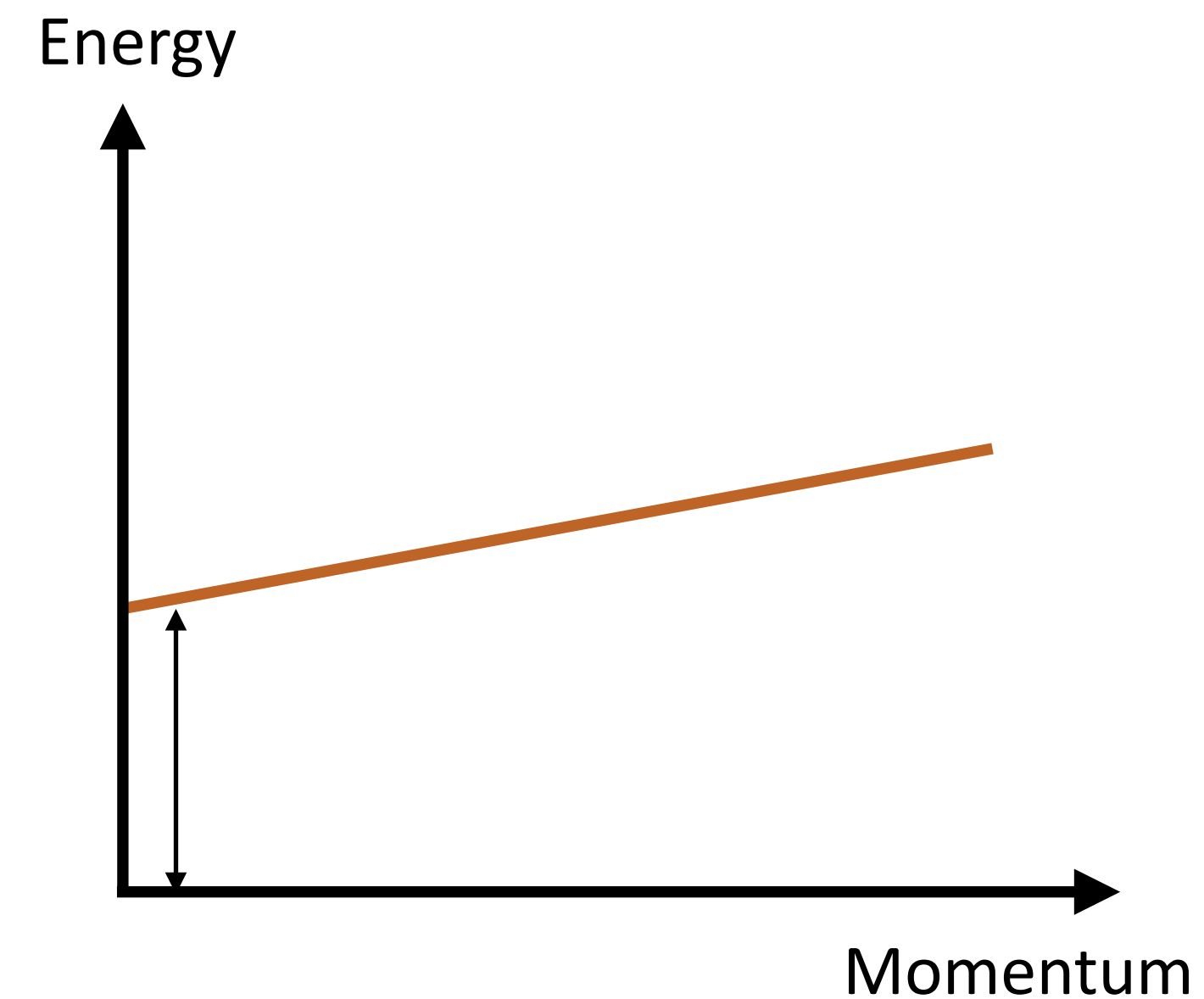


Analogy: quantum Hall bulk magnetoplasmons

Band structure

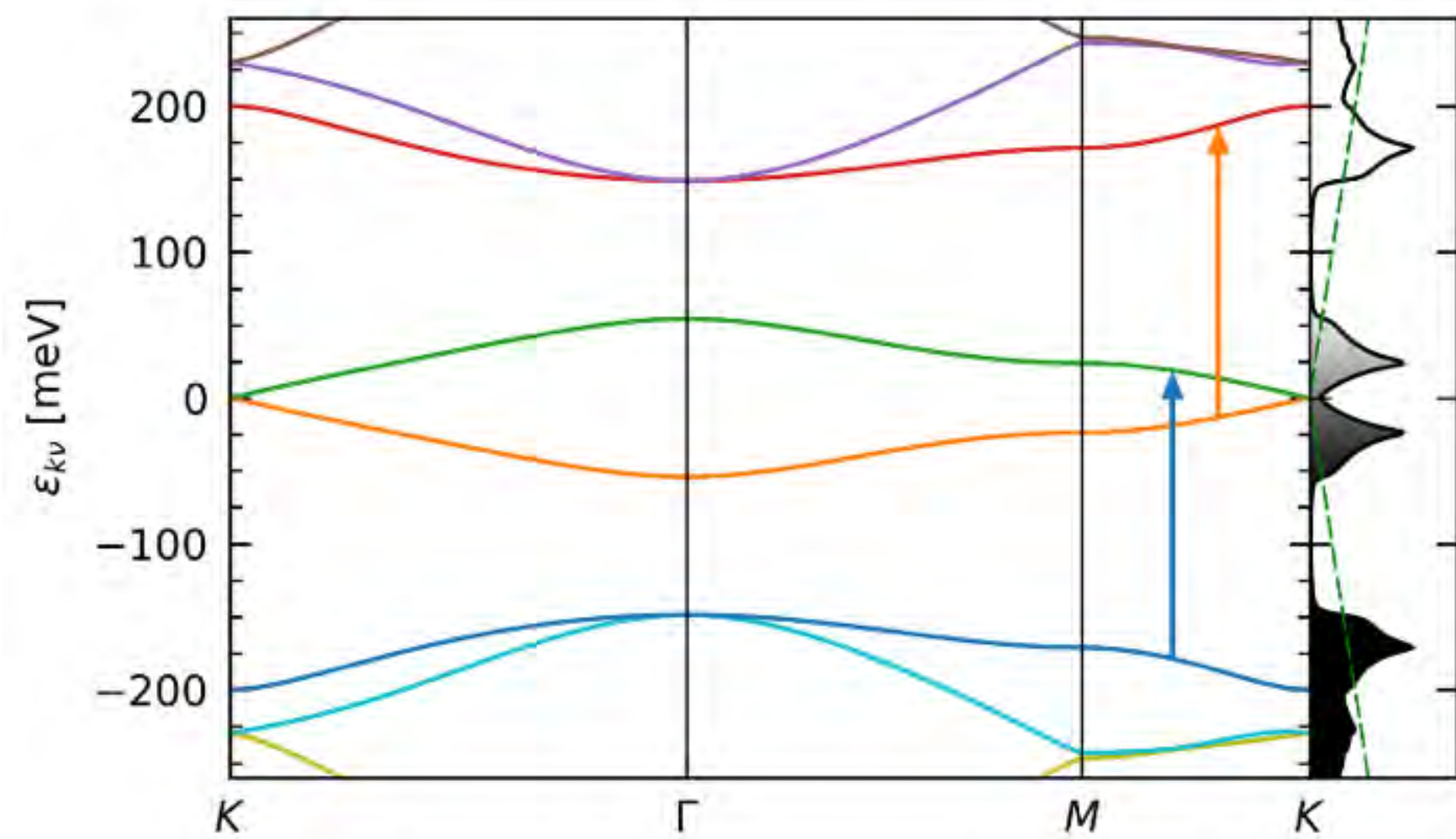


Interband Plasmons

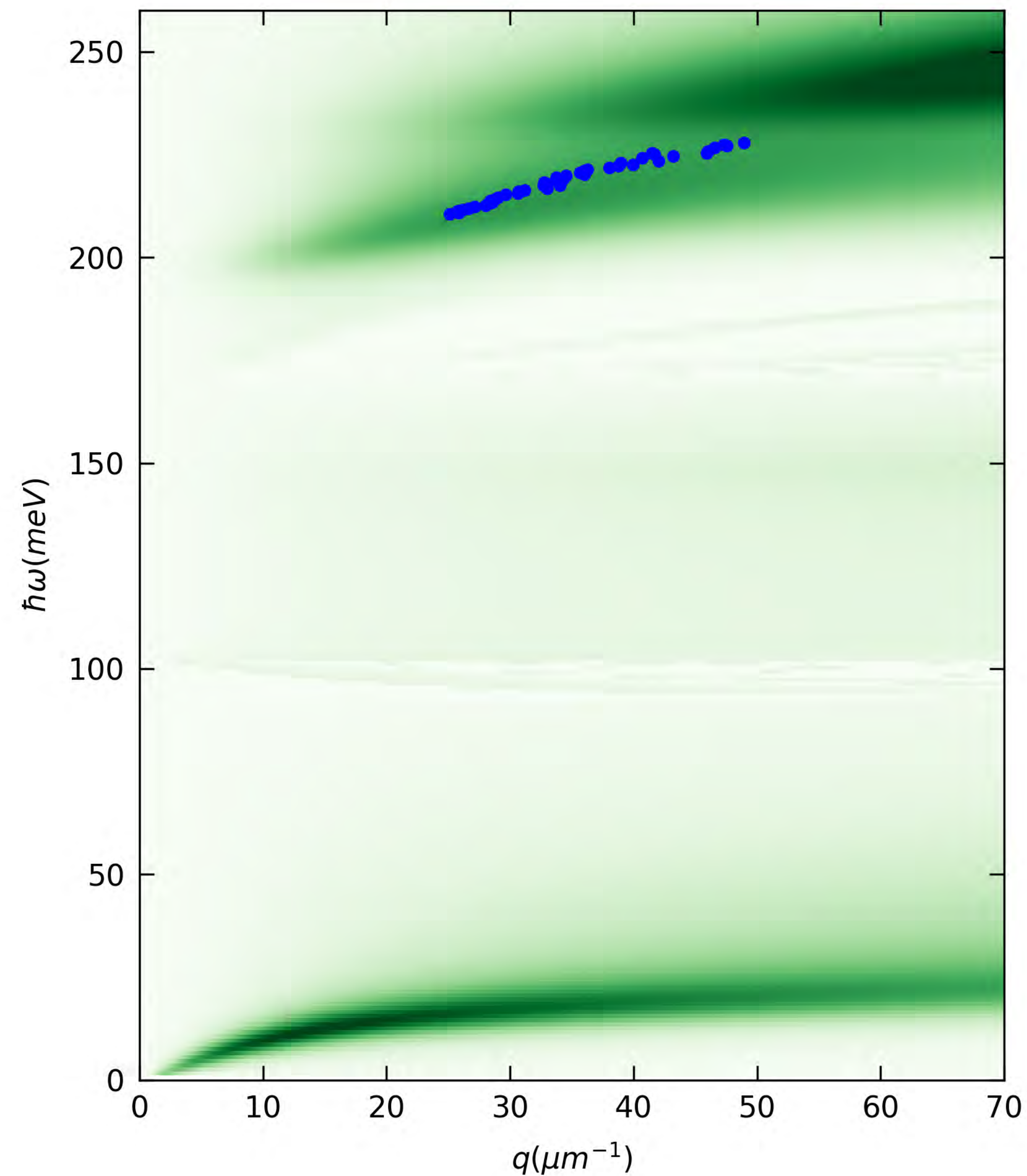


See e.g. Fetter et al., PRB 2015, and many others

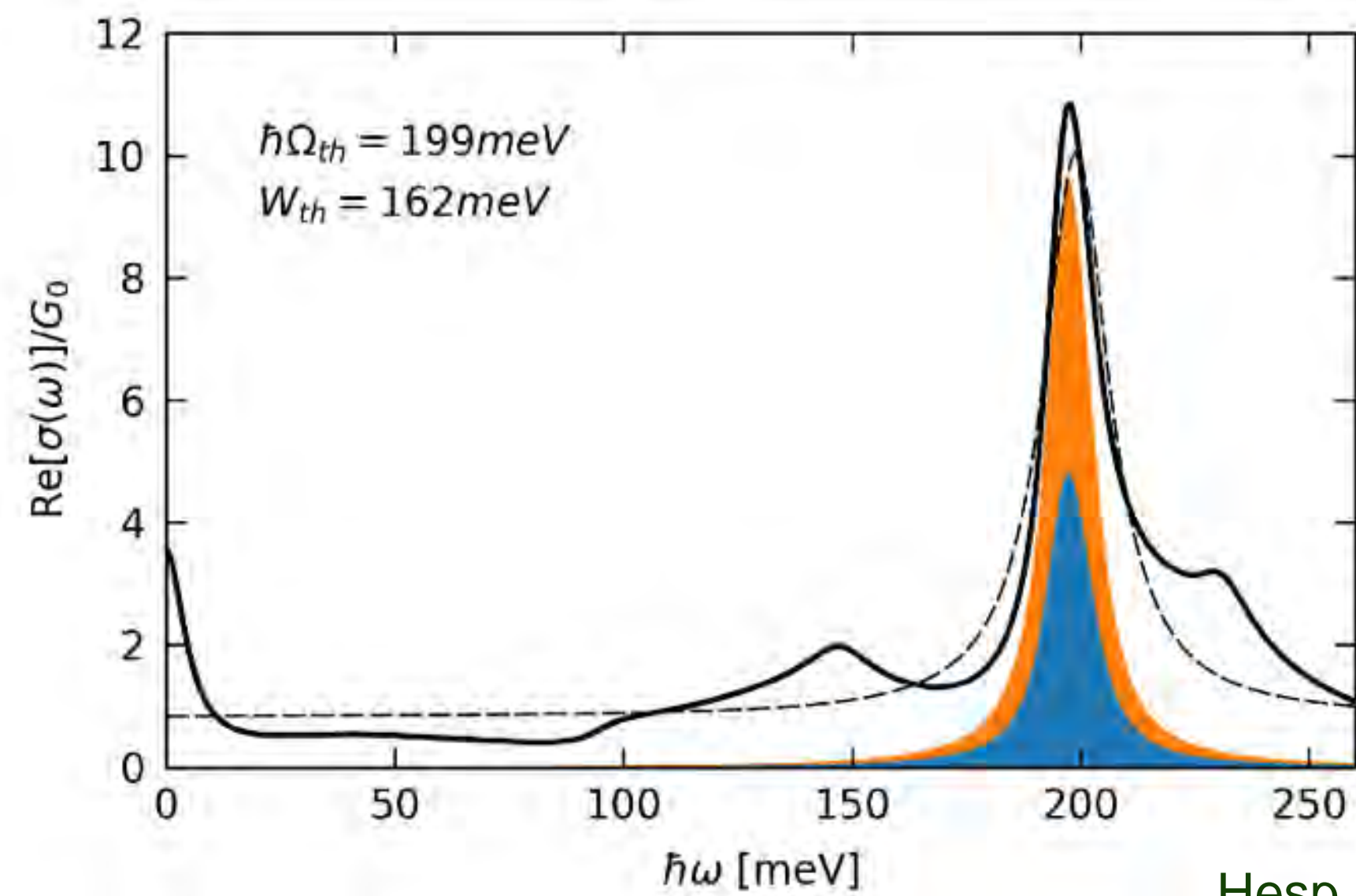
Electronic Bandstructure



Interband Plasmon dispersion



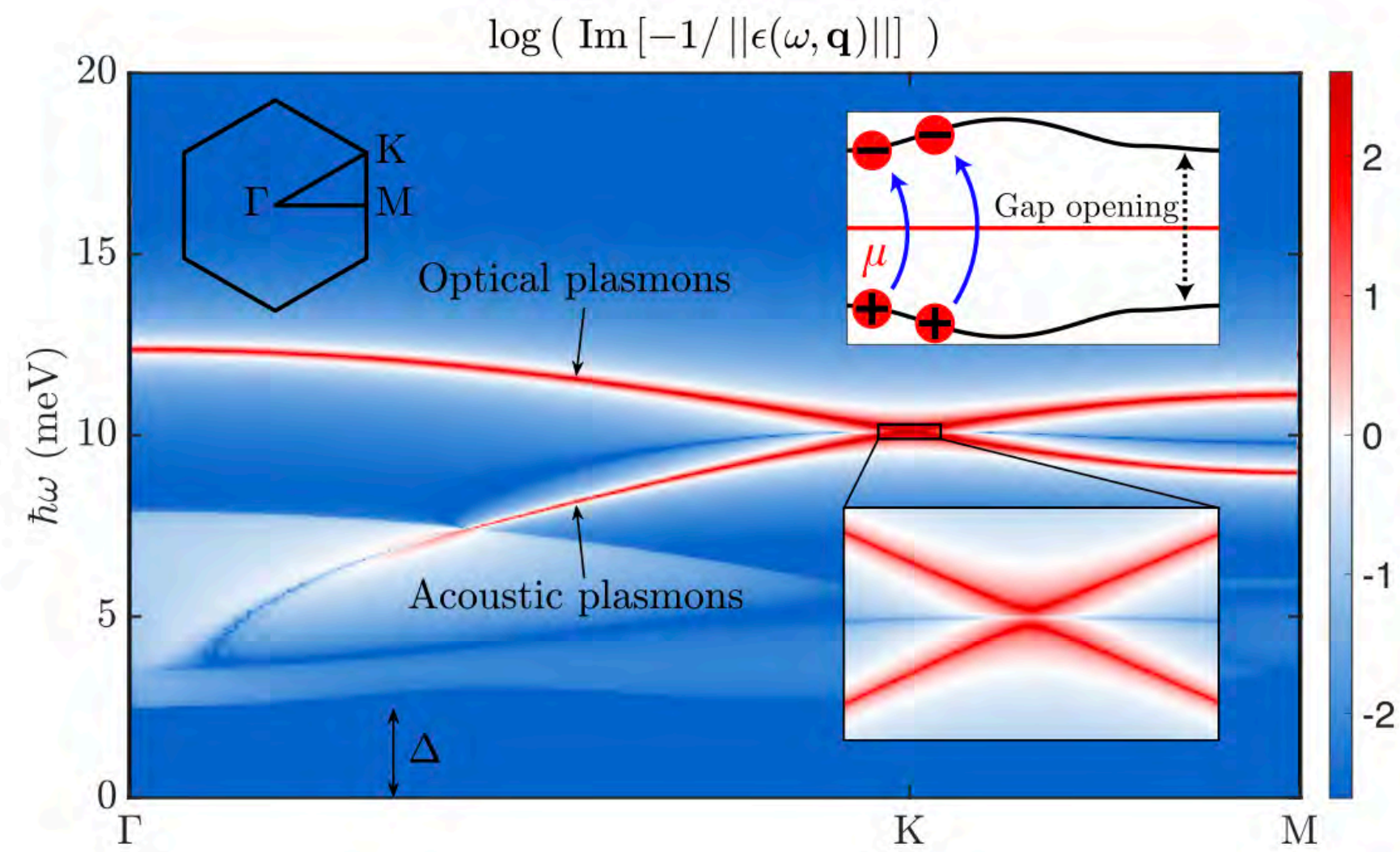
Optical conductivity



Collective modes of correlated matter

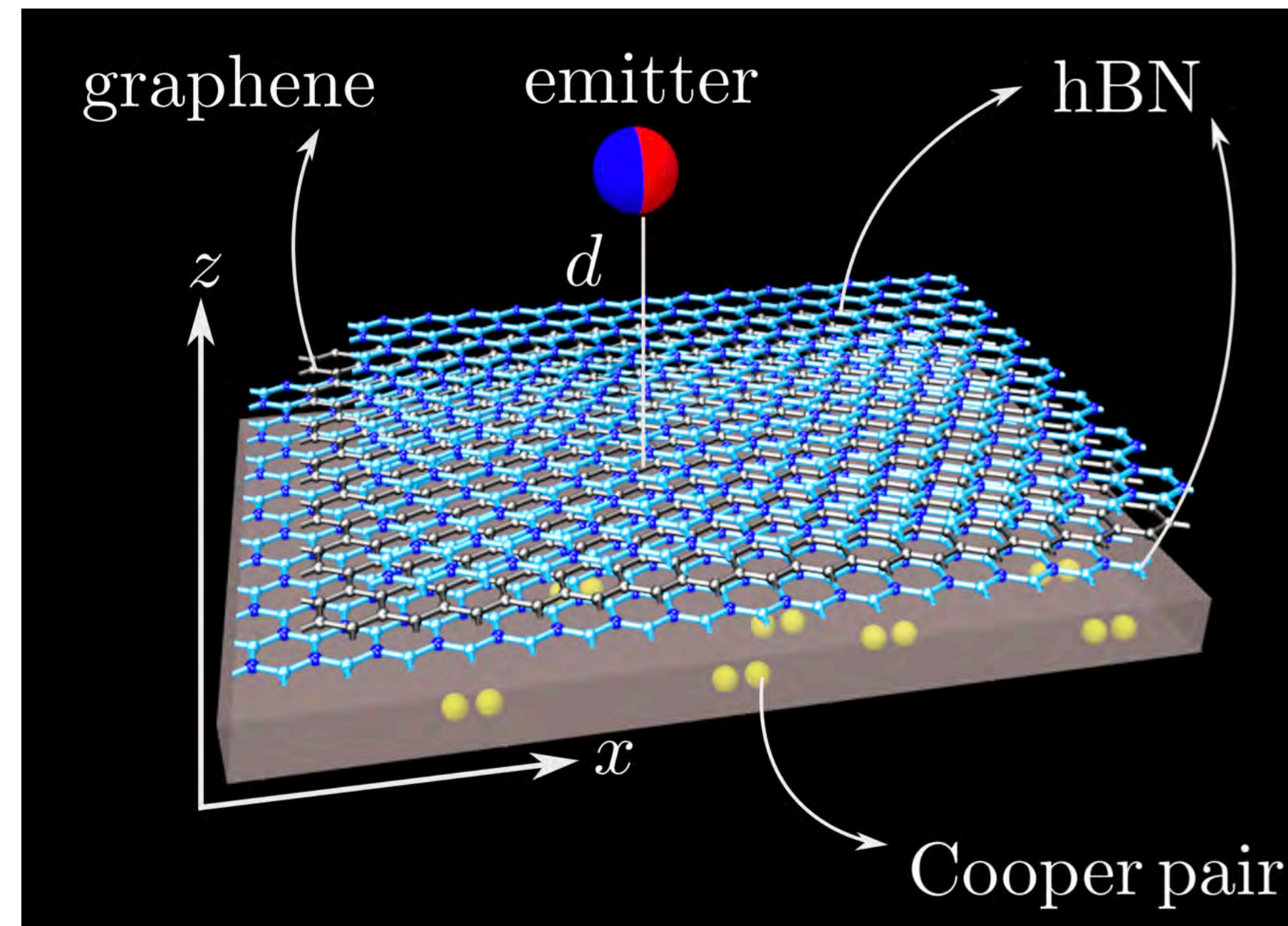
Dipole-active collective excitations in moiré flat bands

Ali Fahimniya,^{1,*} Cyprian Lewandowski,^{1,2,*} and Leonid Levitov¹

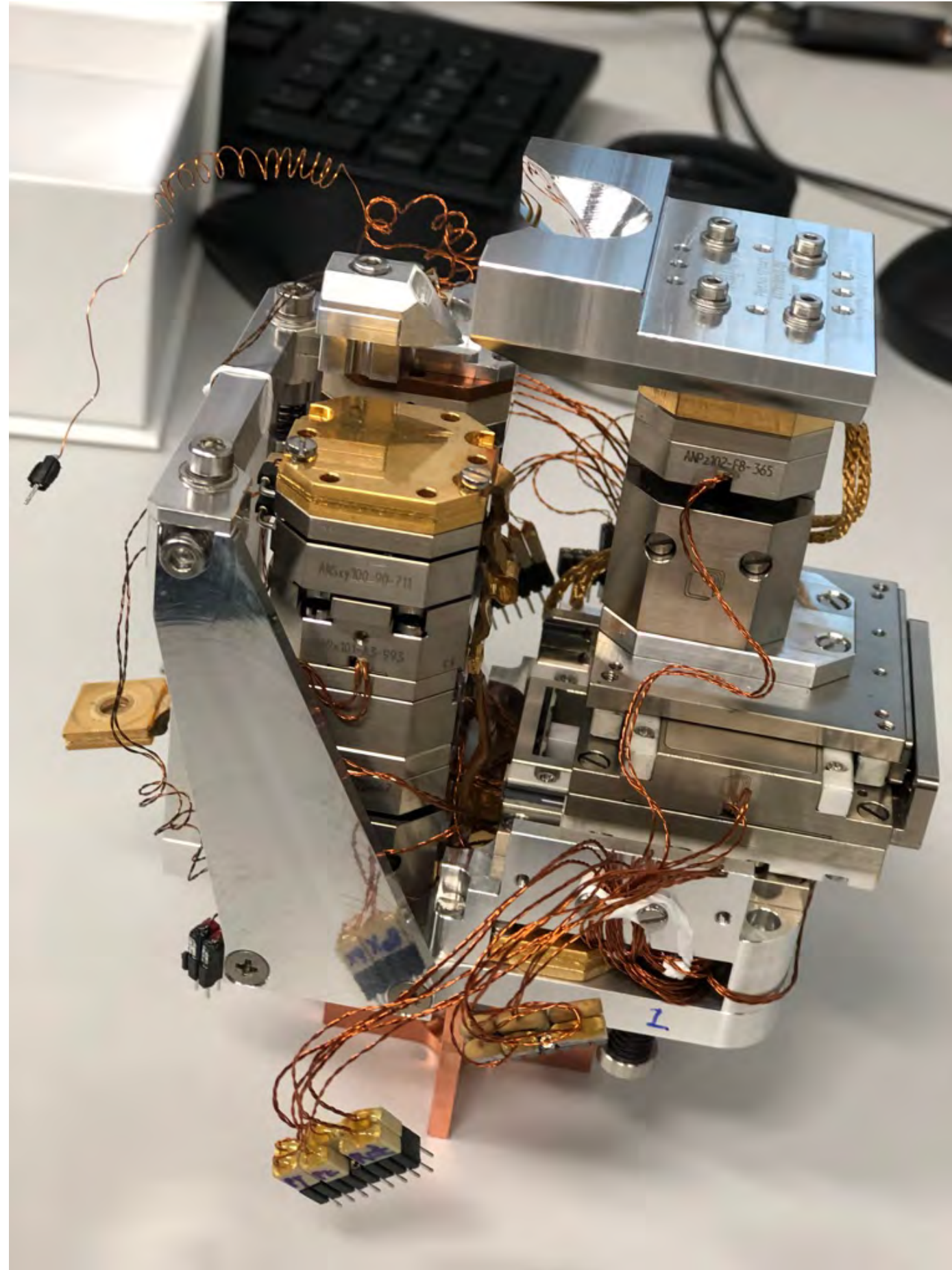


Harnessing Ultra-confined Graphene Plasmons to Probe the Electrodynamics of Superconductors

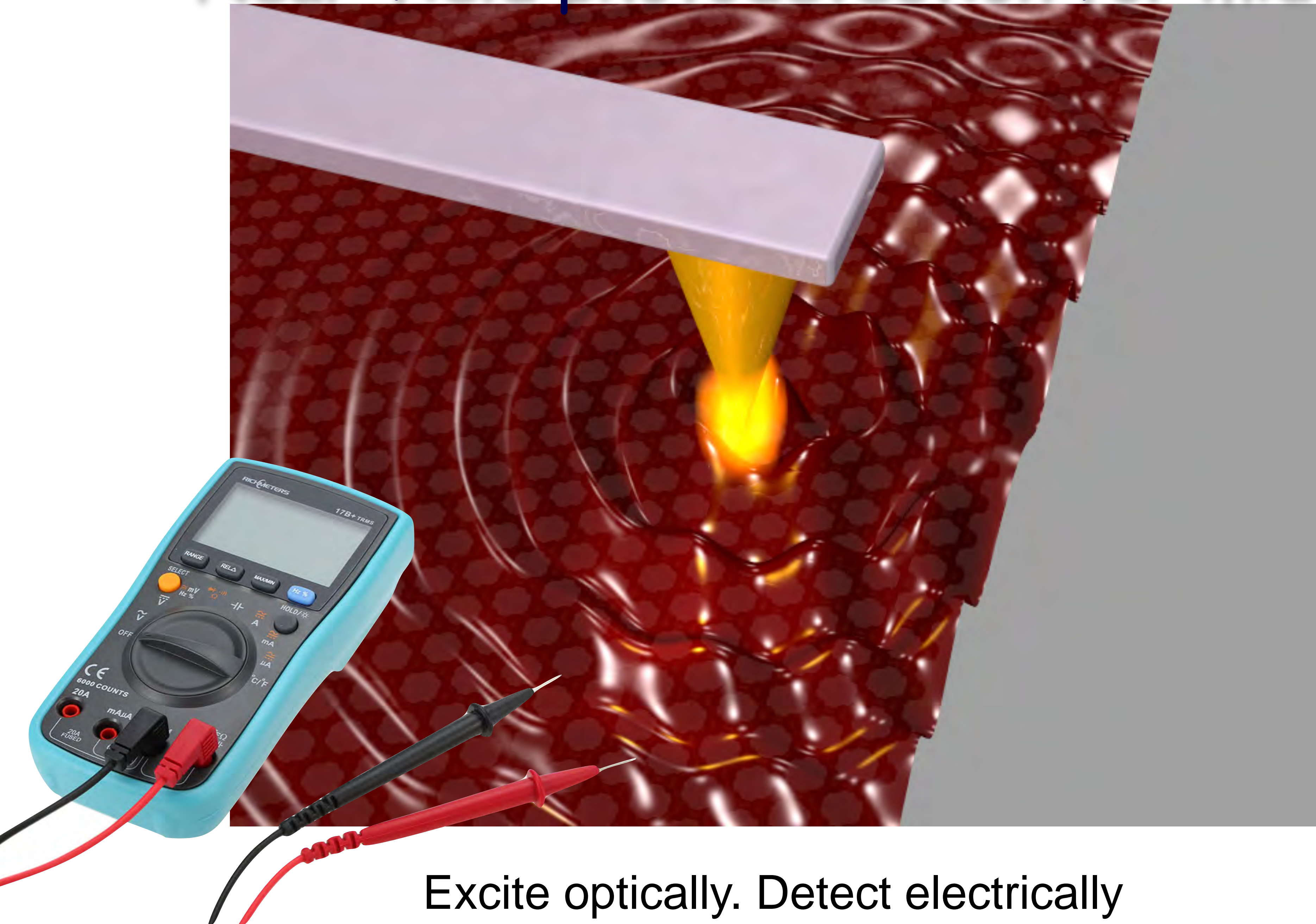
A. T. Costa,¹ P. A. D. Gonçalves,² Frank H. L. Koppens,^{3,4} D. N. Basov,⁵ N. Asger Mortensen,^{2,6,7} and N. M. R. Peres^{1,8}



IR/THZ near-field microscopy at 6K



Near-field photodetection for mid-infrared



Thermo-electric field E_T :

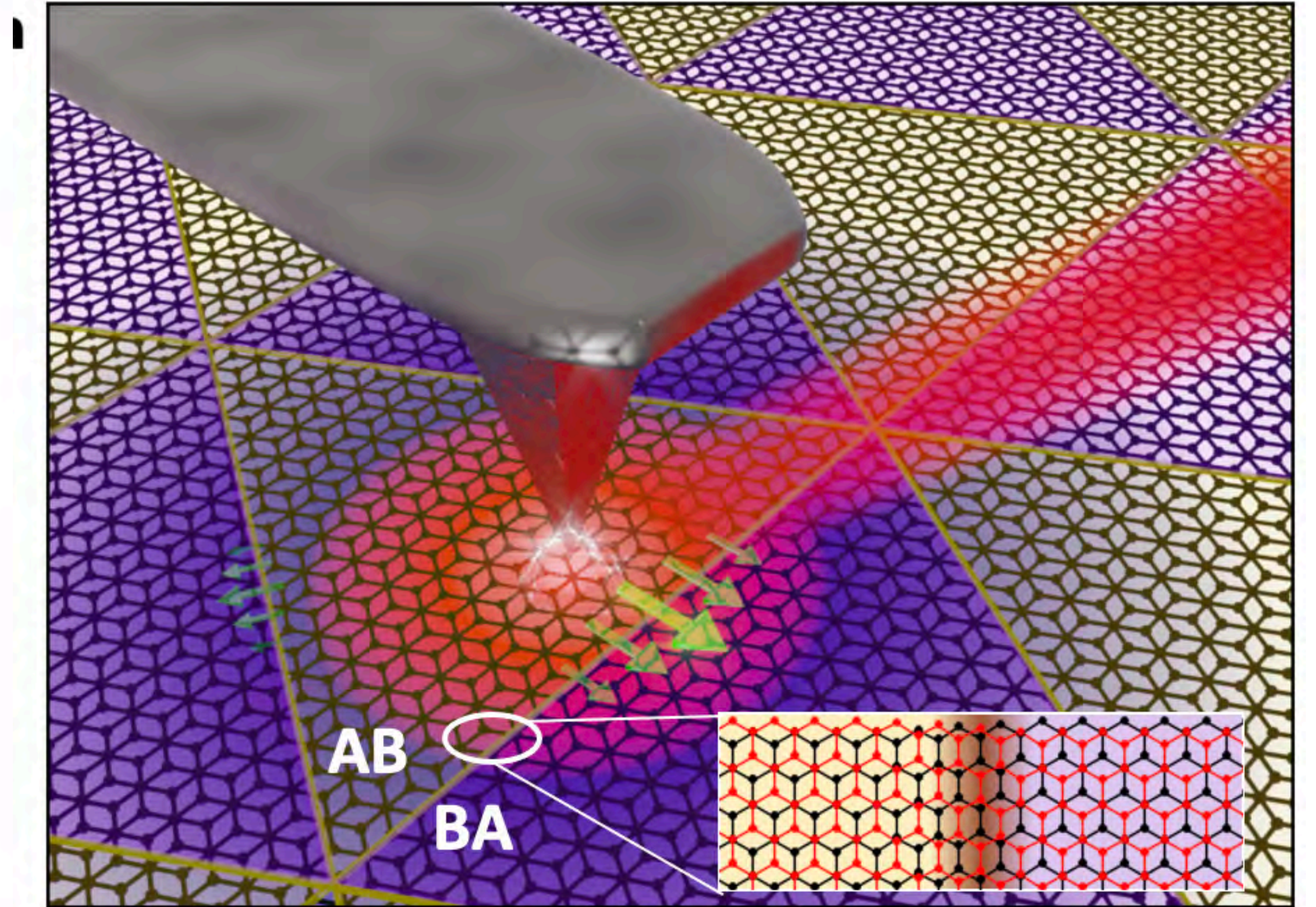
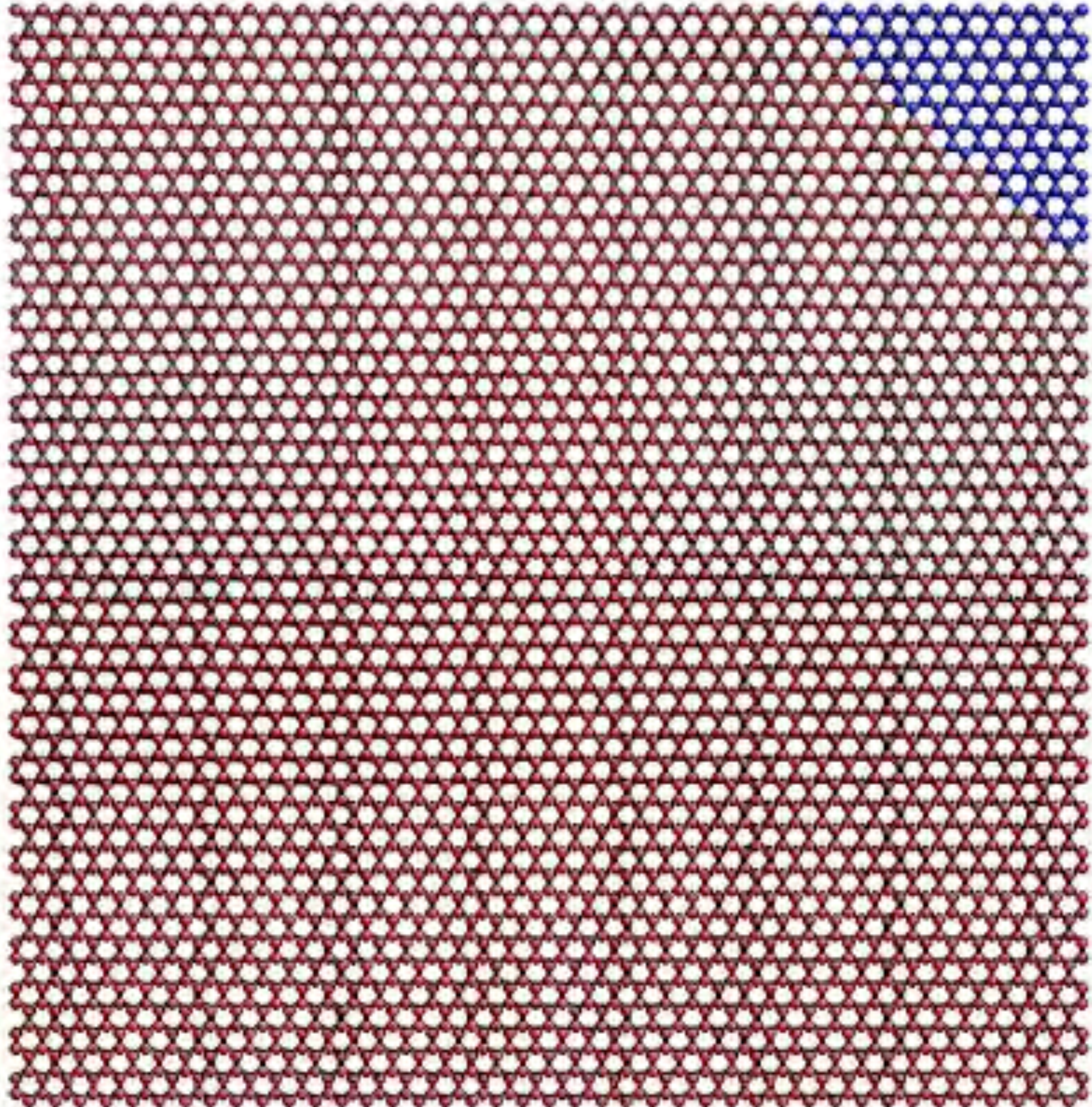
$$E_T = S \nabla T$$

Current generated:

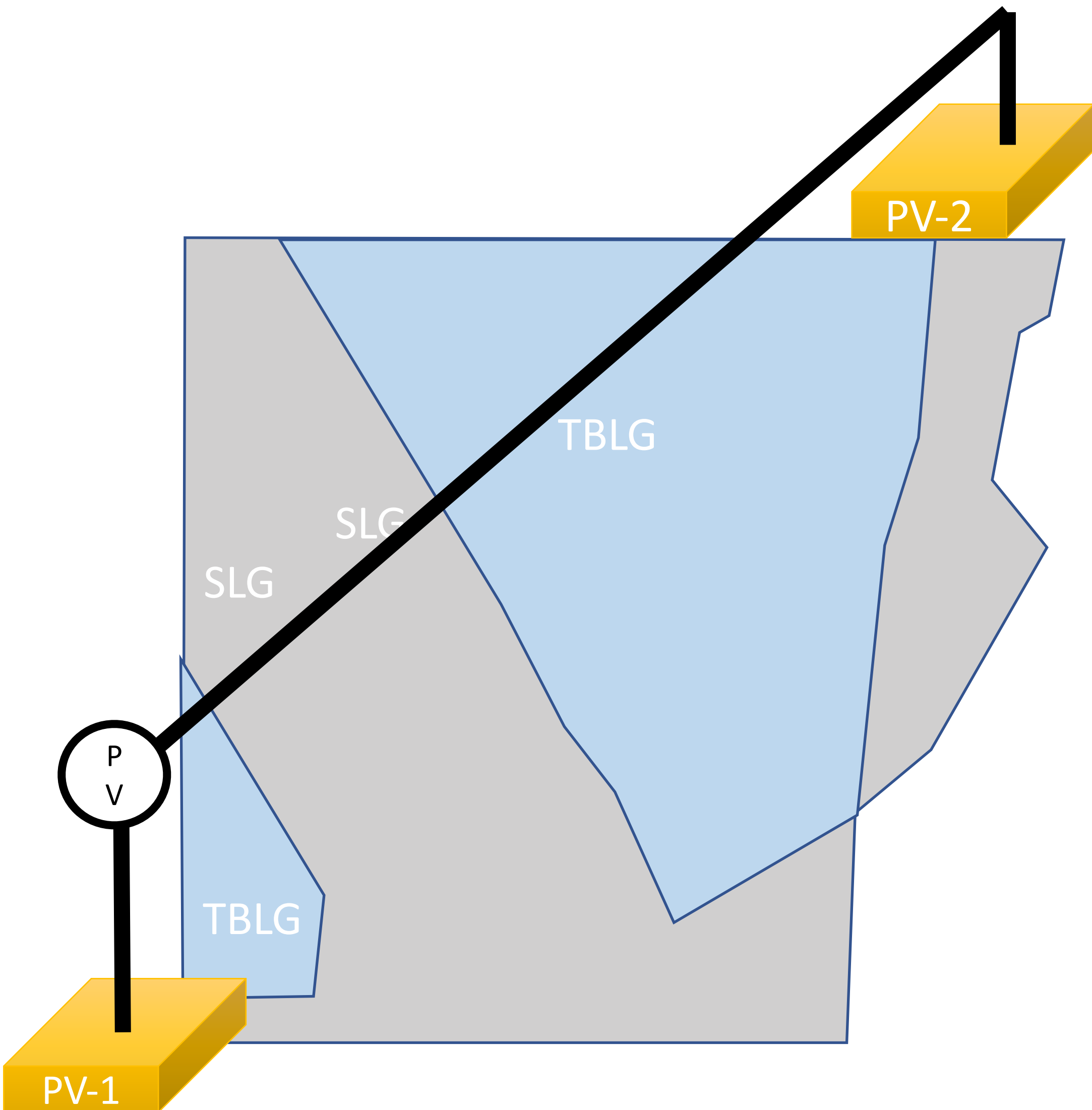
$$I = \frac{1}{R} \int_0^L E_T dx$$

Excite optically. Detect electrically

Twisted Graphene

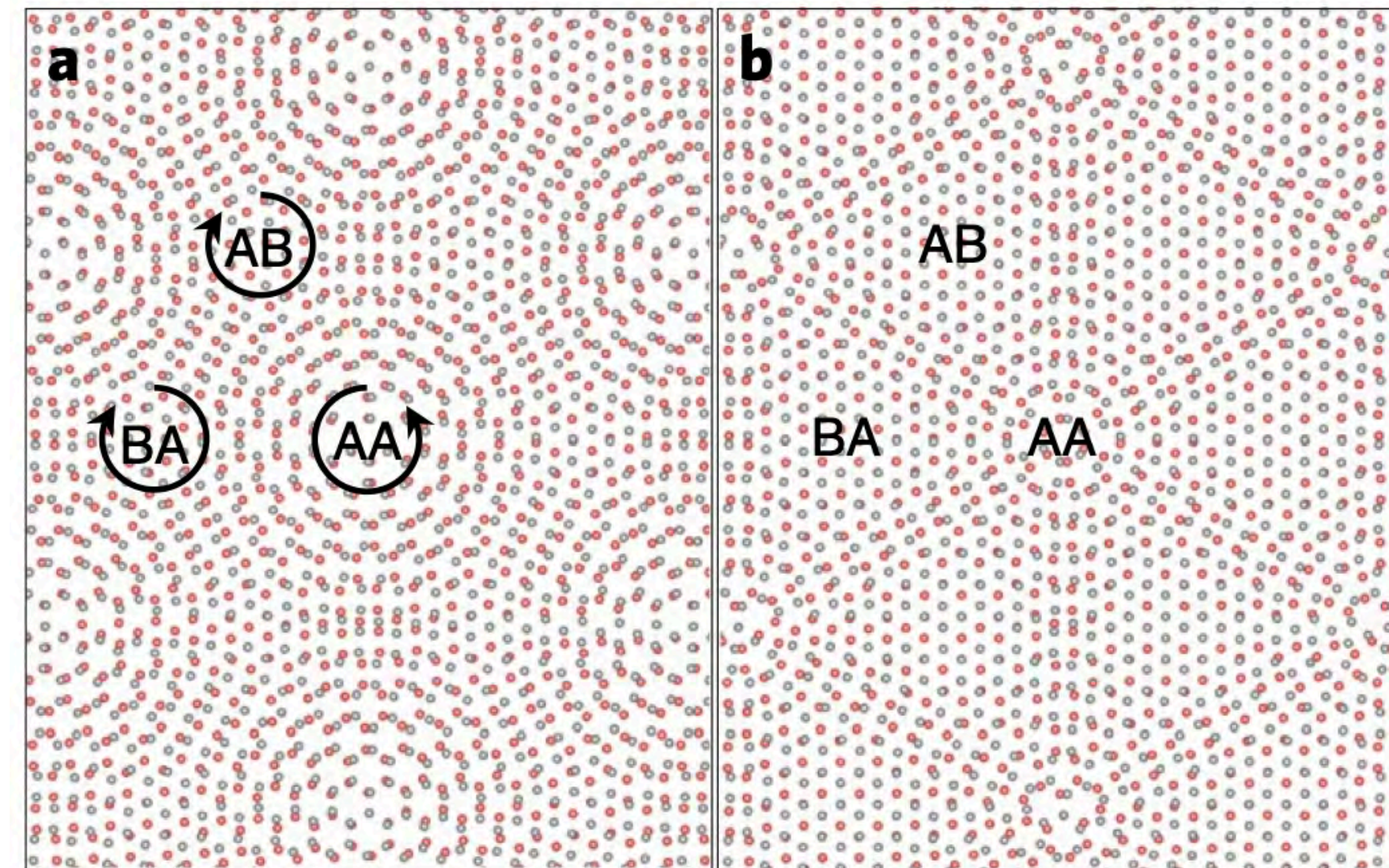


Near-field photocurrent: Small-angle twisted graphene ($<0.1^\circ$)



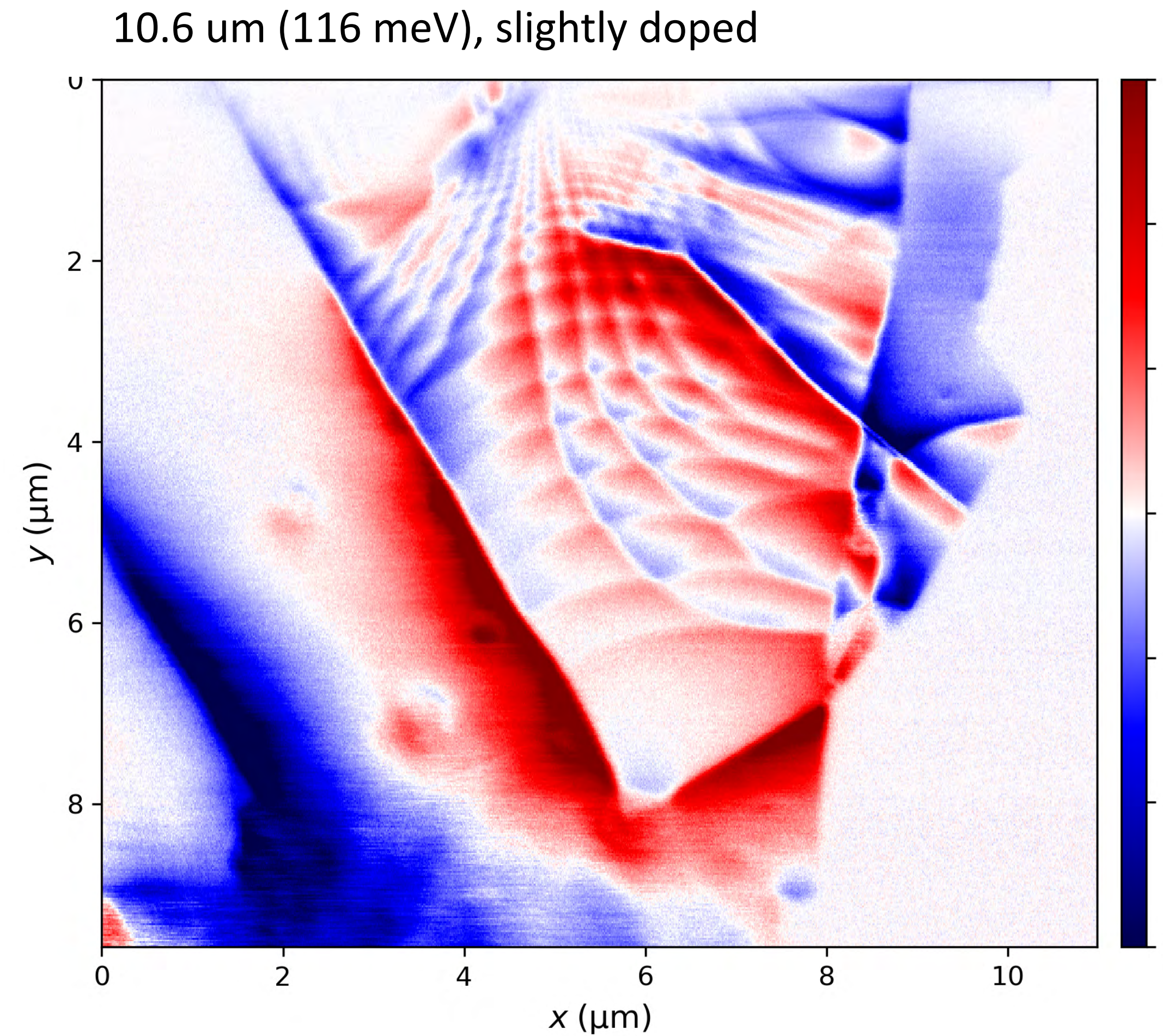
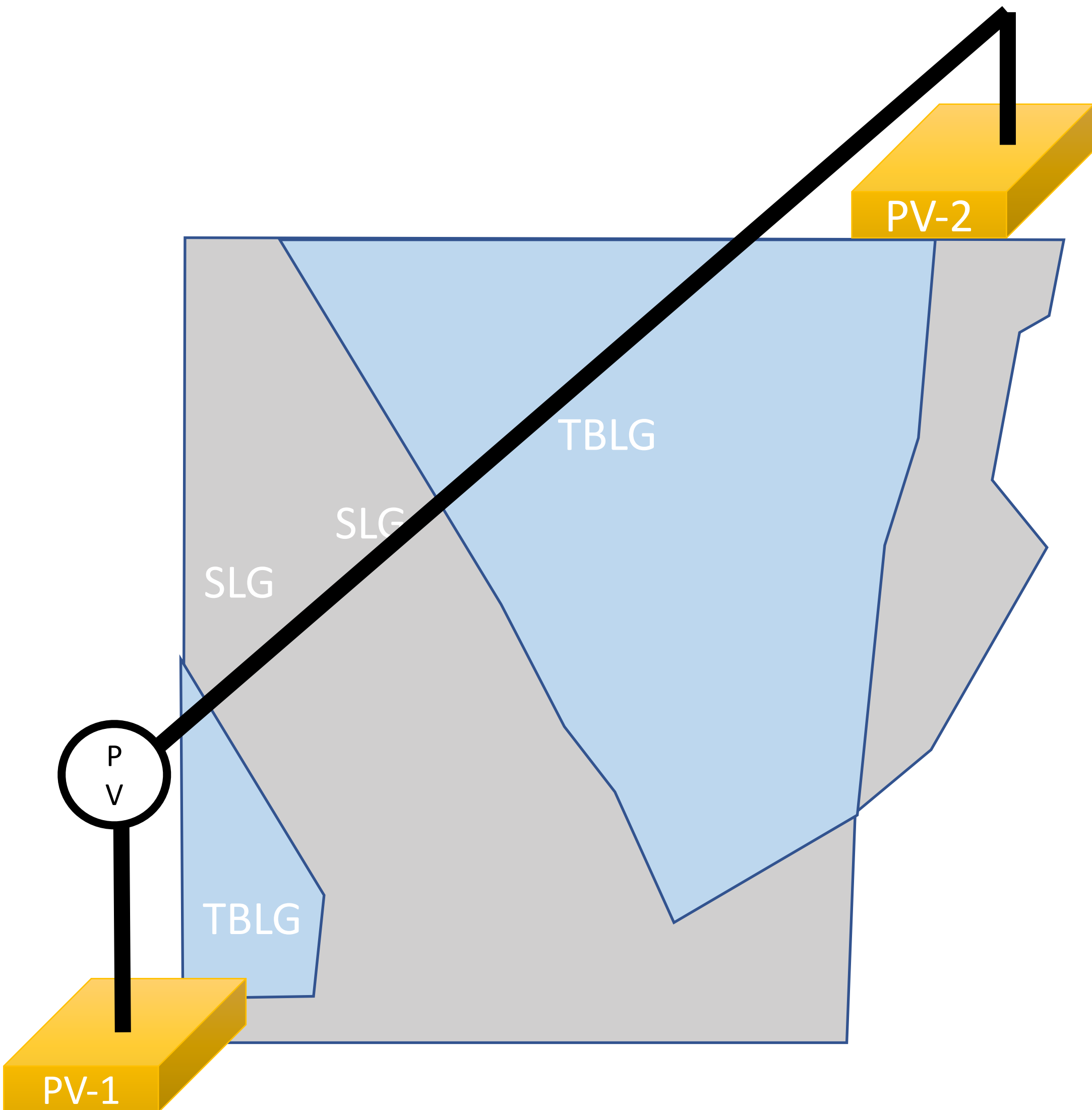
Without reconstruction

With reconstruction

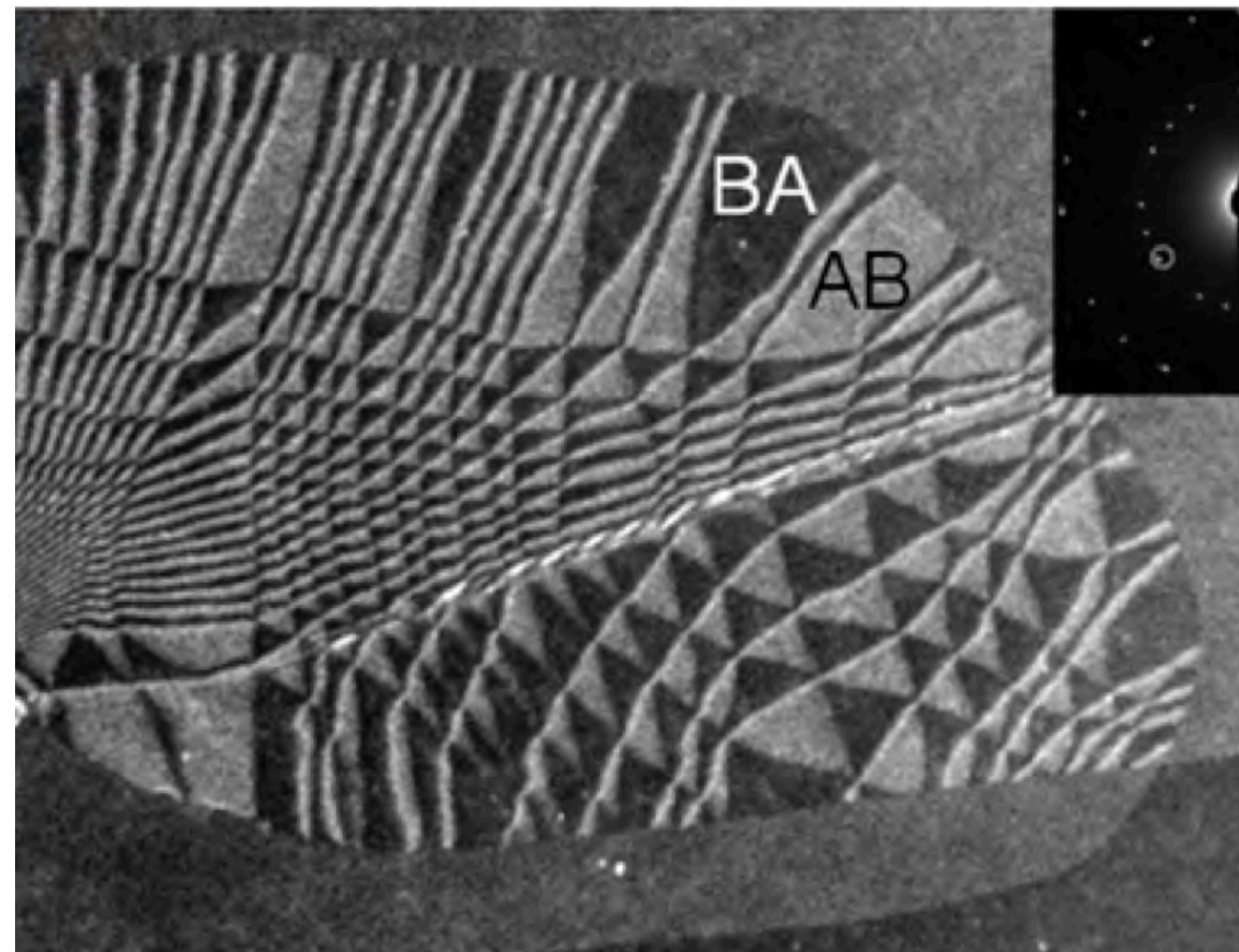


Yoo et al., Nat. Materials 2019

Near-field photocurrent: Small-angle twisted graphene ($<0.1^\circ$)



Near-field photocurrent: Small-angle twisted graphene ($<0.1^\circ$)



10.6 μm (116 meV), slightly doped

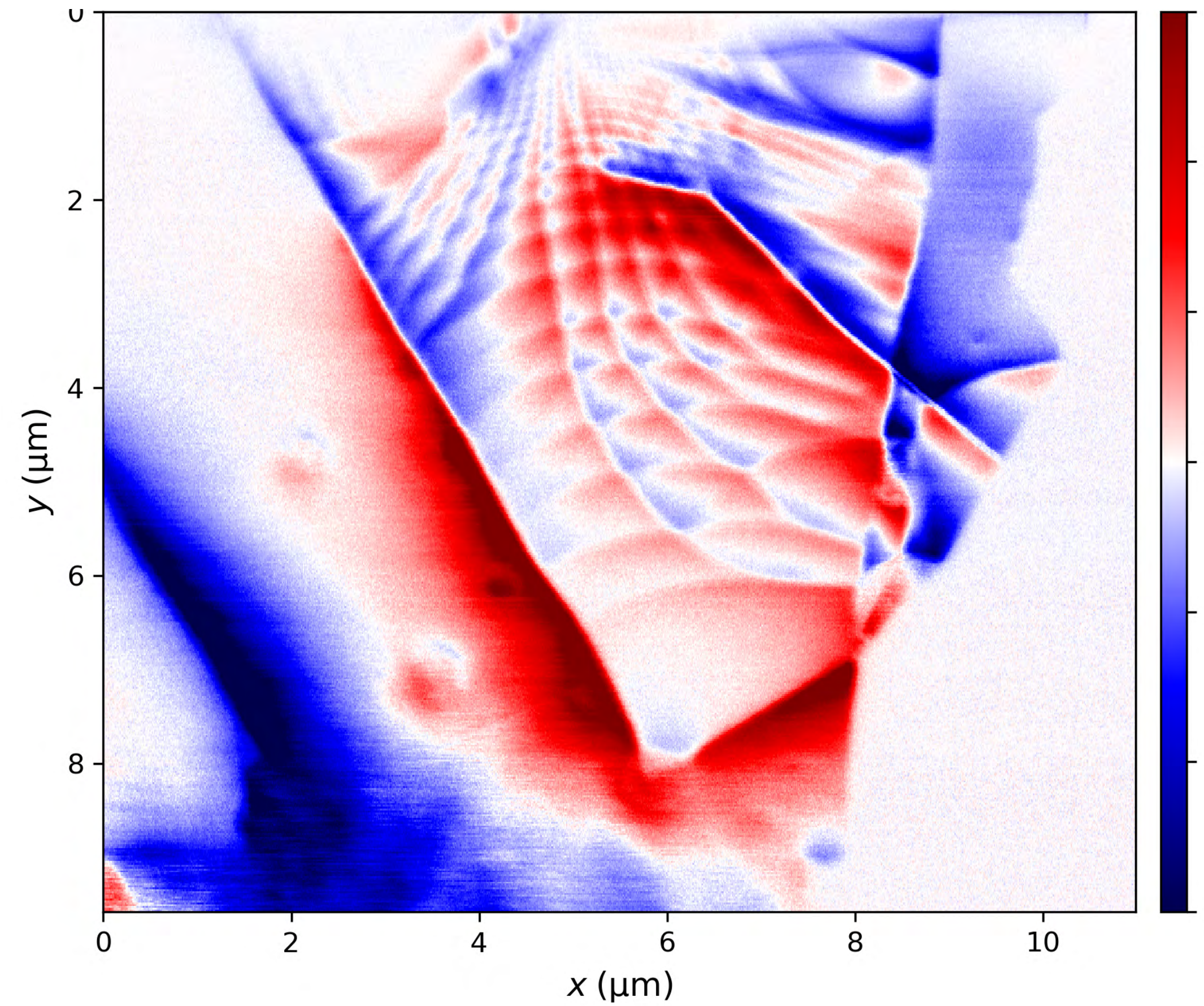
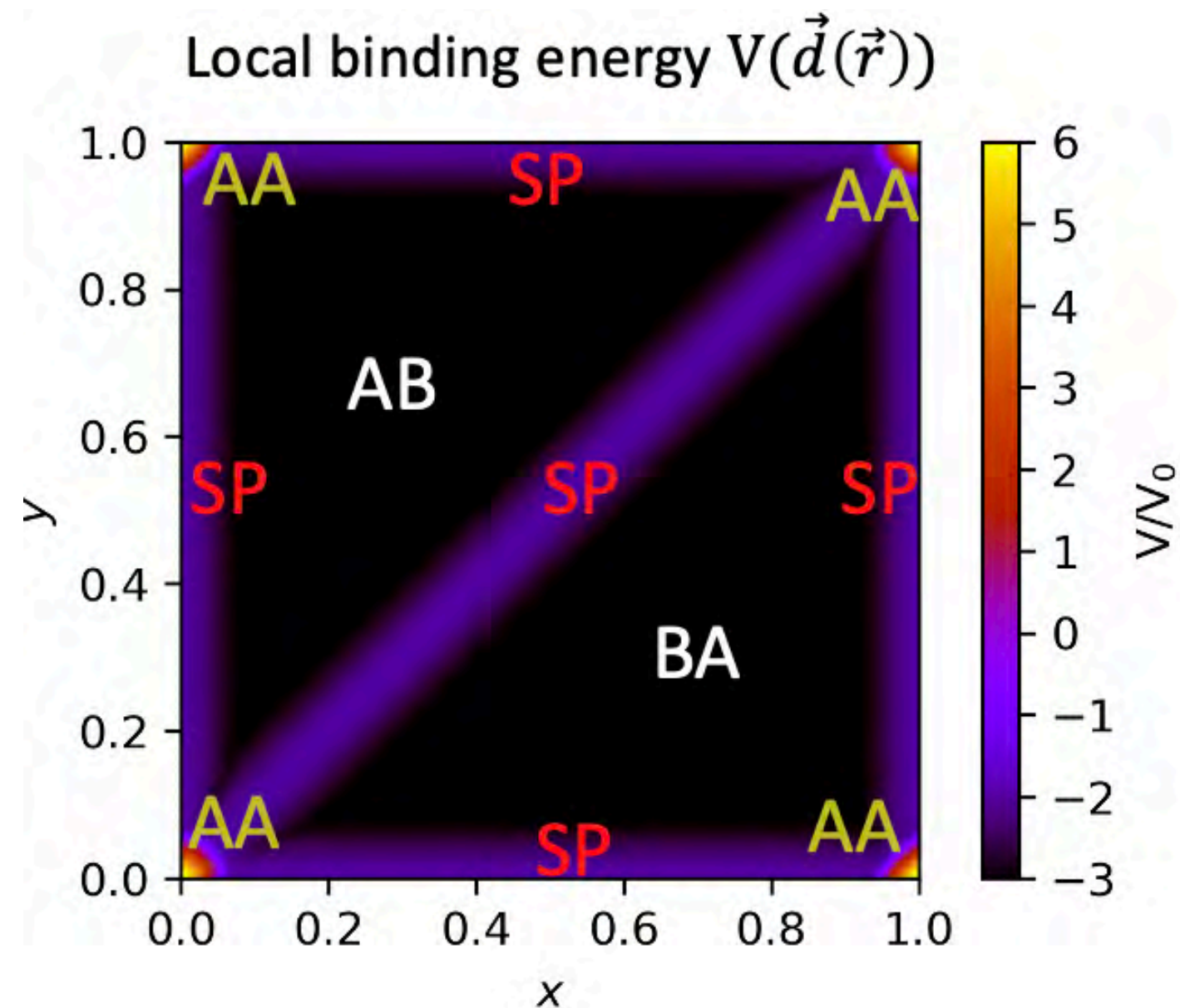


Photo-thermoelectric model



Thermo-electric field E_T :

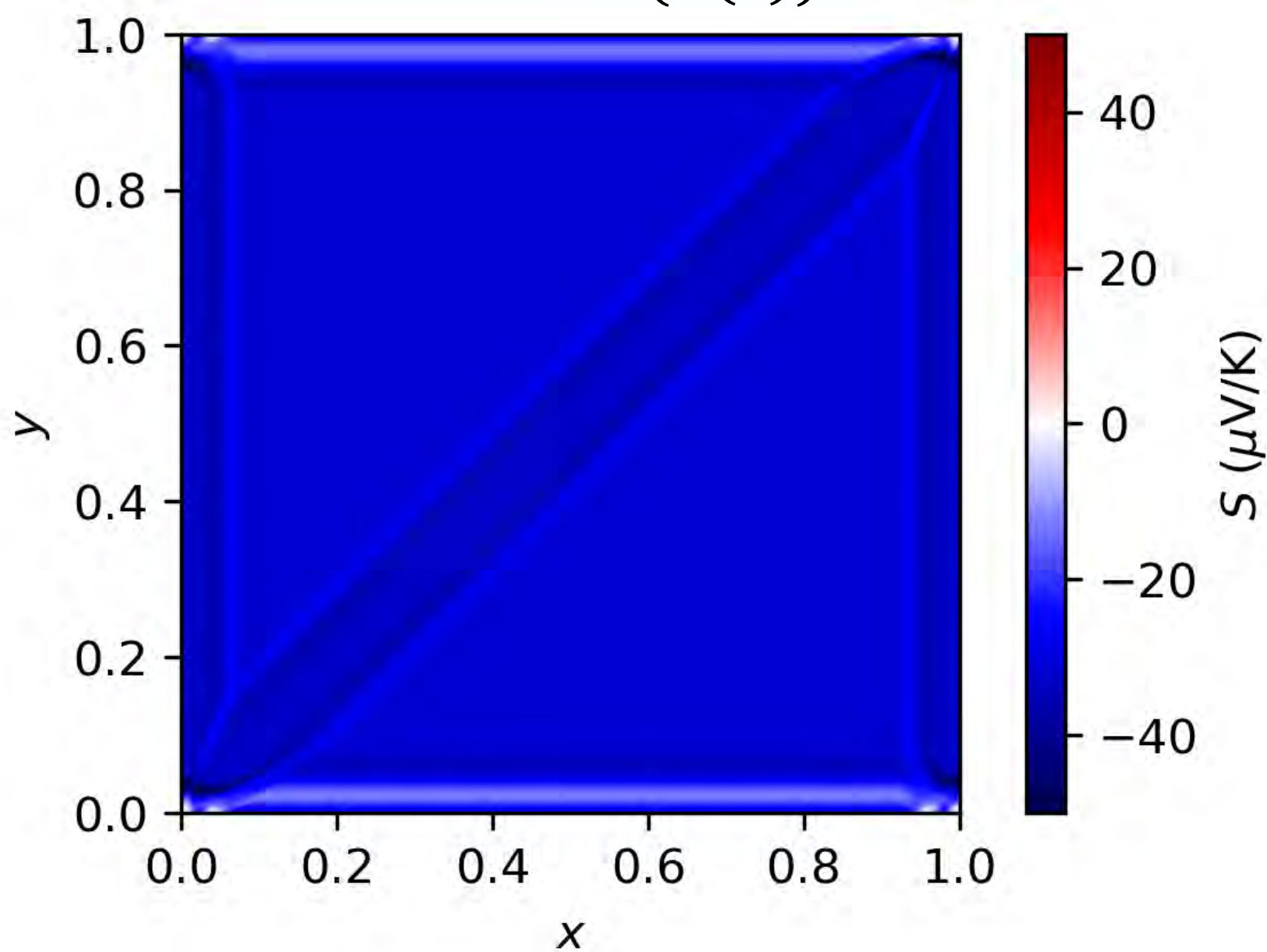
$$E_T = S \nabla T$$

Current generated:

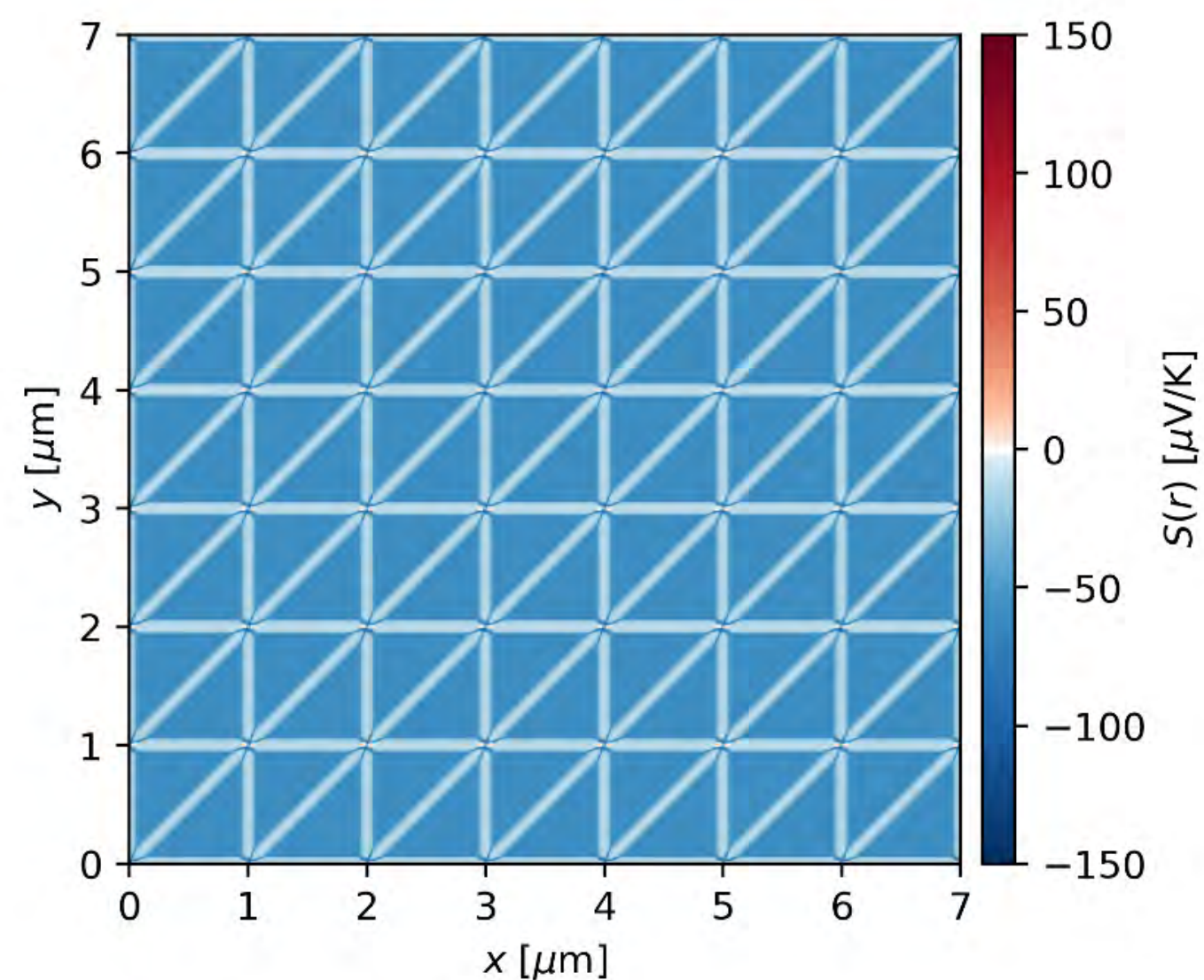
$$I = \frac{1}{R} \int_0^L E_T dx$$

$$\mathcal{R}(x) = -\frac{1}{\kappa W} \int dx' \frac{L_{\text{cool}}}{2} e^{-\frac{|x'-x|}{L_{\text{cool}}}} \partial_x S(x')$$

Seebeck $S(\vec{d}(\vec{r}))$



Seebeck coefficient



Photoresponsivity

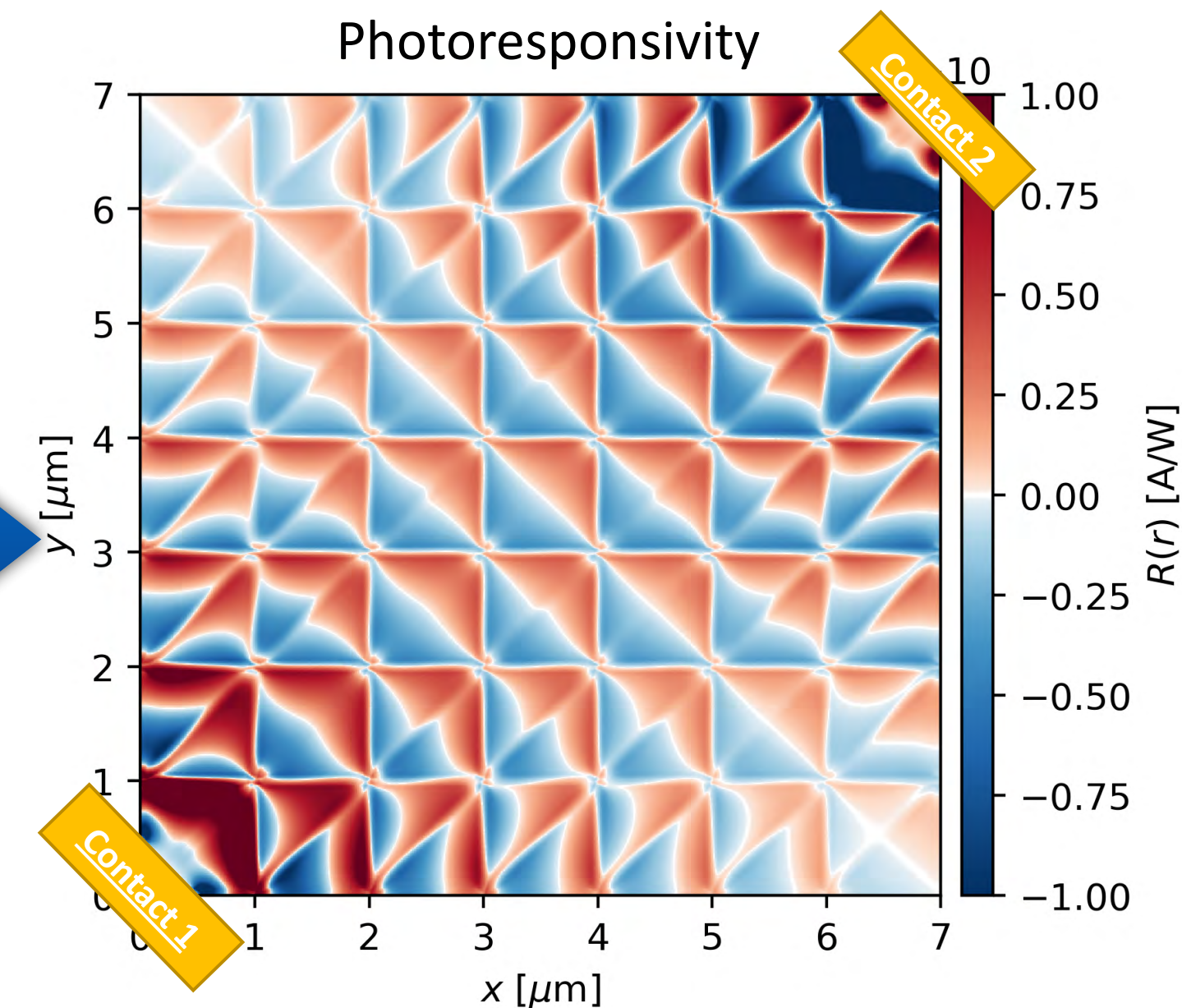
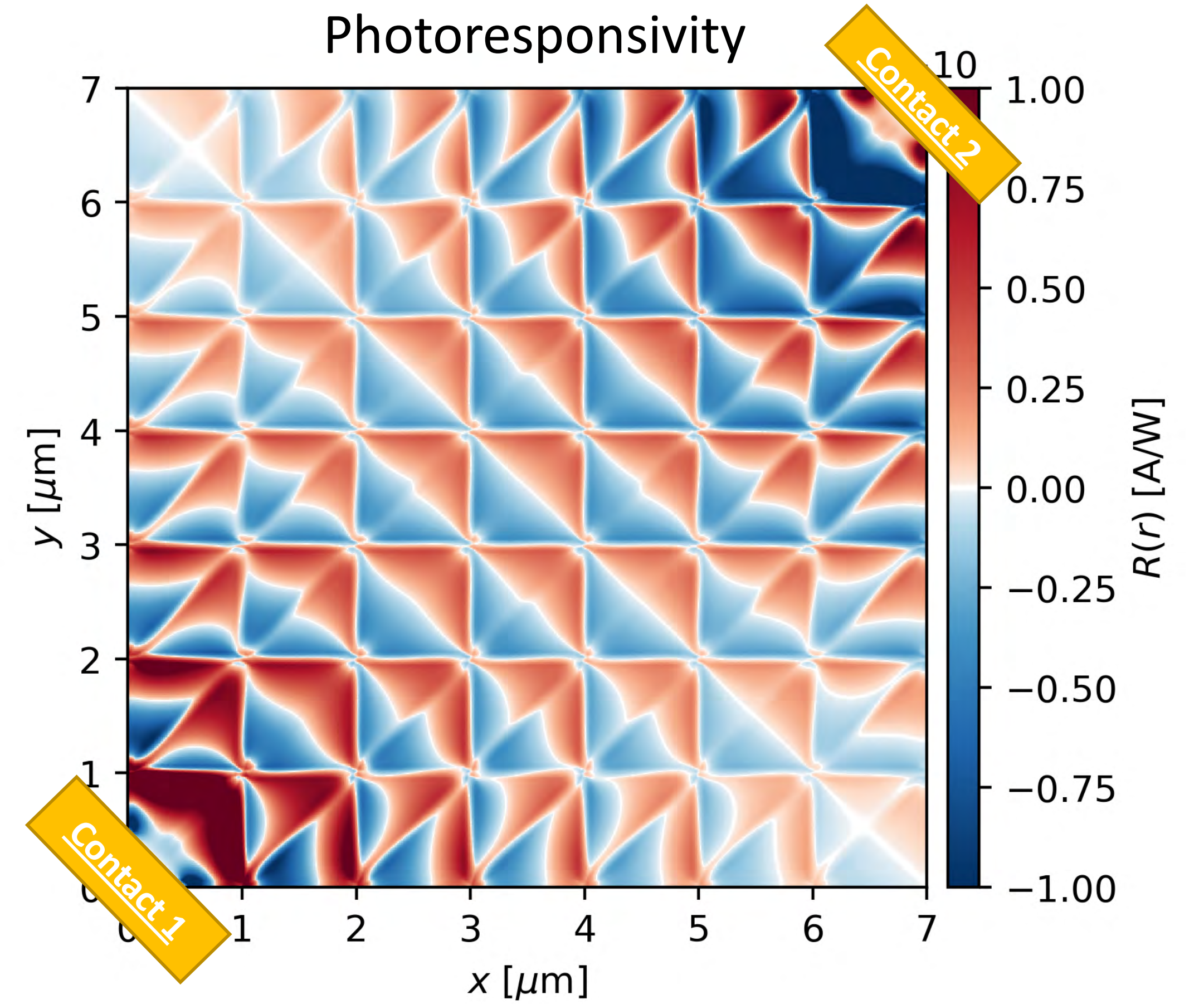
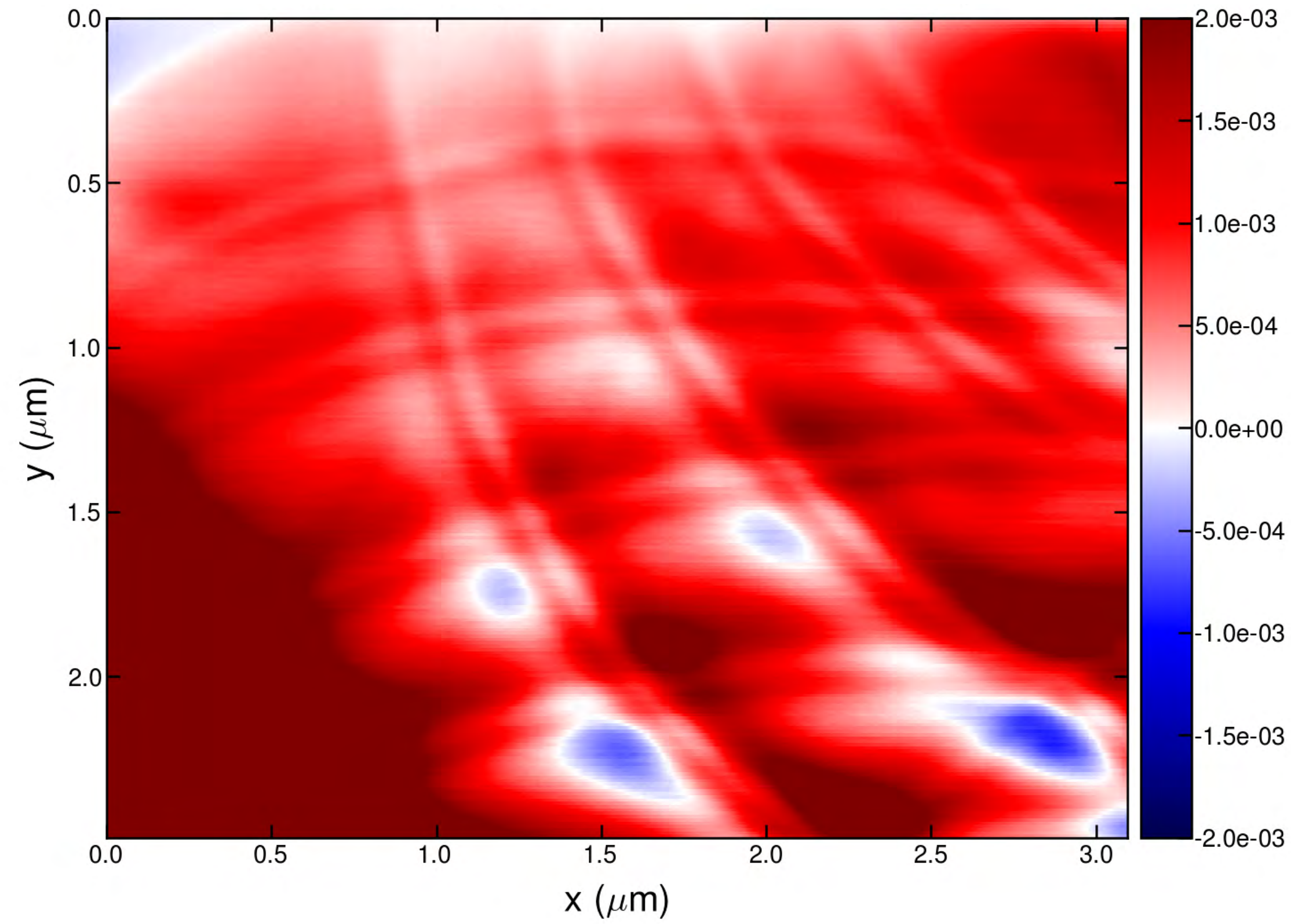


Photo-thermoelectric model

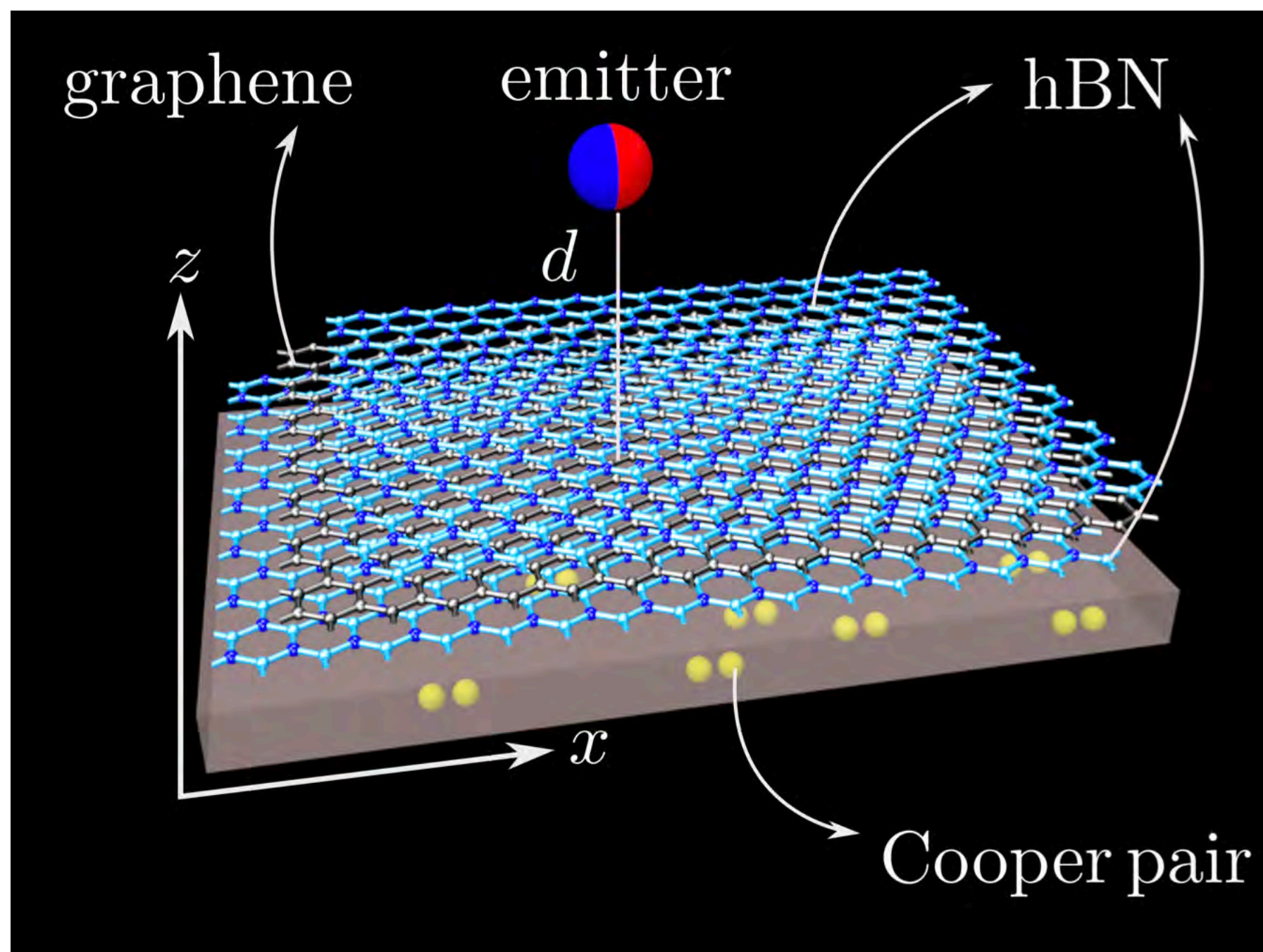


Outlook



Extreme regimes of strong light-matter interactions

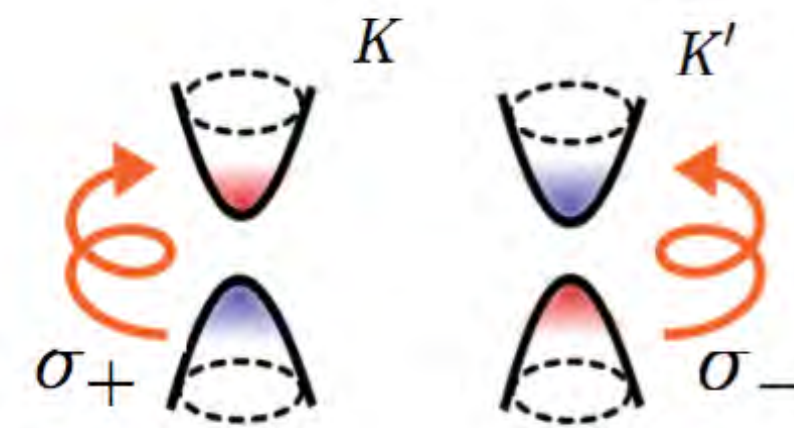
- Access to forbidden transitions
- Infrared + THz light emission/lasing
- Optically mediated many-body effects
- Probing different types of polaritons
- Electrodynamics of superconductors



Arxiv 2006.00748

Topological Nano-photonics

Chiral Berry Plasmons



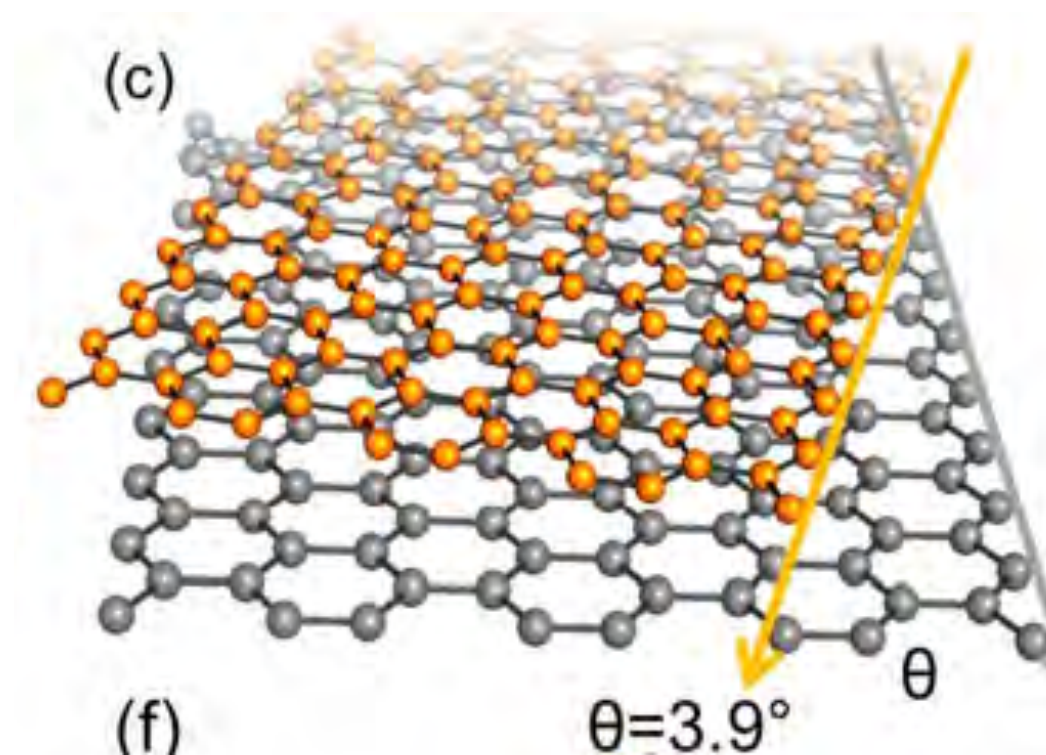
Left Handed

Right Handed

Effective magnetic field
induced by circular polarised light

Justin Song, Mark Rudner, PNAS 2016
Low et al. PRB 2016

Twist opto-electronics



Collaborators

ICFO

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David Alcaez

Hitesh Argawel

David Barcons

Sebastian Castilla

Carlotta Ciancico

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Shiang Fang

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Lee Rozema

Philip Walther

Manchester

Vladimir Falko

Mark Danovich

DTU

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Simone Latini

Peter Boggild

Nanogune

Rainer Hillenbrand

Pablo Alonso Gonzalez

Columbia

James Hone

Dimitri Basov

San Diego

Misha Fogler

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European Research Council

Established by the European Commission

ERC Starting grant

ERC Consolidator grant



Fundació Privada

CELLEX



QUANTUM
FLAGSHIP

**Postdoc position:
Quantum emitters
Quantum technologies**